



STUDY

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**EU SUPPORT FOR ENERGY
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**
2010-2016

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Cover photo: Bundeï Hidreka, 31, (left) is sharing her electrical engineering skills with Rohim Miniaka, 20, teaching him how to make a solar lamp. © DFID, UK.

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INTRODUCTION

The EU is committed to the goal of the Paris Agreement to keep the world's average temperature rise well below 2°C while pursuing efforts to limit to 1.5°C. Achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement will require the reduction and eventual elimination of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions globally. One critical measure to achieve this reduction is the phasing out of EU public finance support for the production and consumption of fossil fuels in Member States and third countries.

The EU is also committed to supporting implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and recognises that climate change is a major threat to sustainable development and to current and future poverty eradication. As well as a goal to 'take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts', the SDGs include a goal (SDG7) to 'ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all'. This goal has three targets for 2030:

- Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services;
- Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix; and,
- Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Given its international commitments to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and support SDG7 implementation, it is appropriate to ask whether the EU's substantial support for energy in developing countries is aligned with them. Preliminary analysis of EU international support for energy, undertaken by ODI for CAFOD in 2016, found that \$57 billion of the \$64 billion provided for energy by EU institutions, between 2010 and 2014, went to high-income countries, mainly within the EU. Almost a quarter (22%) was for fossil fuel energy, while renewable energy received 39%. Support for access to affordable modern energy services was a small fraction of the total.

Analysis published by the EUEI Partnership Development Facility showed that ODA commitments to energy development by the EU and Member States totalled over €22 billion during the period 2010-2014, including €8 billion from the EU institutions.¹ About 10% of the total committed was allocated to achieve access to modern energy services. However, support for energy was generally directed to countries with relatively high access rates. About 42% the support for energy by the EU and Member States was for renewable energy projects and programmes.

As the EU begins to prepare for its next multiannual financial framework, it is important to understand the reasons for the apparent disparity between the EU's commitments to international goals for climate change and ending energy poverty, and its allocation of public finance to support the energy sector. This needs to be based on a full and clear picture of EU support delivered – as opposed to promised – to developing countries. This picture should track EU support over several years to identify the direction of travel and understand whether EU support is becoming consistent with EU climate and poverty reduction commitments.

This report presents an analysis of the public finance provided for the energy sector in developing countries by EU institutions over the seven-year period, 2010 to 2016. The report provides an estimate of the total amount disbursed for energy projects and programmes through different EU channels. It also estimates the proportion that went to renewable energy and the proportion that went to provide access to modern energy services.

¹ EUEI PDF (2016) *The European Portfolio on Energy in International Development Cooperation*. Presentation to EUEI Advisory Group Meeting, Brussels, 5 October.

1. THE EU'S COMMITMENTS

POLICY

A new *European Consensus on Development 'Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future'* was approved by the European Council in May 2017.² It provides the overall framework for the development policies of EU institutions and Member States. The Consensus states that they will 'support the poorest communities in improving access for all to land, food, water, and clean, affordable and sustainable energy, while avoiding any damaging effects on the environment'.

With respect to sustainable energy, the Consensus sets out three main objectives:

- Addressing the lack of energy access;
- Increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy generation to achieve a sustainable balance between energy production and consumption; and
- Contributing to the global fight against climate change in line with the Paris Agreement.

These objectives mirror the three objectives of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative and the targets of the energy goal in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG 7).

The Consensus additionally states that the EU 'will address energy poverty by contributing to universal access to energy services that are affordable, modern, reliable and sustainable, with a strong focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency. Clean and renewable energy can be provided through community-led, off-grid or mini-grid solutions, enabling access to energy in rural locations.'

The *Agenda for Change*, adopted in 2011, is the basis for the development policy of EU institutions.³ It states that development cooperation in the energy sector should focus on three challenges:

- Price volatility and energy security;
- Climate change, including access to low carbon technologies; and,
- Access to secure, affordable, clean and sustainable energy services.

In line with the Agenda for Change, the EU was an early supporter of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative. The EU target in the framework of SE4All is to help developing countries to provide access to sustainable energy services to 500 million people by 2030.

Under the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP), with a timeframe up to 2020, the EU has an objective to bring access to modern and sustainable energy services to at least an additional 100 million Africans and provide energy for basic services (health, education, water, communication) and productive activities. The EU will also support actions to build a total of 10,000 MW of new hydropower facilities, 5,000 MW of wind power capacity, and 500 MW of solar energy capacity.

² Council Decision 9459/17, 19 May 2017.

³ See Communication COM (2011) 637, 13 October 2011.

FUNDING INSTRUMENTS

The EU agrees spending plans, known as the multiannual financial framework (MFF), that provide the basis for expenditure and programme implementation over a period of at least five years.⁴ The current MFF, 2014-2020, provides for total investment of about one trillion euros (€1087 billion). The Commission is expected to present its proposal for the next MFF in mid-2018.

The EU has ten funding instruments for development cooperation (known as External Financing Instruments, EFIs). Four of these are defined thematically and six are geographical in scope:

- European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
- Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
- Partnership Instrument
- Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation
- Instrument for Development Cooperation
- European Development Fund
- Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
- European Neighbourhood Instrument
- Instrument for Greenland
- Overseas Countries and Territories Decision

The Instrument for Development Cooperation and the European Development Fund are the most significant instruments for development cooperation in the field of energy. The former includes a Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme 'Global Public Goods and Challenges' (GPGC) that supports actions on environment and climate change, sustainable energy, human development, food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, migration and asylum. Under the current MFF (2014-2020), the total allocation to GPGC is €5.1 billion. Of this, about €590 million is for 'sustainable energy'.⁵ Between 70% and 80% of the sustainable energy allocation is to support, increased access to sustainable energy, renewable energy and energy efficiency; 20% to 30% for sustainable energy in poor urban and semi-urban communities and smart energy use; and 5% to 10% for building strategic alliances to achieve sustainable energy goals.

The European Development Fund (EDF) supports development cooperation for 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) partner countries of the Union and for the overseas territories of Member States. It aims to stimulate economic development, social and human development, regional cooperation and integration. For the period of the current MFF (2014-2020), the total allocation to the EDF is €30.5 billion.⁶ Energy is a focal sector for cooperation with 26 recipient countries and regions during this period, accounting for 10% of the total EDF budget.⁷ In total, around €3.3 billion will be dedicated to support sustainable energy. This is expected to leverage between €15 billion and €30 billion in loans and equity investment for energy infrastructure.

⁴ Previous MFFs have been extended to seven years.

⁵ Programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges 2014-2020: Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2014-2017.

⁶ The EDF is currently outside the MFF. However, the period of the 11th EDF coincides with the current MFF.

⁷ Report from The Commission to the Council on the Implementation of the 11th European Development Fund covering the period 2014-2015.

