Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme

Annual Report 2023

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| **Section A: Summary and overview**  |

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| **Title:** Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) |
| **Programme Value £ (full life):** up to £45.1m[[1]](#footnote-2) | **Review date:** January 2023 – December 2023 |
| **Programme Code:** GB-GOV-13-ICF-0033-ESMAP  | **Programme start date:**  | **Programme end date:** December 2027 |

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| **Year** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |  |  |  |
| **Overall Output Score** | **A** | **A+** | **A** | **A** | **A** |  |  |  |
| **Risk Rating**  | **Moderate** | **Moderate** | **Minor** | **Minor**  | **Minor** |  |  |  |

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| **Link to Business Case:**  | [*Business Case*](https://aidstream.org/files/documents/ESMAP-Business-Case-2018-20190515110501.pdf)  |
| **Link to Logframe:**  | [*ESMAP logframe - 2022*](https://science-and-innovation-network.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/BEIS%2BICF/ESMAP/ESMAP%2Blogframe%2B-%2B2022.xlsx) |
| **Link to previous Annual Review** (if appropriate) | [ESMAP Annual Review 2022](https://science-and-innovation-network.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/BEIS%2BICF/ESMAP/ESMAP%2BAnnual%2BReview%2B2022%2Bv7.docx) |

Description of programme

The World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) is a well-established World Bank programme which celebrated 40 years in operation in 2023. The multi-donor trust fund has over 20 donors. The aim of ESMAP is to help low- and middle- income countries reduce poverty and boost growth through sustainable energy solutions.

The UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) committed £45.1m to ESMAP through the DESNZ ESMAP Energy Transitions Business Case across 2018-2027. This includes a £1.4m contribution to the World Bank’s Donor Funded Staffing Programme (DFSP). The original business case covered the period 2018 to 2024, then in December 2023 a no-cost time extension was finalised to extend the timeframe of the Business Case from 2024 to 2027. In addition, the final £3m Promissory Note (PN) was laid in December 2023. Hence, PNs have been laid for the full £45.1m commitment to ESMAP.

As of December 2023, an RDEL commitment of £38.725m had been encashed, supporting 60 projects to facilitate the global energy transition, including offshore wind and coal transition. The funds committed to the DFSP were paid in November 2018 and January 2021. £800,000 was used to fund an Offshore Wind expert for three years and the remaining £600,000 will be used to fund a Hydrogen Senior Energy Specialist with the World Bank for two years.

Separately, DESNZ also supports both the ESMAP Industrial Decarbonisation Innovation Fund through the DESNZ Clean Energy Innovation Facility, and Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage under the ESMAP Umbrella Trust Fund. The UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) also supports ESMAP. See Annex A.

Summary of progress and supporting narrative for the overall score

**Summary**

The current ESMAP Business Case commenced in 2018 and this is ESMAP’s fifth annual review. Previous Annual review scores were A (2019), A+ (2020), A (2021) and A (2022). This Annual Review assesses the programme performance during the period January 2023 – December 2023. ESMAP has received a score A, demonstrating that the programme is performing well. ESMAP has received this score as the programme has demonstrated that it is a key vehicle in addressing global energy issues.

The programme has continued to progress well into its fifth year, and we remain confident that the programme will continue to achieve wider impact and support UK climate objectives, as outlined in the ESMAP Business Case to *“[…] promote clean growth and take action to tackle climate change, working in partnership with business and international communities.”*

Outputs have systematically met or exceeded the expectations against milestones set at the beginning of the reporting period. Further detail on each output is detailed later in the report, however, some key reflections are:

* Bosnia & Herzegovina and South Africa updated their Just Transition implementation strategies for the transition away from unabated coal in 2023.
* The Sri Lanka Offshore Wind Roadmap was published, the Brazil Offshore Wind Roadmap has been completed and was launched in July 2024.
* ESMAP continues to provide offshore wind support to 11 countries, including one additional country in 2023, Panama.
* Support for Offshore Wind was delivered in 11 countries, including one additional country in 2023, Panama.
* 5 countries have directly attributed their energy targets to the Offshore Wind Development Programme (OSWDP), Vietnam, Philippines, Azerbaijan, Colombia and Turkey.
* 83% of ESMAP’s activity proposals in 2023 have included gender aspects which seek to reduce the gender inequality gap.

DESNZ hosted a successful event at COP28 British Pavilion in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in December 2023. The event – “Winds of Change: How the UK is helping Emerging Markets seize Offshore Wind opportunities’ showcased the UK as a leader in offshore wind technology deployment and showcased the Offshore Wind Development Programme which is part of ESMAP. In addition, the joint ESMAP-IFC Offshore Wind Development Program received the Collaboration Award at the Global Offshore Wind Awards 2023, hosted by RenewableUK in London.

ESMAP helps countries prioritise the most impactful actions that can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and boost adaptation and resilience, while delivering on broader development goals through Country Climate Development Reports. Looking ahead, we are confident that ESMAP will be able to support the delivery of the Power Breakthrough Agenda and be an important vehicle in meeting the COP28 Global Stocktake Outcomes agreed in 2023.

The ESMAP Umbrella Trust Fund for FY23/24, has mobilised $6.8bn of external financing including $3.6bn from private sector, $2.9bn from public financing, and $283m from multilateral development banks (MDBs) and external trust funds. The mobilisation has been achieved since ESMAP technical assistance has enabled and informed wider World Bank lending operations, Therefore, this represents both direct and indirect contributions from multiple ESMAP initiatives[[2]](#footnote-3).

**Progress against recommendations from last review:**

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| **ID** | **Recommendation** | **Progress**  |
| **R1** | Quarterly reporting: DESNZ programme team and ESMAP teams to meet quarterly. ESMAP to provide a narrative update; programme overview, individual programme updates, case study/deep dives, risk management and forward look. ESMAP to share updated slide packs at defined intervals.  | ***Achieved.*** The ESMAP/DESNZ Quarterly Meetings have worked well. This has streamlined communication and regular communication has facilitated relationship building. ESMAP has shared slide packs and presented data disbursement quarterly.  |
| **R2** | Monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL): DESNZ and ESMAP MEL teams to assess the suitability and ambition of the logframe output indicator milestones and if necessary, update.  | ***Not achieved***. ESMAP did not provide updated milestones, it was agreed that milestones will instead be updated following the ESMAP Consultative Group Meetings given the new Business Plan establishment starting from 2025 (recommendation carried over to 2024). |
| **R3** | Unallocated spend (including donor funded staffing programme): DESNZ will work with the World Bank during 2023 to develop the pipeline for unspent funds and identify an additional role under the Donor Funded Staffing Programme. | ***Partially achieved***: The full amount of DESNZ funds have been encashed and allocated to specific projects. The DFSP recruitment process for a hydrogen specialist is in progress.  |
| **R4** | Offshore wind/communications: ESMAP to continue to attend, and present at international events. The DESNZ programme team to support ESMAP, including at the Annual Global Offshore Wind conference, Wind Europe, and bi-annual Energy Storage Partnership meeting.  | ***Achieved***: There was ESMAP representation at these events. At COP28 in Dubai in 2023 DESNZ hosted an event centred around offshore wind. The World Bank Global Director for the World Bank's Energy and Extractives Global Practice was on the panel. The ESMAP Offshore Wind Development Programme (OWDP) Team were present at the Wind Europe 2023 event in Denmark and accompanied a delegation from Colombia at the Annual Global Offshore Wind Conference, London, in 2023. |
| **R5** | DESNZ to engage and build wider donor consensus to influence the World Bank to conduct a follow-up assessment of actual results where currently indicators report expected results. | ***Achieved***: ESMAP agreed and has included actual results in the new ESMAP Business Plan to commence in January 2025.  |
| **R6** | For 2023 data collection, make it clearer in the logframe template that the World Bank should provide more detailed, narrative information on the actual knowledge exchange activities/ workshops that have taken place and ensure that this information is provided. | ***Achieved***: The ESMAP logframe has provided further detail and is very detailed compared to other programmes.  |

Major lessons and recommendations for the year ahead

* **Governance/programme management:** A major lesson learnt in 2023 relates to the management of Trust Funds which hold donor contributions. ESMAP has two trust funds, the current umbrella trust fund TF073553 into which any new contributions are deposited and a legacy Trust Fund TF072490 which has funds from 2015. The Legacy Trust Fund TF072490 was due to close in December 2024, however ESMAP had not fully disbursed donor contributions held due to project delays caused by:

A. COVID-19 pandemic.

B. Political challenges in recipient countries.

A request was made by ESMAP to donors to agree to extend the end date to December 2027 to allow for the disbursement of funds held. As per the Administration Arrangement agreement, donors could agree to the extension or withdraw their remaining contributions if in disagreement. Securing decision and agreement from all donors took a significant amount of time. Securing DESNZ agreement to extend TF072490 was challenging since approval was required from specialists including legal and finance. A strong justification was needed to explain that the extension was important, to both avoid funds returned and in terms of value-for-money. This was also a lesson for DESNZ, namely that the projects we support take between 3 – 5 years to complete and fully disburse. This will be taken into consideration through future business cases.

There are three governance/ programme management lessons for ESMAP, which are already being considered, to avoid future trust fund challenges:

1. **The long-time frame of World Bank projects needs to be acknowledged and any delays should be communicated to donors sooner**. Projects take a long time to complete (3 – 5 years) and projects which are ‘recipient executed’[[3]](#footnote-4) take around seven years to complete. This should be considered in future extensions to Trust Funds.
2. **ESMAP has accelerated the disbursement of donor funds since 2022, however this must be sustained and further improved**. The new ESMAP Business Plan intends to increase the proportion of recipient executed projects which take longer to implement. ESMAP must assess the progress of projects and implement improvements as appropriate.
3. **Donors who are no longer engaged with ESMAP and cause delays to programme management processes should be removed from the governance arrangements**. ESMAP plans to introduce a new policy to remove donors from governance arrangements after a certain period (TBC, expected 2 - 3 years) if they no longer contribute funds and actively engage with the CG. The extension of the TF072490 was an unnecessarily lengthy process given a few specific donors are no longer engaged with ESMAP and there was a lack of communication.
* **Donor Funded Staffing Programme (DFSP)**. Another lesson is the process of the DFSP to recruit Senior Energy Specialists. Donor governments have the option to provide funding to the World Bank to recruit a specialist for a term of two years, with the potential for extension. DESNZ previously recruited a British National Offshore Wind expert through the DFSP which was a success. The recruit was a good intermediary to receive information from the World Bank. The process to recruit specialists has experienced some challenges.
* **Engagement and relationships**: In the past, regular and timely communication between DESNZ and ESMAP at the working level has been a challenge. ESMAP has 20 donors, therefore query responses were slow. DESNZ, being a significant contributor, sought frequent project updates and in-depth reviews of successful projects. ESMAP has since improved their communication and working level relationships with DESNZ. In 2023, ESMAP established a dedicated working-level team (ESMAP taskforce) for DESNZ to address this. The DESNZ and ESMAP taskforce now meet quarterly with a structured agenda, relationships have since improved. Furthermore, the chance to meet World Bank colleagues in person has been valuable in developing and fostering relationships.
* **There are many lessons from the decommissioning and repurposing of the Komati Power Plant in South Africa, it is essential that these lessons are shared and applied to similar projects across middle-income countries.** ESMAP funded the decommissioning and repurposing of the Komati Power Plant in South Africa, and DESNZ has been a key donor providing technical assistance support. Energy transition is a contentious policy area in South Africa, therefore Komati, as the first power plant in South Africa to be decommissioned, stimulated political debate. The Komati project has proven a catalyst for the energy transition conversation in South Africa. The project brought about conversation regarding the appropriate way to decommission and repurpose coal fired power plants. A key lesson from the Komati project was the sequencing of the transition from unabated fossil fuels to renewable energy. When the Komati Power Plant was decommissioned, alternative new renewable energy sources were not in place to accommodate the existing and growing energy demand in South Africa, which presented social challenges. Hence, another key lesson is that a Just Transition needs to be considered at the forefront and incorporated into decommissioning plans. These lessons from Komati are now being considered in the plans for the decommissioning and repurposing of three additional coal fired power plants in South Africa.
* **More can be done to share lessons amongst recipient countries**: There is value in sharing lessons with recipient country governments across a range of thematic areas. For example, following the publication of Colombia’s Offshore Wind Roadmap in 2022, DESNZ funding through ESMAP has enabled Colombia to launch their first competition to allocate seabed areas and develop offshore wind projects to attract investors. This presents a key step in Colombia’s energy transition. There will be likely benefits to sharing lessons learned from the competition with the other countries given many countries have ambitions to follow. In addition, sharing lessons will be particularly important in coal plant decommissioning. Lessons from Komati coal plant decommissioning in South Africa will be an asset for the Government of India in the development of their plans and success of projects.