MECHANISMS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Under the legal framework provided by the Instrument for Development Cooperation and the European Development Fund, there are several specific mechanisms for development cooperation on energy:

- A Technical Assistance Platform with a total budget of €65 million helps developing countries to set up country action plans for energy and carry out the regulatory reforms needed to raise the necessary private capital to implement these plans.
- The EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund tool combines grants and loans from EU and Member States with the lending capacity of banks (such as the European Investment Bank) in support of local infrastructure projects. A budget of €329 million has been allocated to support concrete projects, in addition to the €392 million already in place under this fund.
- The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) provides risk sharing and co-funding opportunities for both commercial and public investors. An allocation of €20 million has been added to the €108 million already in place under this fund. GEEREF finances a broad mix of energy projects and technologies, such as small hydropower, biomass and wind farms, and contributes to the global fight against climate change and world-wide poverty by combining financial viability with sustainable social and environmental returns.
- The EU-EDFIs (European Development Finance Institutions) Private Sector Development Facility acts as a risk-sharing mechanism to enable EDFIs to engage with private project developers and other private financiers in energy related projects that provide additionality to their current portfolio. It has a budget of €50 million.
- Regional blending facilities: The Neighbourhood Investment Facility, the Asia Investment Facility, the Central Asia Investment Facility, the Pacific Investment Facility, the Caribbean investment Facility and the Latin America Investment Facility.
- The ACP-EU Energy Facility is a co-financing instrument launched in 2005, with an overall budget of €445 million. It supports projects aiming to increase and improve access to modern, affordable and sustainable energy services for the rural poor in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. The second call for proposals under the ACP-EU Energy Facility II, with a budget of €55 million, has recently closed. The resulting new projects, targeting rural electrification, are expected to be contracted by the end of 2013.
- Dedicated funding for fragile states will help beneficiary partner countries to tackle energy challenges. A specific Call for Proposals, with a budget of €15 million, has been recently launched for projects aiming at increased access to energy in rural and peri-urban areas in Burundi, Central African Republic, Liberia, Mali and Somalia. Deadline for submitting applications is 14/02/2014.
- The Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP) aims to assist in stimulating sustainable economic and social development in Africa through clearly defined targets to increase the use of the continent's vast renewable energy sources. It has a budget of €6.6 million.
- National and Regional Energy Programmes in developing countries offer further possibilities. The national and regional indicative programmes (NIPs and RIPs) are funded under the 'geographical' instruments and include financing for energy cooperation projects. The main instruments are the European Development Fund (for the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries), the Development Cooperation Instrument (for Asia, Latin America and South Africa) and the European Neighbourhood & Partnership Instrument (for the countries neighbouring the EU).

- EU provides complementary funding to important development areas through thematic instruments and programmes. More specifically, for energy, these thematic funding mechanisms include the Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy and the Partnership Dialogue Facility of the EU Energy Initiative (EUEI-PDF).

2. EU SUPPORT FOR ENERGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

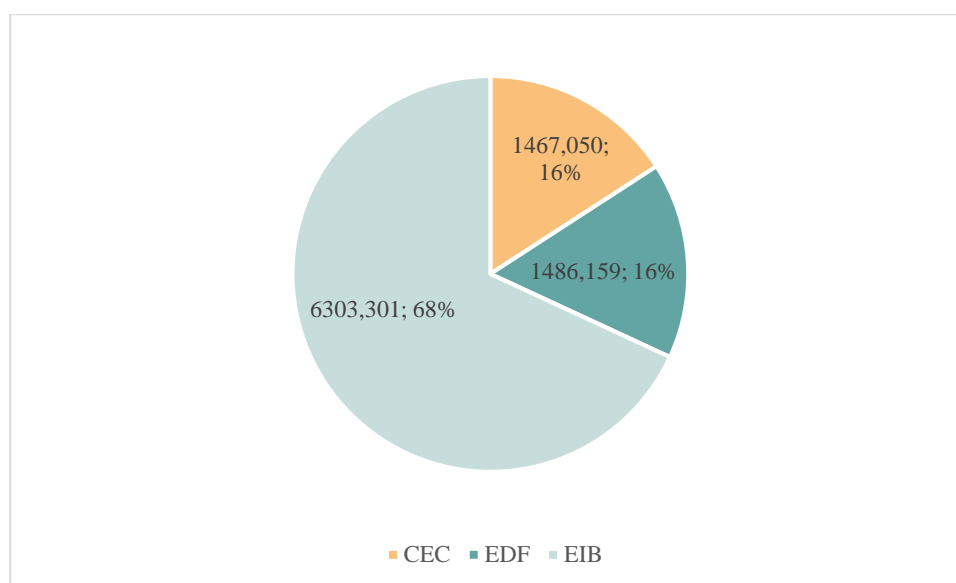
Between 2010 and 2016, the EU provided a total of \$9,256.510 million to support energy investments and the development of the energy sector in developing countries. The annual average over this period was \$1,322.359 million.

This support included \$8,688.873 in official development assistance (ODA), channelled through the Commission (CEC), European Development Fund (EDF) and European Investment Bank (EIB). Other official flows, through the EIB only, totalled \$567.637 million.

Over two-thirds of the support for energy disbursed by EU institutions between 2010 and 2016 was provided by the EIB. As shown in Figure 1, the CEC and EDF provided approximately the same share of the total, 16%.

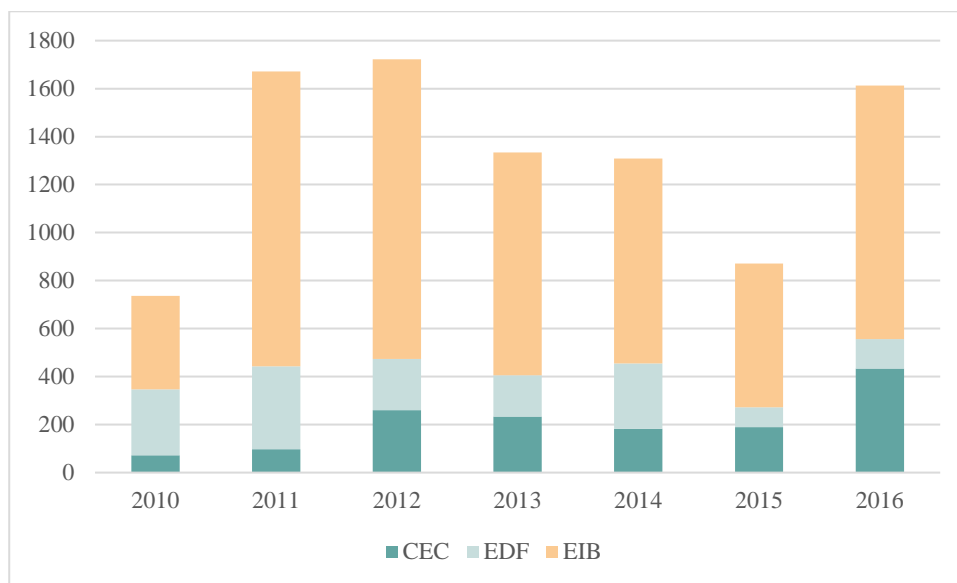
Although the EIB did not disburse any aid (ODA) for energy in 2010, Figure 2 shows that it consistently disbursed significantly more than the other two EU institutions combined between 2011 and 2016. The annual figures for each institution are provided in Annex 1.