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| **ID** | **Recommendation** | **Deadline** |
| R1 | **World Bank to enhance collaboration with international partners and explore partnerships - including with the World Bank Global Facility to Decarbonise Transport (GFDT), Climate Investment Funds (CIF) and Brazil-UK Hydrogen Hub.** Justification: Enhanced collaboration amongst partners could have an even greater impact in the global energy transition. This is since there are many components to energy transitions projects, if partners support different aspects, cooperation will accelerate the progress and hence the energy transition in specific recipient countries. For example, there are many elements of transport decarbonisation projects. ESMAP addresses e-mobility challenges, whereas the GFDT is focused on deployment of e-vehicles, road safety and air quality. Both programmes are currently operating in India, if there was a coordinated approach this could address many aspects of India’s transport challenges concurrently. Hence, the ongoing projects would have a bigger impact and increase value-for-money. The UK should leverage their position as a major donor to both programmes to endorse this collaborative approach.  | End of 2024 and ongoing |
| R2 | **Quarterly, ESMAP should share a pipeline of upcoming projects, which are at the implementation stage.**Justification: This would ensure that DESNZ are aware of the upcoming project pipeline. This would guide when Promissory Notes (PN) are laid, and funds encashed - when there is a clear need for funding. This will ensure that DESNZ funds are spent wisely, and the projects proceed at pace to deliver high quality outputs.  | Ongoing  |
| R3 | **Monitoring and Evaluation**: DESNZ and ESMAP to update the current logframe indicators. DESNZ and ESMAP to develop more ambitious milestones in line with the new ESMAP Business Plan. This will reflect the changing nature of the programme, including the increased ambitions | September 2024 |
| R4 | **Engagement and political complexities:** Three monthly ESMAP and British High Commission South Africa meetings to discuss status of the Komati power plant decommissioning project. This is a high-profile project with links to wider HMG objectives. A regular update will ensure we are able to keep other parts of the UK government up to date with the latest information. | Ongoing  |
| R5 | **DFSP:** Revise the process of the DFSPsuch that the World Bank manages the role advertisement and recruitment process for experts. Amend the process such that donors can recruit candidates from Official Development Assistance (ODA) eligible countries.  | Spring 2025 |
| R6 | **Share lessons amongst recipient countries:** Lessons should be shared with recipient country governments across thematic areas, facilitated by ESMAP. | Ongoing |

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| **Section B: Theory of change and progress towards outcomes**  |

**Theory of Change**

The transformational change that DESNZ funding to ESMAP aims to generate is that countries reduce emissions by transitioning from unabated coal-fired power generation. At outcome level, ESMAP’s technical assistance creates the conditions for transitioning to alternatives to coal by strengthening institutions and building capacity in key countries to support the transition.

ESMAP achieves this by:

* Improving the design of national energy markets to better favour renewable energy over investment in unabated coal-fired power generation.
* Strengthening institutions and policy frameworks to improve the enabling environment for alternatives to coal.
* Increasing capacity in countries to plan the transition from unabated coal, including through increased capacity to deploy offshore wind.

At output level, ESMAP addresses barriers to the energy transition by:

* Catalysing financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.
* Increasing capability in partner countries to build pipelines for just transitions from coal, including offshore wind.
* Supporting outreach and partnerships to help secure country ownership and ambition.

The inputs to deliver ESMAP’s objectives are DESNZ funding, World Bank energy expertise and capability, and UK experience on offshore wind.

A diagrammatic version of DESNZ’s theory of change for ESMAP is in Annex B.

Progress against the expected outcomes and impact, and actions planned for the year ahead

Impact Indicators:

Overall, ESMAP is delivering as planned as evidenced by the impact indicator results in 2023. For impact indicator 1.1, as planned, 11 target countries amended or developed new policies, regulations or legislation that support a transition away from unabated coal-fired power generation. For example, the Government of Bangladesh approved an update to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Rules. ESMAP reviewed these regulations as part of the ESMAP funded activities and provided recommendations that were considered by the government. This indicates that ESMAP consultation, roadmap development and technical workshops are having an increasingly sustainable and meaningful impact in target countries.

Data was not reported on Impact Indicator 1.2: ‘decrease in expected unabated coal-fired power generation in target countries’, since it was a one-time deliverable which contained 2023 estimate numbers for Vietnam and Turkey only. For the period 2018 – 2022, the average rate of coal-power generation added capacity was 28% lower than in the period 2012 – 2017.

Outcome Indicators:

Outcome level results partially met expectations as in previous years and scored **4 overall (partial evidence of transformational change)** in the 2024 results note. Table 1 outlines the planned and achieved outcome scores for ESMAP against energy efficiency, renewable energy, economic and social transitions from coal and offshore wind for outcomes 1.1 and 1.2.

**Table 1: Outcome data ESMAP 2023/24**

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|  | **Outcome 1.1:** Countries confirm, and evidence, use of ESMAP-informed policy, regulation, legislation, strategy or planning support in decision-making. | **Outcome 1.2:** Target countries confirm that ESMAP support improved their institutional capacity to transition from unabated coal-fired power generation. |
| **Planned for 2023** | **2022 achievement** | **Achieved in 2023** | **Planned for 2023**  | **2022 Achievement**  | **Achieved in 2023**  |
| **Energy Efficiency** | 10 |  7  | **9 (Bangladesh and Türkiye)** | 6 | 5 | **6 (Bangladesh)** |
| **Renewable Energy** | 26 |  21 | **25 (Botswana, India, Namibia, Nigeria)** | 9 | 6 | **9 (Namibia, Philippines, India)** |
| **Economic and Social Transitions away from Coal dependence**  | 6 |  4 | **5 (Indonesia)**  | 5 | 4 | **4**  |
| **Offshore Wind**  | 9 |  6 | **7 (Philippines, Vietnam)** | 9 | 7 | **7**  |

**Outcome 1.1**

Each of the four results missed the planned targets by at least one country, however there was an increase in comparison to 2022. The ESMAP Results Note provided outcome 1:1 with a score **4** - **partial evidence that transformational change is likely due to strong evidence of progress in this indicator over time.** The logframe evidence for Outcome 1.1 shows that countries are using ESMAP-informed policy, regulation, legislation, strategy or planning support in their decision-making. For example, Indonesia’s formalisation of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) is of particular importance in supporting the energy transition away from coal. Furthermore, as discussed on page 5, in 2023, Colombia successfully launched their first offshore wind auction for seabed leasing, with help from ESMAP. This was made possible by the publication of Colombia’s first offshore wind roadmap which detailed the need for specific policy and regulations, which was supported by DESNZ RDEL financing.

**Outcome 1.2**

For energy efficiency and renewable energy, ESMAP met the planned results. This includes completed energy efficiency action plans in Bangladesh and capacity building support for Namibia, Philippines. and India. The ‘economic and social transitions away from coal dependence’ and ‘offshore wind’ both missed the planned 2023 target for outcome 1.2, the number of countries supported remained the same as 2022

**Has the logframe been updated since the last review?**

The logframe was last updated in March 2023. Given the large-scale changes planned in 2025 with the implementation of the new ESMAP Business Plan, the entire ESMAP logframe will be updated in late 2024 in anticipation of this next phase.