Figure 1: Total support for energy by EU institution 2010-2016 (\$ million)



Source: OECD CRS data

Figure 2: Annual aid expenditure on energy per EU institution 2010-2016 (\$ million)

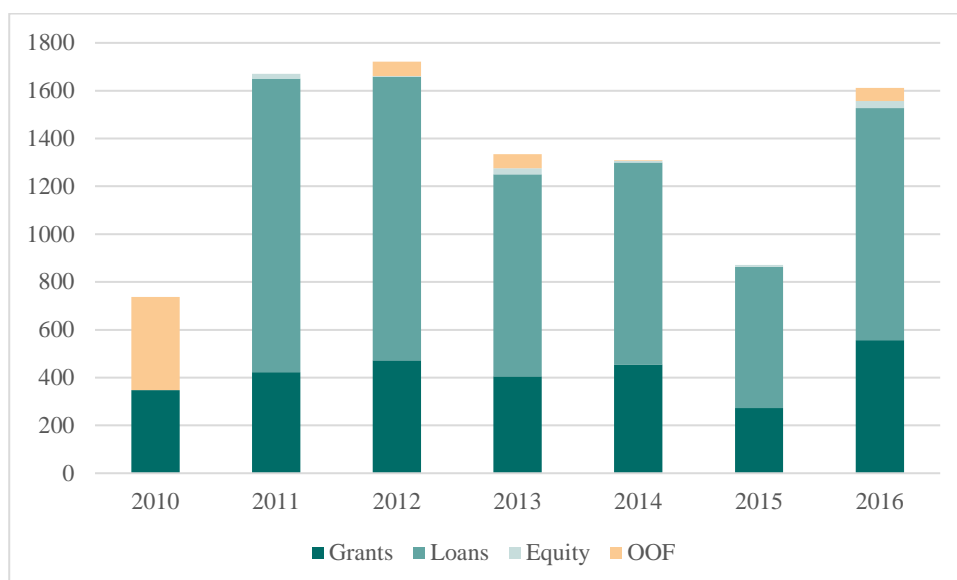


Source: OECD CRS data

TYPES OF AID FLOW

Expenditure on energy-related projects was disbursed using four categories of flow: ODA grants, ODA loans, equity investments and other official flows (OOF). The annual share of each flow in the total disbursed for energy each year is shown in Figure 3.

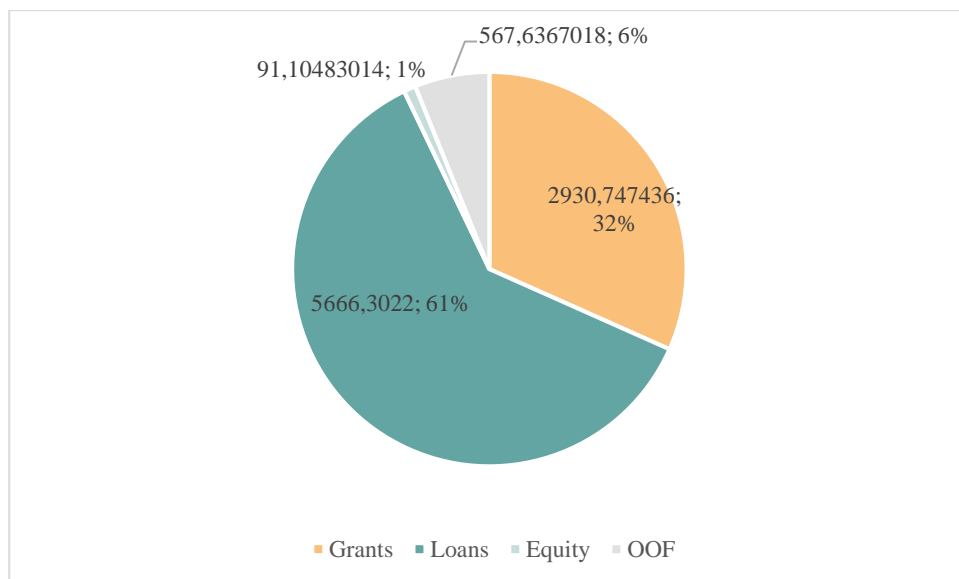
Figure 3: Annual support for energy by flow type 2010-2016 (\$ million)



Source: OECD CRS data

ODA loans accounted for the largest share by flow type (Figure 4). Between 2010 and 2016, EU institutions disbursed a total of \$5.7 billion in ODA loans for energy in developing countries. Most of this was through the EIB. ODA grants accounted for almost a third (32%). Support through the EIB in OOF was 6% of the total, and equity investments were negligible.

Figure 4: EU support for energy by flow type 2010-2016 (\$ million)

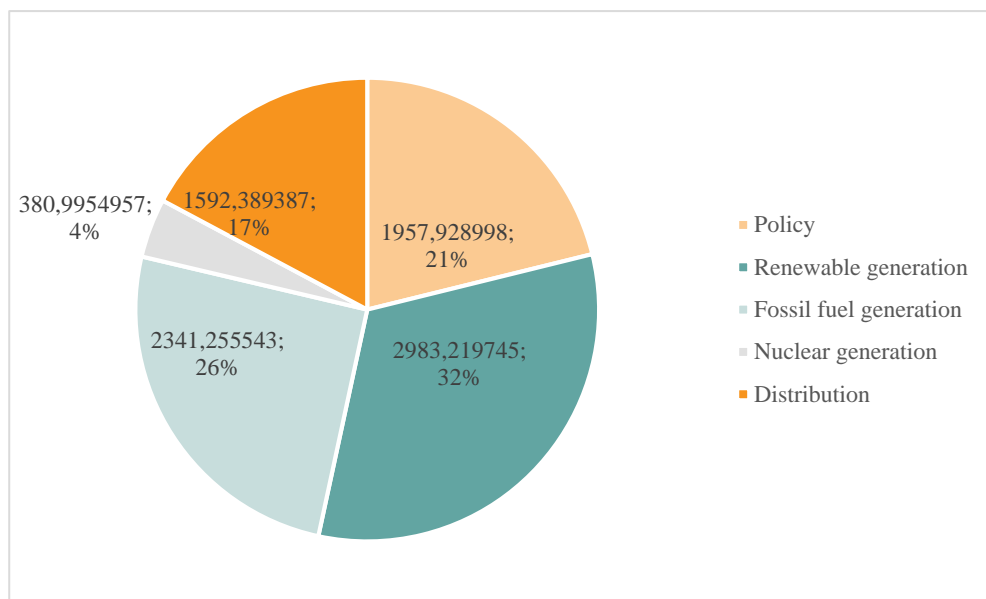


Source: OECD CRS data

PURPOSE

The CRS codes indicate the purpose of the support disbursed. The 23 energy codes can be grouped into five categories: Policy, Renewable generation, Fossil fuel generation, Nuclear generation and Distribution. Figure 5 shows the total disbursed by EU institutions to each of these categories between 2010 and 2016. Support for power generation investments accounted for 62% of the total, with a further 17% for distribution (mostly electricity transmission and distribution).

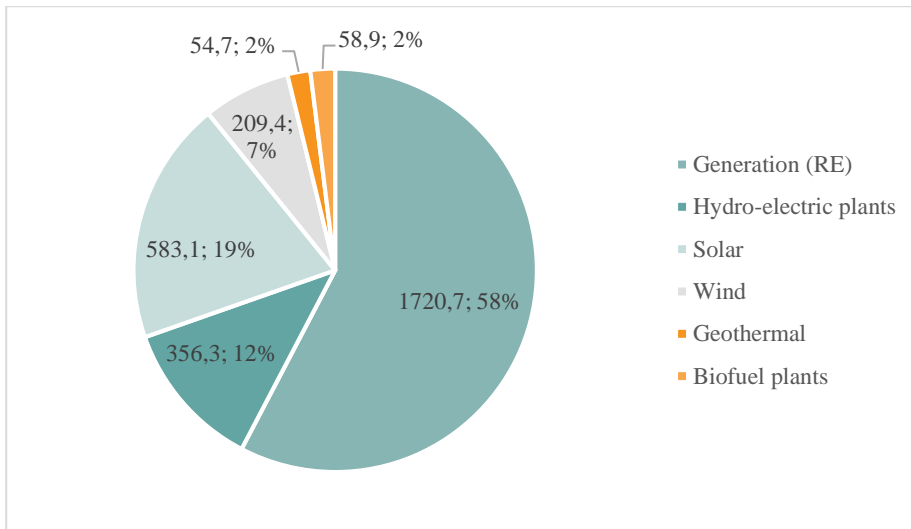
Figure 5: EU support for energy by purpose 2010-2016 (\$ million)



Source: OECD CRS data

More than half of the \$3 billion disbursed for renewable power generation, between 2010 and 2016, was assigned the CRS code 'Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies' (shown as Generation (RE) in Figure 6). In most cases, the project titles and descriptions do not provide information about which renewable energy sources. Solar power was the largest category of projects for which the renewable energy source was provided, followed by hydropower and wind (see Figure 6).

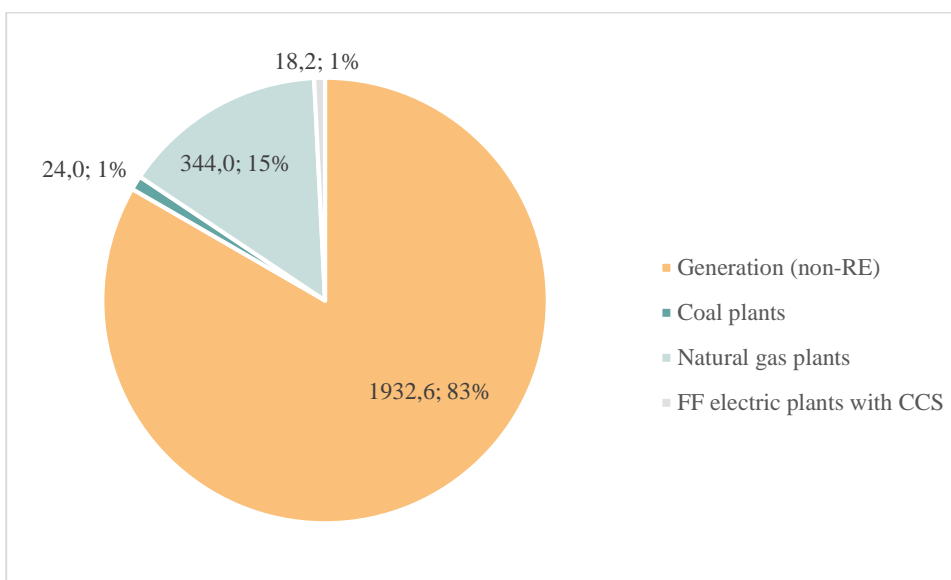
Figure 6: Support for renewable power generation by energy source



Source: OECD CRS data

Most of the support for fossil fuel power generation, \$2.3 billion between 2010 and 2016, was not categorised by an identifiable energy source (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Support for fossil fuel power generation by energy source



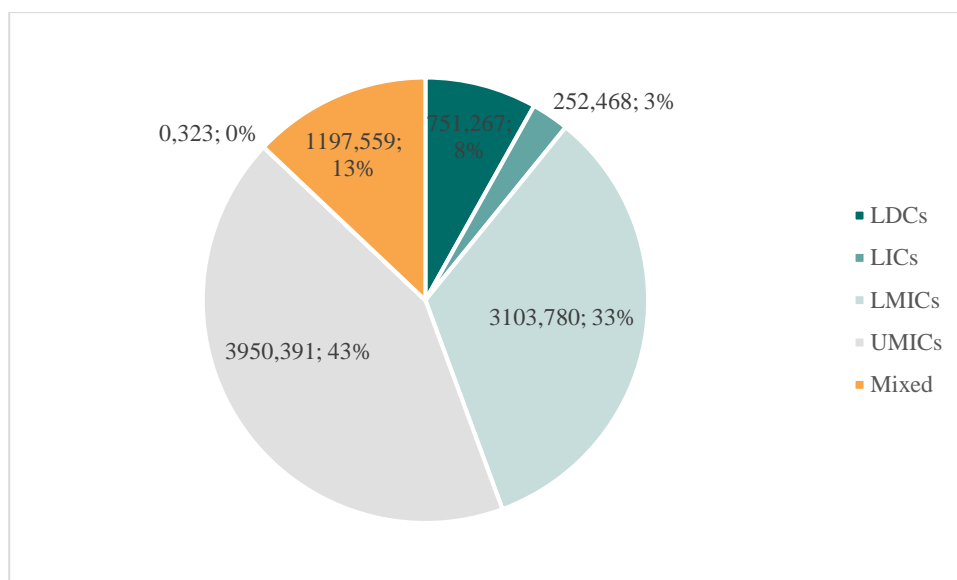
Source: OECD CRS data

RECIPIENTS

The recipients of support from EU institutions can be categorised by country income-group, region and country. The countries in each region are listed in Annex 3.