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| **Section C: Output scoring**  |

## Output 1: ESMAP technical assistance catalyses financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

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| **Output Title**  | ESMAP technical assistance catalyses financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.  |
| Output number:  | 1 | Output Score:  | **A+**  |
| Impact weighting (%):  | 30 | Weighting revised since last AR?  | No |
| Risk rating | Moderate | Risk revised since last AR? | No |

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| **Indicator(s)** | **Milestone(s) for this review** | **Progress**  |
| 1.1 Cumulative amount of wider World Bank Group investment leveraged by renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.  | $14.1 billion (cumulative) | **Substantially exceeded expectations**: $5.1 bn (only in 2023), $16.3bn cumulative over CY18-23 (A+)  |
| 1.2 Cumulative amount of non-World Bank funding from other multilateral agencies, client governments, bilateral support from other donors or private investment that can be attributed to ESMAP for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.  | $3.3 billion (cumulative) | **Substantially exceeded expectations**: $1.7 bn only in CY23, $3.8 bn cumulative over CY20-23 (A+) |

Output 1 measures ESMAP’s performance in providing technical assistance. This makes it possible for countries to access wider World Bank Group and non-World Bank Group financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. ESMAP has scored an A+ for output indicator 1. The targets for both sub-indicators have been surpassed.

**Output Indicator 1.1:** ESMAP substantially exceeded expectations. The $5.1bn of wider-World Bank Group investment contributed to 22 renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in countries including India, Indonesia, Mali, Kenya, Kyrgyztan, Madagascar, Sudan, Turkey, Tunisia, Serbia, Colombia, and Mexico. This includes lending projects previously board-approved but reported to ESMAP in CY2023.

The reason for exceeding expectations is the World Bank considers the approval rate of World Bank Group lending operations from previous years to provide a projection, before setting milestones. The amount of investment leveraged depends on the speed of World Bank Group approvals and World Bank Client countries’ implementation speed, for example, the operation for a previous year may be delayed and added to another fiscal year.

**Output Indicator 1.2:** ESMAP substantially exceeded expectations. Output Indicator 1.2 reports that ESMAP leveraged $1.7bn in 2023, compared to $1.1bn in 2022. This indicator includes the sum of all non-World Bank Group lending that has relied on ESMAP funding as part of the project design and implementation process. This could be from other multilateral agencies, client governments, bilateral support from other donors or private investment. The indicator continues to provide evidence and strong reassurance for signs of leveraging investment outside the World Bank Group.

The projects most relevant to the DESNZ ESMAP Energy Transitions Business Case are as follows:

* Türkiye - EU IPA Energy Sector Program Phase IV Project - Offshore Wind Support.
* Colombia Green and Resilient Development Project
* Indonesia Sustainable Least-cost Electrification-1 (ISLE-1) Program
* Fisheries Sector COVID-19 Recovery Project
* Innovative Carbon Resource Application For Energy Transition
* Kenya Green and Resilient Expansion of Energy Program

The targets for World Bank Group lending are modelled on previous years’ investments, based on estimates. Non-World Bank lending is a challenge, as it is difficult to know the exact amounts of lending that will be received. ESMAP has agreed to report ‘actual’ results as opposed to ‘expected’ results from 2025. From 2025, the ESMAP new Business Plan base and stretch scenarios will be reported – DESNZ will work with ESMAP to develop indicators and milestones against each of the scenarios.

## Output 2: Increased capability in developing countries to plan and build pipelines for the Just Transition from unabated coal, including through offshore wind

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| **Output Title**  | Increased capability in developing countries to plan and build pipelines for the Just Transition from unabated coal, including through offshore wind |
| Output number:  | 2 | Output Score:  | B |
| Impact weighting (%):  | 35 | Weighting revised since last AR?  | No |
| Risk rating | Moderate | Risk revised since last AR? | No |

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| **Indicator(s)** | **Milestone(s) for this review (cumulative)** | **Progress**  |
| 2.1 Coal Regions have implementation strategies developed for Just Transition. | 3 | **Progress moderately did not meet expectation**: 2 (B) |
| 2.2 Number of BEIS funded grants that support institutional, regional, energy sector or climate change strategy in target countries. supported by DESNZ funds.[[4]](#footnote-5) | 85 | **Progress did not meet expectation**: 51 (B) In CY2022 ESMAP reported 67 countries as countries that already received support in either EE, RE, PPCA or OSW were counted. ESMAP revised this number in calendar year 2023 to 51 countries (cumulative). In CY2023 only Bosnia and Hezergovina received support from DESNZ. |
| 2.3 Offshore wind roadmaps are developed in target countries. | 9 | **Progress moderately did not meet expectation**: 8 are published or in development. However, the Brazil roadmap is due to be published on 16 July. (B).  |
| 2.4 Closure of a gender gap supported by ESMAP proposals across analysis, actions or monitoring and evaluation.[[5]](#footnote-6) | 85% | **Progress met expectation**: 83% (A) |

Output 2 measures ESMAP’s performance in increasing capability in developing countries to plan and build pipelines for the just transition from unabated coal, including through offshore wind. This output also covers gender - as measured through specific gender actions provided as part of the technical assistance projects supported by DESNZ.

**Output indicator 2.1:** ESMAP moderately did not meet the World Bank target for 2022 by one. Two countries have implemented strategies for the Just Transition. One of the countries which implemented Just Transition strategies was Bosnia and Herzegovina who implemented a coal region strategy in 2022. The World Bank programme provided technical assistance to the Bosnia and Herzegovina government to develop a transition roadmap to assist with the transition away from coal. The second country to implement Just Transition strategies was South Africa. The World Bank is supporting the South African Government to develop their Investment Plan for coal plant decommissioning, to be delivered through the CIF programme.

**Output Indicator 2.2***:* The number of countries with active DESNZ-funded projects is measured by this output.In CY2022 ESMAP reported 67 countries as countries that already received support in either Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Powering Past Coal Initiative or Offshore Wind. ESMAP revised this number to 50 countries cumulative in 2022 due to a miscalculation. The only additional country DESNZ supported in 2023 was Bosnia & Herzegovina for the Powering Past Coal Initiative, bringing the cumulative number of countries assisted to 51 by 2023. ESMAP has its own-managed work programme to give out analytical grants, but also creates global knowledge to bring innovative thinking to the Bank’s projects and implementation teams.

**Output Indicator 2.3***:* Under the joint ESMAP-IFC Offshore Wind Development programme, in 2023, 1 country, Sri Lanka, published their offshore wind roadmap. Taking the cumulative number of roadmaps published or in development to 8. The cumulative milestone goal was 9. The Brazil Offshore Wind Roadmap in Brazil was published in July 2024. There are additional Offshore Wind Roadmaps due to be published this year – Turkey in September 2024 and South Africa by the end of 2024.