Country income groups

Figure 8: EU support for energy by recipients' income-group 2010-2016



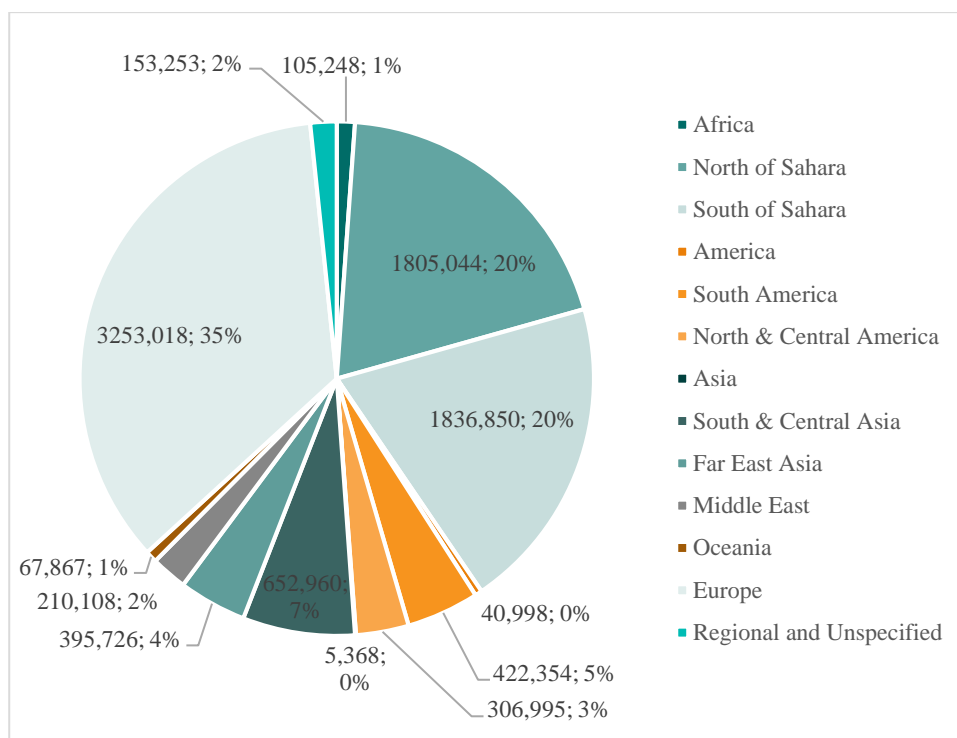
Source: OECD CRS data

Three-quarters of the support for energy from EU institutions, between 2010 and 2016, went to middle-income countries. As shown in Figure 8, more support (43% of the total) went to upper middle-income countries than lower middle-income countries (33% of the total). Only 11% of the total went to low-income and least developed countries.

Regions

The region that received the most support for energy from EU institutions, between 2010 and 2016, was Europe – 35% of the total (Figure 9). Notably, the proportion that went to European countries was similar across the three institutions (i.e. over 30%). Africa received 41% of the total, though the small number of countries in north Africa received as much as the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. Countries in north, central and south America accounted for 8% of the total, and Asian countries 11%.

Figure 9: EU support for energy by region of recipients 2010-2016



Source: OECD CRS data

Countries

Between 2010 and 2016, EU institutions disbursed support for energy in 118 countries. The 20 countries that received the most support between 2010 and 2016 are listed in Table 1. Turkey, where 100% of the population had access to electricity before 2010,⁸ received the most, \$ 2 billion –more than double the support received by the second highest recipient country, Egypt. The list also includes three of the five BRICS economies, and four European countries.

Table 1: The 20 highest recipients of support for energy 2010-2016

Country	\$ million
Turkey	2092.472
Egypt	841.244
Morocco	619.937
Ukraine	573.201
India	394.819
Tunisia	332.124
China (People's Republic of)	313.950

⁸ Global Tracking Framework 2017.

Brazil	239.357
Kenya	234.608
South Africa	216.023
Jordan	181.461
Serbia	171.514
Democratic Republic of the Congo	147.024
Georgia	124.655
Chile	120.757
Moldova	102.258
Bosnia and Herzegovina	88.411
Tanzania	87.352
Liberia	78.034
Honduras	71.720

3. EU SUPPORT FOR ENERGY ACCESS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The EU disbursed a total of \$490 million for identifiable energy access projects and programmes between 2010 and 2016. This was 5.3% of the total provided for energy in developing countries.

Approximately 15% of the total support for energy provided by CEC and EDF was for energy access, compared with less than one per cent for the EIB. The figures are shown in Table 2.

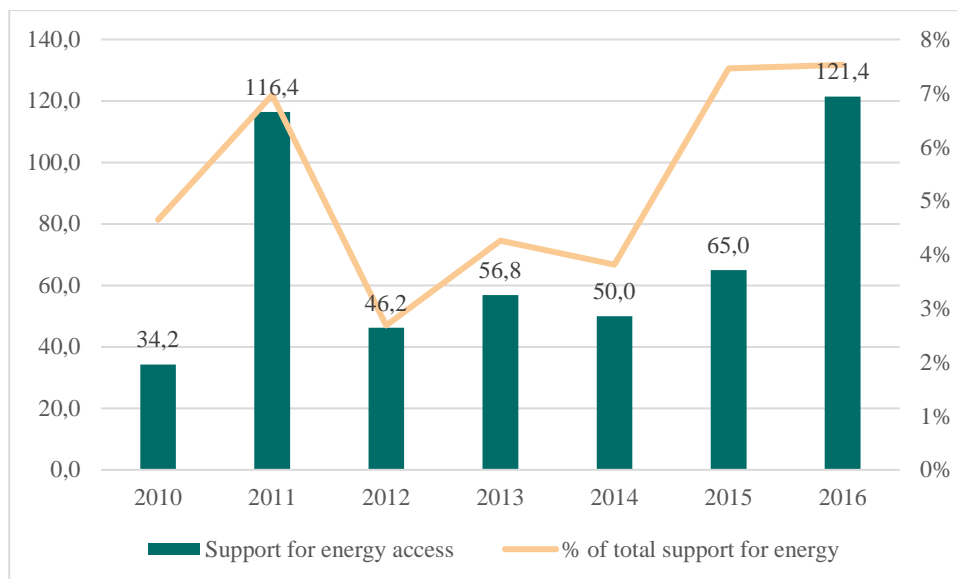
Table 2: Support for energy access by channel 2010-2016

	Total support for energy (\$ million)	Support for energy access (\$ million)	Percentage of total for energy access
CEC	1,467.05	218.97	14.9%
EDF	1,486.16	227.58	15.3%
EIB	6,303.30	43.48	0.69%
All EU Institutions	9,256.51	490.03	5.3%

Source: Authors' analysis from OECD CRS data

Support for energy access has varied between years but shows an increasing trend between 2012 and 2016. Figure 4 shows the annual amounts disbursed for energy access by all EU institutions and the share of total support for energy in each year that went to energy access.

Figure 10: Support for energy access by year (\$ million and proportion)



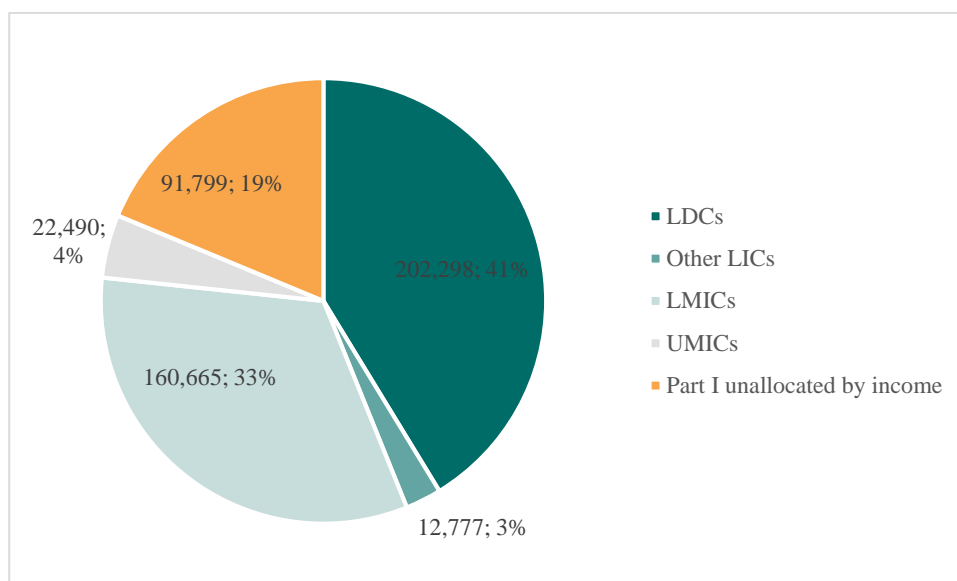
Source: authors' analysis of OECD CRS data

RECIPIENTS

Income group

The poorest countries, LDCs and LICs, received 44% of the total disbursed to support energy access (see Figure 4). Middle-income countries (LMICs and UMICs) received 36%, and 19% was disbursed to programmes covering more than one country income group.