**Output Indicator 2.4:** This milestone monitors the percentage of ESMAP proposals that seek to reduce the gender inequality gap. In 2023, ESMAP met the expectation with progress in projects based in Turkey, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Western Balkans, Southern Africa (Namibia, Botswana), Indonesia, Zimbabwe, Azerbaijan, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Vietnam, and Colombia. An example of the gender mainstreaming activities is the project ‘Support the implementation of Colombia's offshore wind industry development and first concession process’. The project has plans to include an indicator on % of women trained as part of capacity building activities, and it was agreed that success would be measured in that way. The target was: "Capacity built and training delivered for at least 20 government employees (at least 30% of which are women) in the best practices for the development of key bidding and tender process for offshore wind projects. By June 2025". The World Bank collected information of % of women trained, as part of capacity building activities, which so far have been 38 women, from a total of 81 government and public agencies representatives (47%).

Gender is integrated (‘mainstreamed’) throughout World Bank programmes. The most recent independent evaluation found that attitudes among Task Team Leaders (TTLs) have changed considerably over the past several years, with TTLs much more willing to incorporate meaningful gender components into their activity designs. There is, however, still room for improvement. The new ESMAP Business Plan due to commence in January 2025 has an even greater emphasis on gender.

## Output 3: Outreach and partnerships help to secure country ownership and assist concerted efforts

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| **Output Title**  | Outreach and partnerships help to secure country ownership and assist concerted efforts. |
| Output number:  | 3 | Output Score:  | A |
| Impact weighting (%):  | 35 | Weighting revised since last AR?  | No |
| Risk rating | Moderate | Risk revised since last AR? | No |

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| **Indicator(s)** | **Milestone(s) for this review** | **Progress**  |
| 3.1 Number of countries to which offshore wind support is delivered. | 23 | **Progress met expectation**: 21 Brazil and South Africa roadmaps are mostly complete and set to be published in the next few months. We are content with the progress we have seen. (A)  |
| 3.2 Number of countries reporting positively on use of ESMAP support.Data is broken down by the following themes: energy efficiency, renewable energy, economic and social transitions from coal, offshore wind [EE, RE, PPCA, OSW] | Data (cumulative) is broken down by the following themes: Energy efficiency: 18 Renewable energy: 45Economic and social transitions from coal: 21Offshore wind: 33  | **Progress met expectation for three of the four of themes**: Data (cumulative) is broken down by the following themes: (A) Energy efficiency: 14Renewable energy: 45Economic and social transitions from coal: 21Offshore wind: 33 |

Output 3 measures the effectiveness of ESMAP’s outreach and partnerships. This is to help secure country ownership and assist concerted efforts to further requests on offshore wind and knowledge exchange. In 2021 Output 3 has scored B based on quantitative milestones.

**Output indicator 3.1**: In 2023 ESMAP provided Offshore Wind support to 11 countries, 1 additional country, Panama, was supported taking the cumulative number to 21.

**Describe any changes to this output, and any planned changes as a result of this review.**

This output is considered met since the World Bank Offshore Wind Development Team has changed their approach. The focus is now on countries with ongoing engagements rather than adding many new ones. The focus countries are Brazil, Colombia, Sri Lanka, India, Philippines, Bangladesh, and Vietnam. **Therefore, output indicator 3.1 needs to be amended for the Annual Review 2024. The logframe will be updated in Summer/Autumn 2024.**

**Progress on recommendations from the previous AR (if completed), lessons learned this year and recommendations for the year ahead.**

Though the ESMAP-IFC global offshore wind programme is rated as “met expectations”, it has performed better over the reporting period than milestones under output indicator 3.1 suggests.

* ESMAP has provided support to 21 countries over the past four years.
* The ESMAP co-lead was funded by the UK through the Donor Funded Staffing Programme, and they provided qualitative updates to DESNZ on a quarterly basis.
* Through UK funding, Colombia has progressed and reached their first offshore wind competition for seabed leasing which is a significant step, and it is expected that Philippines and Vietnam are expected to follow.
* Furthermore, 5 countries directly attribute their energy targets to the Offshore Wind Development Programme (OSWDP), Vietnam, Philippines, Azerbaijan, Colombia and Turkey.

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| **Section D: Programme performance not captured by outputs**  |

N/A

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| **Section E: Risk**  |

***Overall risk rating:***

Overall Risk Rating: Minor.

This investment is spent through a trusted delivery partner and has strong strategic alignment with DESNZ ICF. We are still confident ESMAP is a good delivery route for meeting the UK’s clean energy objectives under the UK International Climate Finance Strategy[[6]](#footnote-7)

Overview of risk management:

The Project Delivery Plan (PDP) is used to monitor the risks and mitigating action by DESNZ, through a live risk register. The key risks relating to the reporting period of this Annual Review are provided below. The main risks to the overall programme are geo-political factors that impact both ESMAP’s ability to draw in additional funding, and its ability to deliver projects on the ground.

The overall risk rating is ‘minor’. DESNZ will continue to monitor these risks with the World Bank. The overall programme risk assessment remains largely unchanged from the Business Case.

***Current Risks***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk**    | **Likelihood**   | **Impact**   | **Mitigation**    | **RAG Rating**    |
| **Political will** - Complex factors govern countries’ and investors’ energy decisions, including political considerations, so ESMAP’s interventions may have limited impact in driving transition from coal. This will need careful consideration in countries, for example, the political situation in South Africa around phasing out coal is complex. | Likely (>50%<80%) | **Major** | The DESNZ ESMAP team and Climate Investment Fund (CIF) team meet on an ad-hoc basis to keep on top of challenges experienced. DESNZ will escalate any concerns to senior colleagues as appropriate |  |
| **Delays in ESMAP disbursement of funds** - ESMAP experienced delays in the disbursement of donor funds during the current funding window. This was partially due to COVID-19 impacts and project complexities which extended their timeframe. There is the risk that an unforeseen challenge could arise which would delay DESNZ fund disbursement. | Likely (>50%<80%) | **Minor**  | Between 2021 and 2023 disbursements increased significantly, by around 45% following the COVID-19 pandemic. The 6-monthly meetings with ESMAP regarding disbursements ensure that DESNZ keeps track of disbursement rates. |  |
| **Future funding ESMAP new Business Plan** - Risk that donors will not increase the proportion of funding to ESMAP as part of the Business Plan to begin in 2025. An increase in commitment from all donors is necessary to meet the ‘stretch’ case of the new ESMAP Business Plan funding ambition. | **Possible** (>20%<50%) | **Moderate** | DESNZ to maintain the relationships with donors and continue to attend the annual Consultative Group meeting to be aware of donor funding commitments |  |
| **Management and governance of ESMAP is through the Consultative Group** – this is not a formal decision-making body, and we will need to carefully maintain oversight. This means that ultimately decisions lie with ESMAP, and agreement is required from 24 donors**.** | Unlikely (>5%<20%) | **Minor** | The Consultative Group is well established and this form of governance has worked well to date. Donors have the option to ‘preference’ their funds which guides how donor funds are allocated. |  |

Outstanding actions from risk assessment**:** N/A

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| **Section F: Programme management: delivery, VfM, commercial and financial performance**  |

Summary of the performance of partners and DESNZ, notably on commercial and financial issues, and including consideration of VfM.

Delivery Performance

DESNZ and World Bank ESMAP teams maintain a good relationship. The new ESMAP Quarterly Meetings, which were established following the ESMAP AR 2022, have deepened this relationship and DESNZ’s ability to monitor the programme, including through involving British Embassies in the discussions. Administration Arrangements continue to guide the programme between the World Bank and the UK. This provides clarity on the operationalisation of the Partnership. In 2023, the ESMAP Administration Arrangement Amendment No. 4 for TF072490 was amended to reflect a change in end date to December 2027. In addition, in 2023, the ESMAP Administration Amendment No.3 for TF073553 was amended reflect the commitment of £3m through a DESNZ Promissory Note.

In May 2023 DESNZ attended the annual ESMAP Consultative Group meeting. This was an opportunity for the UK along with other donors to question the World Bank on any challenges experienced and influence the direction for the next year. This was to ensure delivery performance meets the expected standards as well as to discuss the new ESMAP Business Plan ahead of its finalisation in 2024.

Financial Performance

DESNZ has committed £45.1m to ESMAP for the period December 2018 to December 2027. By December 2023, £38.725m had been fully encashed to ESMAP, and a cash contribution of £1.4m ($1.912m) to the Donor Funded Staffing Programme had been made.

In FY2023, ESMAP received $98.7m from 6 donors, taking the cumulative receipt between FY2017-23 to $507.8m. The UK’s total paid contributions to ESMAP between April 2014 and March 2023 was £128.9m (FCDO £61.37m, DESNZ (including Industrial Decarbonisation and CCUS) £67.53m).

Value-for-Money

Since the start of the DESNZ funding for the programme, we assess that delivery has been broadly in-line with expectations of the Business Case, and the extension business case. The business case continues to deliver VfM.

DESNZ is reassured by the World Bank that the project pipeline and demand exist and ESMAP is an important vehicle for ongoing and future UK ambition on Energy Transitions. Technical assistance across the International Climate Finance portfolio is an effective way of catalysing change using small amounts of donor funding.

ESMAP also aligns with DESNZ strengths as leaders on UK government policy. ESMAP is related to net zero ambitions, including international efforts on energy transitions, innovation, and hard-to-abate sectors.

**Economy:**

The programme is meeting expectations. ESMAP agreed with its donor group (the Consultative Group) a set of fees that have remained the same since the start of this business case. The fees equate to 4.2% of total programme costs. The 4.2% rate is structured as a proportion of staffing costs to reflect the cost of direct delivery of the technical assistance provided and is not structured as a fee on top of the total cost of commitment for ESMAP from DESNZ.  This rate is in line with, or lower than, other multilateral ICF programmes such as CIF (up to 6.5%), and GCF (up to 11.4%). DESNZ has received assurance by the World Bank that there is sufficient demand within our energy transition preferencing that will be supported by our contribution.

**Efficiency:**

As discussed above in the Finance management section, out of DESNZ’ £45.1m commitment, £38.725m had been paid to the ESMAP programme as of December 2023.

ESMAP’s results so far suggest it performs well on achieving the intended outputs from its donor funding. Overall, DESNZ judges the programme is delivering efficiently. As detailed above 5 of the 8 outputs either met or substantially exceeded expectations. The 3 outputs which did not meet the expectation are close to being achieved, At the output level, ESMAP addresses barriers to the energy transition by catalysing financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects; increasing capability in partner countries to build pipelines for just transitions from coal, including offshore wind; and supporting outreach and partnerships help to secure country ownership and ambition.

The ESMAP programme has links with other programmes which means that the potential impact of the programme is significant and in line with departmental priorities. The ESMAP e-mobility projects have complementarity with the ambitions of the GFDT programme.

**Effectiveness:**

ESMAP is showing signs of effectiveness at delivering against the expected outcomes of the programme, which provides a positive indication that the VfM expectations set in the Business Case will materialise.

DESNZ is monitoring ESMAP through ICF Key Performance Indicator 15 (extent to which intervention is likely to lead to transformational change). In 2023, ESMAP scored ‘4’ overall to reflect that there is partial evidence that transformational change is likely. ESMAP is performing as expected indicating evidence that DESNZ funded ESMAP activities are likely to have a transformational impact. A key highlight is Impact indicator 1.1, where 11 (two more than last year) countries amended or developed new policies, regulations or legislation that support a transition away from unabated coal-fired power generation. This can be seen as a key driver of transformational change enabling scaling-up (wider coverage) and sustainable (locked-in and legislated) climate policies in target countries. ESMAP also had a strong performance in leveraging additional finance (output indicator 1.2), with $1.7 billion mobilised in 2023, which is $0.6 billion more than the previous year. This is a significant driver in scaling up transformational change.

Another impactful strand of ESMAP are the developments in offshore wind roadmaps. These are dramatically affecting the landscape of policies and regulations in offshore wind. There are eight countries receiving grants to develop country roadmaps, and the ninth (Brazil) which was published in July 2024.

TA KPIs were introduced for 2022 results monitoring to assess and aggregate results from TA programmes across the ICF Portfolio. For 2023 ESMAP reported results against two ICF Technical Assistance (TA) KPIs:

TA KPI 1- Number of countries supported by ICF Technical Assistance: 27 countries were supported by ESMAP in 2023, with 38 countries supported since 2019.

TA KPI 3 - Number of climate policies informed by ICF Technical Assistance: in 2023 12 climate policies have been informed by ESMAP TA in the following countries Bangladesh, Botswana, India, Indonesia, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe.

ESMAP projects are agreed with the recipient government before they are finally approved, to align to each country’s institutional, regional, energy sector and climate change strategies. The institutional knowledge of the World Bank team allows lessons to be applied to the design of projects in other geographies. Delivery through ESMAP provides one avenue for DESNZ International Climate Finance to target priority countries. For example, the World Bank has an established relationship with the Colombian government and provides expertise on Offshore Wind. This is to inform the long-term future of policies which will be translated into tangible projects given Colombia is at very early stages.

**Equity:**

*Gender* - The World Bank champions gender equality in the energy sector across its portfolio. ESMAP projects incorporate gendered risks and access issues in project design and align with the ambitions and requirements of the World Bank’s Gender Strategy. Output indicator 2.4 measures specific gender actions, beyond mainstreaming, to demonstrate the positive effects of ESMAP technical assistance on equity in partner countries by embedding specific actions into individual ESMAP-funded activities. The milestone for 2023 is considered as met with an achievement of 85% (cumulative) against the planned target (83%), a 4% increase from last year.