Figure 11: Support for energy access by country income group 2010-2016 (\$ million)

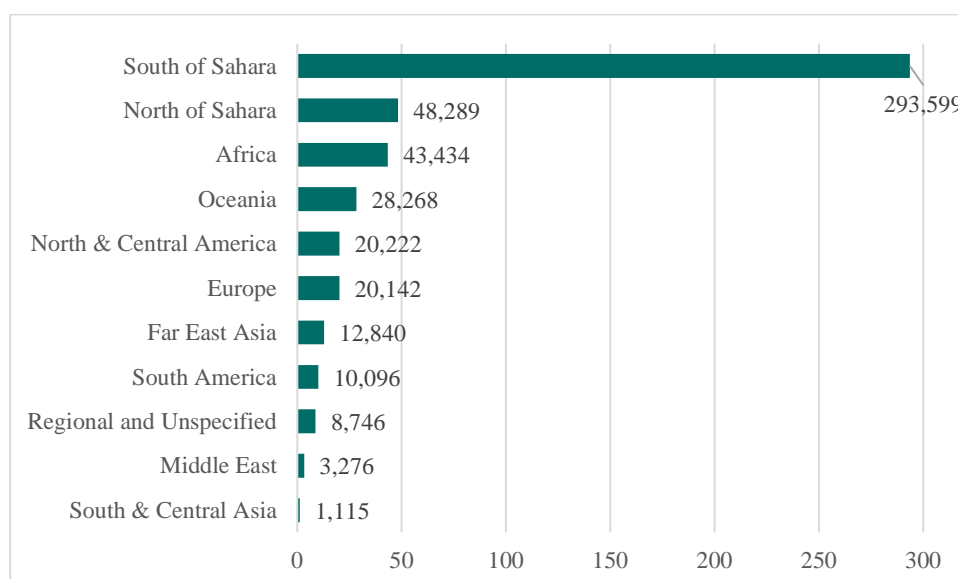


Source: authors' analysis of OECD CRS data

Regions

Between 2010 and 2016, more than three-quarters of EU support for energy access went to Africa. Sub-Saharan countries received 60% of the total provided for energy access, North Africa received almost 10%, and all-Africa programmes received about 9%. The South and Central Asia region, where lives half of the world's population without access to electricity, received a little over \$1 million for energy access from EU institutions between 2010 and 2016.

Figure 12: Support for energy access by region (\$ million)



Source: authors' analysis of OECD CRS data

Countries

EU institutions disbursed support for energy access in 71 countries between 2010 and 2016. The twenty countries that received the most (see Table 3) accounted for 62% of the total for energy access. All but three of these countries were in Africa.

Table 3: Twenty highest recipients of support for energy access

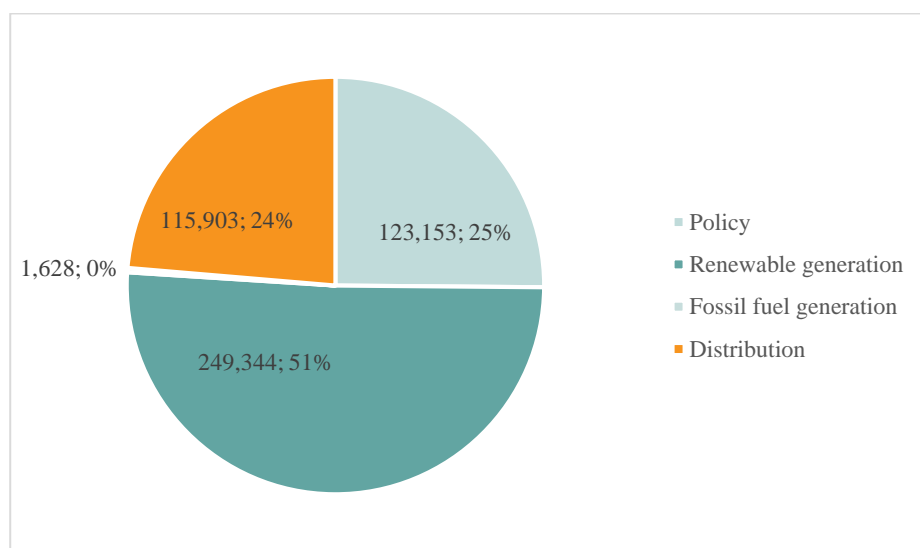
Country	\$ million
Morocco	28.329
Tanzania	26.866
Cameroon	23.712
Nigeria	20.324
Egypt	19.960
Moldova	18.981
Côte d'Ivoire	15.569

Rwanda	14.578
Senegal	14.404
Mauritania	13.827
Burkina Faso	13.309
Benin	13.166
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13.014
Uganda	12.527
Kenya	11.563
Philippines	11.058
Nicaragua	9.733
Central African Republic	8.986
Zambia	7.362
Madagascar	7.188

PURPOSE

About half of the support for energy access from EU institutions went to renewable generation projects and programmes (see Figure 13). A negligible amount was for fossil fuel generation. A quarter of the support for energy access from EU institutions went to policy projects and programmes, and a similar amount to transmission and distribution projects.

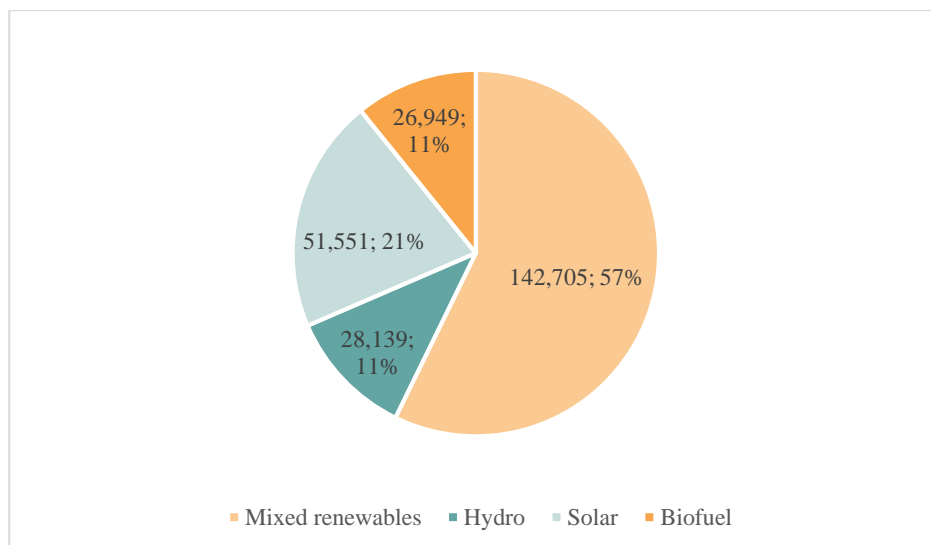
Figure 13: Support for energy access by purpose 2010-2016 (\$ million)



Source: authors' analysis of OECD CRS data

Within the renewable generation category, 57% of the support went to projects and programmes that included generation from more than kind of renewable energy source, or the source was unspecified (Figure 14). Solar power generation accounted for 21%, hydro-power 11%, and biofuels or bioenergy 11%. There were no wind power generation projects identified as energy access projects.

Figure 14: Renewable generation for energy access by energy source



Source: authors' analysis of OECD CRS data

CONCLUSIONS

Disbursements to support the energy sector in developing countries by EU institutions are significant, averaging \$1.3 billion a year over the period 2010 to 2016. EU institutions disbursed 23% of the total provided for energy by all donors in the OECD Development Assistance Committee, in the same period.

EU institutions' support for energy was provided to many countries and territories (118), but over 60% of the total was disbursed to just 20 countries.

One country, Turkey, received 23% of the total – almost two and a half times more than was received by the second highest recipient. The rationale for this level of support to Turkey cannot be based on a lack of access to modern energy services in the country, and is more likely to lie in economic and political strategic interests.⁹

European countries received more than a third (35%) of the support disbursed by EU institutions for energy, between 2010 and 2016. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, the two regions where most of the world's population without access to electricity live, together received less than was provided to European countries.

Low-income and least developed countries received 11% of the support for energy disbursed by EU institutions between 2010 and 2016.

The CRS data do not provide enough detail to gain a full understanding of the extent of support from EU institutions for international renewable energy objectives. For more than a third of the total

⁹ See, for instance, Tagliapietra, S. and Zachmann, G. (2017) A new strategy for European Union-Turkey energy cooperation, *Policy Contribution*, Issue No. 27, October 2017. Brussels: Bruegel.

support, for policy and energy distribution, there is no indication from CRS coding about the sources of energy supported. The same applies to more than half of the 32% categorised as renewable power generation. The proportion of total support for energy that went to renewable power generation varied considerably year on year. In 2016, this proportion was similar to the proportion in 2010 (53% and 57%, respectively), though the absolute amount was higher.

It is not possible to estimate accurately, from the CRS data, the full extent of the support from EU institutions for access to affordable and reliable modern energy services. The analysis suggests that the share of the total that went to energy access was small – 5.3%. Support for energy access through the EIB was negligible, while for CEC and EDF it was about 15%. The share that was disbursed to support access to energy appears to have increased, from 4.7% in 2010 to 7.5% in 2016.

There are shortcomings in the OECD's Creditor Reporting System for the purpose of assessing donors' fulfilment of their commitments to SDG7 and the Paris Agreement. The absence of codes that are relevant to energy access objectives and donors' frequent use of general codes, such as 'Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies', are significant limitations.

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY TABLES

Table A.1: Support for energy in developing countries by EU institution and year (\$ million)

Institution	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
CEC	71.971	96.851	260.045	232.944	182.259	189.070	433.910	1467.050
EDF	275.500	345.569	214.050	172.138	272.306	83.659	122.937	1486.159
EIB	389.350	1228.613	1247.544	929.194	854.406	598.009	1056.185	6303.301
TOTAL	736.821	1671.033	1721.639	1334.276	1308.971	870.739	1613.032	9256.510

Table A.2: Support for energy in developing countries by institution, type of flow and year (\$ million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
CEC								
Grants	71.971	96.851	260.045	232.944	182.259	189.070	433.910	1467.050
Loans	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Equity	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<i>Total</i>	71.971	96.851	260.045	232.944	182.259	189.070	433.910	1467.050
EDF								
Grants	275.500	325.755	212.122	172.138	272.306	83.659	122.937	1464.417
Loans	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Equity	0.000	19.814	1.928	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.742
<i>Total</i>	275.500	345.569	214.050	172.138	272.306	83.659	122.937	1486.159
EIB								
Grants	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Loans	0.000	1227.980	1186.490	845.178	845.078	590.153	971.423	5666.302
Equity	0.000	0.633	0.000	24.727	6.995	7.856	29.152	69.363
OOF	389.350	0.000	61.054	59.289	2.334	0	55.610	567.637
<i>Total</i>	389.350	1228.613	1186.490	869.905	852.072	598.009	1056.185	6303.302

Table A.3: Support for energy in developing countries by institution and income group of recipient countries (\$ million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
CEC								
LDCs	37.030	53.114	27.654	1.476	2.291	4.016	9.127	134.708
LICs	1.632	3.642	3.121	0.027	0.000	0.000	4.240	12.662
LMICs	15.980	7.883	10.987	142.877	70.709	74.265	261.511	584.212
UMICs	5.151	6.214	1.364	47.132	71.267	44.965	71.172	247.265
MADCTs	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mixed	12.177	25.998	216.919	41.432	37.993	65.825	87.140	487.484
<i>Total</i>	71.971	96.851	260.045	232.944	182.259	189.070	433.190	1466.331
EDF								
LDCs	7.012	4.571	2.825	56.596	40.970	52.044	97.488	261.506
LICs	0.000	0.189	4.499	8.566	1.718	0.800	0.765	16.537
LMICs	124.879	216.474	120.817	4.560	25.396	11.367	11.468	514.961
UMICs	63.538	61.460	52.998	5.518	6.916	8.894	2.965	202.289
MADCTs	0.323	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.323
Mixed	79.747	62.875	32.910	96.898	197.307	10.553	10.252	490.542
<i>Total</i>	275.500	345.569	214.050	172.138	272.306	83.659	122.937	1486.157
EIB								
LDCs	0.000	32.104	50.142	63.341	64.660	49.956	94.851	355.054
LICs	0.000	18.409	61.662	49.729	37.848	10.791	42.496	223.269
LMICs	0.000	124.948	454.761	305.183	299.447	314.355	438.384	2004.607
UMICs	0.000	1025.624	564.459	385.205	421.328	222.161	448.638	3500.837
MADCTs	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Mixed	0.000	27.528	55.466	66.447	28.788	0.746	31.816	219.532
<i>Total</i>	0.000	1228.613	1186.490	869.905	852.072	598.009	1056.185	6303.300