*Poverty Reduction* – ESMAP’s operations are primarily focused on delivering Sustainable Development Goal 7 (to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all) and Sustainable Development Goal 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts). ESMAP is pivotal to support wider World Bank strategic shifts, aligning with the World Bank’s mission to end extreme poverty within a generation and to boost shared prosperity.

Paris Alignment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Paris alignment pillar**  | **Description of activity**  |
| How have you taken a proportional approach to climate and environment risk assurance?  | Integrating climate and development is a pillar of the World Bank Group’s (WBG) Climate Change Action Plan 2021– 2025 (CCAP). As part of the WBG CCAP, the WBG has committed to aligning all its financing operations with the Paris Agreement goals. These goals are to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. |
| How have you taken a proportional approach to using shadow carbon pricing?  |  The use of shadow prices of carbon (SPCs) in the economic analysis is a corporate commitment for all investment project financing by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Assistance (IDA) that is subject to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions accounting. GHG emissions accounting is undertaken for IBRD and IDA investment finance projects in the Global Practices (GPs) with WB-approved GHG accounting methodologies.  |
| Does the programme adhere to HMG’s fossil fuel policy?  | The UK HMG policy is the UK will no longer provide new direct financial or promotional support for the fossil fuel energy sector overseas. The World Bank aligns with this policy. In fiscal year 2021, the World Bank (IBRD/IDA) did zero new fossil fuel financing. The World Bank Group stopped investing in upstream oil and gas in 2019. |
| Are you ensuring the programme does not undermine impacted countries climate plans?  | The programme does not undermine impacted countries climate plans. The WBG works with country governments to support the delivery of their ambitions though Country Climate Development Reports (CCDRs). These CCDRs are developed in line with country NDC targets to support delivery of the Paris Alignment Goals.  |

Quality of financial management

Encashments, financial management, and financial reporting are in line with expectations. There are no changes to the fee structure agreed for the programme.

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|  | **Date** | **Amount** |
| **Promissory Note 1** | 11th December 2018  | £19,150,000 |  |
| Encashment 1 | February 2019 |  | £9,150,000 |
| Encashment 2 | January 2020 |  | £3,245,00 |
| Encashment 3 | March 2020 |  | £3,755,000 |
| Encashment 4 | August 2020 |  | £3,000,000 |
| **Promissory Note 2** | 23rd March 2020 | £10,000,000 |  |
| Encashment 1 | August 2020 |  | £3,800,000  |
| Encashment 2 | February 2022 |  | £3,700,000 |
| Encashment 3 | November 2022 |  | £2,500,000 |
| **Promissory Note 3** | March 2021 | £6,550,000 |  |
| Encashment 1 | November 2022 |  | £2,500,000 |
|  | September 2023 |  | £2,235,000 |
|  | December 2023 |  | £1,815,000 |
| **Promissory Note 4** | March 2022 | £5,000,000 |  |
|  | December 2023  |  | £3,040,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Promissory Note 5** | December 2023 | £3,000,000 |  |

DESNZ scrutinises finances of the Trust Fund at annual donor consultation meetings and through annual Trust Fund reports, independently audited financial reports, and responses to direct requests for information to the World Bank. The World Bank use well-established and robust processes for financial management. The date of the last independently audited financial report is shown below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Date of last narrative financial report  | 31/12/2020 | [Link](http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/712171609756525808/pdf/Energy-Sector-Management-Assistance-Program-ESMAP-Annual-Report-2020.pdf) |
| Date of last audited annual statement  | 31/12/2020 | [Link](http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/554071599063148993/FY20SingleAudit.pdf) |
| Date of next narrative financial report  | 31/12/2021 | [Link](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/615511640189474271/pdf/Main-Report.pdf) |
| Date of next audited annual statement  | 31/12/2021 | [Link](https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/e4c5bfbba8a9eb525bc78b4efc836c27-0040012021/original/FY21SingleAudit.pdf) |
| Date of next narrative annual statement  | 31/12/2022 | [Link](https://www.esmap.org/ESMAP_2022_Annual-Report) |
| Date of next audited financial report  | 31/12/2022 | [Link](https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/e1e8758f6a9978050da20fa073764a33-0040012022/original/FY22-SingleAudit.pdf) |
| Date of next audited annual statement  | Published 05/10/2024 | [Link](https://www.esmap.org/ESMAP_2023_Annual-Report) |
| Date of next audited financial report  | N/A | N/A |

**Annex A: DESNZ ESMAP routes of funding**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **UKHMG Funding Channel**  |  Focus area  | Total value of UK funding to date GBP (£) million  |
| **DESNZ**  |   | **£117.68**  |
| Providing support for powering past coal through the World Bank’s ESMAP **(DESNZ ESMAP Energy Transitions Business Case – from 2018)**  | Energy Transition & Offshore Wind  | £45.1  |
| Industrial decarbonisation innovation (under DESNZ’s Clean Energy Innovation Facility).   | Industrial Decarbonisation  | £37.58  |
| International Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage (CCUS) Programme.   | CCUS  | £35.0  |
| **FCDO**  |   | **£76.72**  |
| Umbrella FCDO-ESMAP Administrative Agreement   | Energy access and renewable technologies  | £76.72  |
| **UKHMG**  |   | **£194.40**  |

**Annex B: ESMAP Theory of Change 2021 – 2024**



**Annex C: Grants provided to ESMAP to date**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.**  | **Grant Activities**  | **$ volume**  | **Grant Activation date**  |
| 1 | Indonesia - Resource Risk Mitigation for Geothermal Development  | 200,000  | 16-Nov-17  |
| 2 | Turkey - Characterizing the declining CO2 emissions from Turkish geothermal power plants  | 108,000  | 12-Mar-19  |
| 3 | Mongolia - Renewable Energy Areas Identification  | 90,000  | 13-May-19  |
| 4 | Vietnam -Supporting Implementation of National Energy Efficiency Program  | 250,000  | 13-Sep-19  |
| 5 | Turkey - Scaling-Up Rooftop Solar PV  | 150,000  | 15-May-19  |
| 6 | EAP, SAR - Energy Storage Workshop in EAP and SAR  | 150,000  | 30-Aug-19  |
| 7 | Pakistan - Sustainable Energy Program  | 880,000  | 20-Aug-19  |
| 8 | Morocco - Clean and Efficient Energy Transition Support  | 600,000  | 27-Mar-20  |
| 9 | China - Energy Transition to a Lower-Coal Economy in Shanxi Province  | 1,200,000  | 28-Aug-19  |
| 10 | India - Supporting Energy Transition in India  | 1,950,000  | 14-Nov-19  |
| 11 | Vietnam - Energy Transition FY20-FY21 (including offshore wind, see below)  | 675,000  | 24-Dec-19  |
| 12 | Global - Supporting Energy Transition in Coal Regions (including support to Ukraine).  | 725,000  | 25-Oct-19  |
| 13 | Bangladesh - Energy Transitions  | 270,000  | 16-Feb-20  |
| 14 | AFR Region: Southern Africa (Namibia, Botswana) - Decarbonizing   with Renewable Energy  | 900,000  | 08-Apr-21  |
| 15 | Western Balkans - Energy Transition Programme  | 1,315,000  | 10-Jan-20  |
| 16 | Turkey - Energy Transition Programme (including OSW, see below)  | 500,000  | 10-Mar-20  |
| 17 | Colombia - Support the implementation of the Energy Transition and Modernization of the Power Sector  | 130,000  | 21-Apr-20  |
| 18 | China - Energy Revolution Programmatic ASA  | 500,000  | 15-Apr-20  |
| 19 | Zimbabwe - Support for Solar Program Development and Coal Transition  | 702,000  | 10-May-20  |
| 20 | Indonesia - Sustainable Least-cost Electrification (ISLE) Scale-Up  | 1,625,000  | 30-May-20  |
| 21 | South Africa - Programmatic ASA for Energy Sector: Energy Transition  Engagement and Coal Plant Decommissioning and repurposing  | 1,250,000  3,000,000  | 26-Jun-20  TBD   |
| 22 | Uzbekistan - Renewable Energy Scale-Up Support8  | 700,000  | 25-Jan-21  |
| 23 | Indonesia - Energy Transition and Sustainable Access to Modern Energy for All  | 600,000  | 26-Mar-20  |
| 24 | Morocco - Energy Storage Testbed9  | 4,100,000  | 08-July-20  |
| 25 | Philippines - Philippines Programmatic Advisory Services and Analytics (incl. offshore wind – see below)   | 1,250,000  | 03-Oct-21  |
| 26 | Bangladesh - Energy Transition (also see no.13)  | 1,100,000  | 16-Feb-20  |
| 27 | Bangladesh - Electricity Distribution Modernization Program (EDMP)  | 400,000  | Sept-22  |
| 28 | South Africa - Regional Energy Storage Testbed  | 2,000,000 (concept stage, awaiting pre-approval)  | TBD  |
| 29 | East Africa – Namibia and Botswana - Renewable Energy for Building Energy Livelihoods   | 50,000  | Sept-22  |
| 30 | Green Hydrogen Opportunities and Roadmap for India  | 170,000  | 17-Apr-21  |
| 31 | Energy Storage Programme – Global   | 338,000  | Dec-21  |
| 32 | Supporting Energy Transition – India (see 10.)   | 245,000  | 14-Nov-19  |
| 33 | South Africa - Programmatic Advisory Services and Analytics   | 250,000  | 26-Jun-20  |
| 34 | Global - Supporting Energy Transition in Coal Regions (focus on Bosnia and Herzegovina)  | 725,000  | Aug-22  |
| 35 | Developing a Coal Mine Closure Framework, Achieving a Just Transition for All - India  | 1,035,000  | Dec-21  |
| 36 | India - Supporting Energy Transition (see 10)  | 150,000  | 14-Nov-19  |
| 37 | Global – Coal Transition Programme - India, Indonesia, South Africa, Ukraine  | 239,000  | Dec-22  |
| 38 | Indonesia Sustainable Least-cost Electrification (ISLE) Scale-Up   | 150,000  | 30-May-20  |
| 39 | Floating Solar PV Development Option Study – Sri Lanka   | 250,000  | 30-May-21  |
| 40 | Nigeria Hydro Support Under Programmatic Advisory Services and Analytics  | 1,250,000  | Sep-22  |
| 41 | Indonesia Energy Transition and Sustainable Access to Modern Energy  | 1,200,000  | Jul-22  |
| 42 | Support for Cabo Verde Energy Transition  | 1,100,000 | Sept 2023 |
| 43 | Maldives Gender Mainstreaming in the ASCENT project | 690,000 | Sept 2023 |
| 44 | Support South Africa's Energy Transition | 565,000 | Sept 2023 |
| 45 | Offshore wind regulatory gap analysis and recommendations | 150,000 | Sept 2023 |
| 46 | Bosnia and Herzegovina activities under the roadmap for energy transition | 3,000,000 | Dec 2023 |
| 47 | Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Kosovo | 2,300,000 | Dec 2023 |
|  | **Offshore wind**  |    |    |
| 48 | Global - Offshore Wind Development Programme  | 1,100,000  | 19-Dec-18  |
| 49 | LAC - Offshore Wind Development Support Programme (Colombia)    | 250,000  | 03-Feb-21  |
| 50 | Vietnam - Offshore Wind Development Programme   | 400,000  | 24-Dec-19  |
| 51 | Sri Lanka - Offshore Wind Development Programme   | 300,000  | 26-Sep-20  |
| 52 | Turkey - Offshore Wind Development Programme   | 370 000  | 10-Mar-20  |
| 53 | Support to Azerbaijan energy sector market reforms and offshore wind development   | 200,000  | 10-Nov-20  |
| 54 | Philippines - Offshore Wind Development Programme  | 250,000  | 03-Oct-21  |
| 55 | Colombia - Offshore Wind Roadmap  | 40,000  | Jul-22  |
| 56 | India – Supporting Energy Transition Offshore Wind Programme  | 500,000  | 14-Nov-2019  |
| 57 | Global – Offshore Wind Programme; Azerbaijan, Colombia, India, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka   | 75,000  | Dec-22  |
| 58 | Sri Lanka - Wind resource assessment and prefeasibility for first offshore wind projects | 400,000 | Sept-2023 |
| 59 | Worldwide - Colombia, Philippines, Brazil and Global - Additional support for offshore wind activities carried out. | 1,000,000 | Dec-2023 |
| 60 | Dominican Republic - Offshore wind regulatory gap analysis and recommendations | 150,000 | Sept-2023 |

1. The original Business Case was for a total of ‘up to £37m’; in Financial Year 2021/22, DESNZ added a further £5m to the total amount, with a one-year programme extension to the end of 2024. DESNZ then added a further £3m and the business case was extended until December 2027. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <https://www.esmap.org/ESMAP_2023_Annual-Report> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. ESMAP activities are either Bank Executed (BETF) or Recipient Executed (RETF). BETFs are executed by in-house World Bank staff which take around three years to be implemented. RETFs are executed by the recipient government through World Bank support, the activities may be assigned to and implemented by a third-party. RETFs are larger projects with a long implementation period, around seven years. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. This indicator captures the range of technical policy work that ESMAP undertakes with countries to strengthen their climate change strategies. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. This percentage is calculated from the number of DESNZ-grants (28) with specific gender actions in the technical assistance projects divided by the total number of DESNZ grants (35). As noted in this review, gender is integrated (‘mainstreamed’) throughout all World Bank programmes. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. [UK International Climate Finance Strategy](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-international-climate-finance-strategy) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)