Table A.4: Support for energy in developing countries by institution and broad purpose (\$ million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	
CEC									
Policy	29.317	37.46	222.475	110.348	77.027	67.329	92.851	636.807	
Renewable generation	10.302	38.214	23.295	36.215	50.815	55.816	169.308	383.965	
Fossil fuel generation	12.351	0.986	0.205	4.671	1.959	15.543	10.673	46.388	
Nuclear generation	0.000	0.000	0.000	59.434	45.435	42.433	119.819	267.121	
Distribution	20.002	20.191	14.071	22.276	7.022	7.95	40.539	132.051	
<i>Total</i>	71.972	96.851	260.046	232.944	182.258	189.071	433.190	1466.332	
EDF									
Policy	99.072	157.626	94.039	106.539	202.266	32.413	20.561	712.516	
Renewable generation	66.652	103.869	38.252	38.084	44.642	37.972	46.721	376.192	
Fossil fuel generation	10.402	13.038	9.244	0.335	1.716	4.217	5.486	44.438	
Nuclear generation	44.073	37.628	32.173	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	113.874	
Distribution	55.301	33.407	40.342	27.179	23.682	9.058	50.170	239.139	
<i>Total</i>	275.5	345.568	214.05	172.137	272.306	83.66	122.937	1486.158	
EIB									
Policy	45.174	0.633	48.201	135.637	171.190	38.824	168.948	608.607	
Renewable generation	344.178	660.721	0.000	69.708	128.835	376.982	642.641	2223.062	
Fossil fuel generation	0.000	315.157	979.309	494.0373	379.604	27.732	54.590	2250.430	
Nuclear generation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Distribution	0.000	252.102	220.034	229.811	174.776	154.471	190.006	1221.200	
<i>Total</i>	389.350	1228.613	1247.544	929.193	854.404	598.009	1056.185	6303.299	
CEC									
23110	Energy policy	28.429	35.842	221.249	104.283	74.836	59.797	82.928	607.364
23181	Education	0.733	0.747	0.738	5.709	1.984	1.481	1.924	13.315
23182	Research	0.155	0.871	0.488	0.356	0.207	0.457	0.512	3.044
23183	Conservation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.594	7.487	13.081
23210	Generation (RE)	2.961	26.175	12.324	18.245	12.865	25.672	97.015	195.258
23220	Hydropower	0.157	0.294	0.937	9.346	0.000	0.000	2.330	13.064
23230	Solar	7.184	8.043	8.468	1.761	21.554	19.951	58.387	125.348
23240	Wind	0.000	0.137	0.077	0.000	1.043	3.058	3.136	7.4507
23260	Geothermal	0.000	1.980	0.033	0.000	13.268	4.215	2.543	22.040
23270	Biofuel plants	0.000	1.585	1.456	6.863	2.085	2.920	5.896	20.805
23310	Generation (non-RE)	12.351	0.986	0.205	3.215	0.718	0.220	6.082	23.777
23320	Coal plants	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.456	1.241	0.048	0.516	3.261

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
23340	Natural gas plants	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.116	0.000	1.116
23350	FF electric plants with CCS	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.159	4.076	18.235
23510	Nuclear plants	0.000	0.000	0.000	59.434	45.435	42.433	119.819	267.121
23630	Electric distribution	16.462	20.191	11.810	20.826	6.472	7.950	18.378	102.090
23640	Gas distribution	3.540	0.000	2.261	1.450	0.550	0.000	22.160	29.962
	<i>Total</i>	71.971	96.851	260.045	232.944	182.259	189.070	433.190	1466.330
EDF									
23110	Energy policy	93.380	147.196	88.716	106.025	201.247	32.019	17.732	686.315
23181	Education	4.193	10.304	3.579	0.514	0.629	0.200	2.547	21.967
23182	Research	1.499	0.126	1.744	0.000	0.390	0.194	0.254	4.206
23183	Conservation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.028
23210	Generation (RE)	18.773	47.783	17.315	18.677	25.303	18.798	28.038	174.686
23220	Hydropower	6.027	0.000	3.675	2.680	4.477	7.084	6.459	30.403
23230	Solar	9.154	49.585	4.331	13.189	11.260	11.366	11.377	110.261
23240	Wind	27.543	0.278	0.596	0.066	0.000	0.000	0.000	28.483
23260	Geothermal	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.215	0.000	0.293	0.584	3.091
23270	Biofuel plants	5.155	6.223	12.335	1.257	3.602	0.431	0.264	29.267
23310	Generation (non-RE)	6.092	2.576	3.233	0.335	1.716	4.217	5.486	23.654
23320	Coal plants	4.310	10.462	6.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.782
23340	Natural gas plants	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23350	FF electric plants with CCS	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23510	Nuclear plants	44.073	37.628	32.173	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	113.875
23630	Electric distribution	53.241	33.407	39.074	27.179	23.682	9.058	50.170	235.811
23640	Gas distribution	2.060	0.000	1.268	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.329
	<i>Total</i>	275.500	345.569	214.050	172.138	272.306	83.659	122.937	1486.159
EIB									
23110	Energy policy	0.000	0.633	0.000	85.849	168.856	38.824	168.948	608.607
23181	Education	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23182	Research	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23183	Conservation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23210	Generation (RE)	0.000	457.415	0.000	69.708	2.418	95.407	381.651	1350.775
23220	Hydropower	0.000	194.616	0.000	0.000	0.000	44.293	73.941	312.850
23230	Solar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	104.512	157.452	85.501	347.465
23240	Wind	0.000	8.690	0.000	0.000	21.905	56.304	86.602	173.501
23260	Geothermal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.652	14.945	29.597
23270	Biofuel plants	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.874	0.000	8.874
23310	Generation (non-RE)	0.000	0.000	966.456	484.536	379.604	0.000	54.590	1907.541

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
23320	Coal plants	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23340	Natural gas plants	0.000	315.157	0.000	0.000	0.000	27.732	342.889
23350	FF electric plants with CCS	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23510	Nuclear plants	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23630	Electric distribution	0.000	252.102	220.034	229.811	174.776	154.471	1221.200
23640	Gas distribution	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	<i>Total</i>	0.000	1228.613	1186.490	869.905	852.072	598.009	6303.299

ANNEX 2: METHODOLOGY

The analysis looked at public finance support for energy in developing countries provided by EU institutions – the European Commission (CEC), the European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). It included support for energy that qualified as official development assistance (ODA) and non-ODA support. The latter are classified as ‘official other flows’ (OOF), and include grants for representational or commercial purposes, transactions that have a grant element of less than 25%, and transactions that have an export-facilitating purpose. OOF was provided by the EIB only.

For the purposes of the study developing countries are least developed, low-income, lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income countries (LDCs, LICs, LMICs and UMICs), consistent with the categorisation used by the OECD. A few transactions for energy support in the OECD database are categorised as ‘more advanced developing countries and territories’ (MADCT), but these totalled \$323,000 or 0.003% of the overall total.

The financial data was taken from the OECD Aid Statistics database, through the QWIDS interface (<http://stats.oecd.org/qwids>). The analysis considered data about ODA and OOF disbursements only, to focus on the value of support received by developing countries. The financial data are presented in US dollars, as provided by the OECD database.

The disbursement data are for the period 2010-2016. The start of this period marked the launch of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, which aims to increase support for energy access and renewable energy. 2016 is the most recent year with data in the OECD database. Most of the analysis, therefore, relates to disbursements under the MFF before the current one. The period analysed is also before the start of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The OECD’s Creditor Reporting System (CRS) has 23 different codes to categorise energy projects (see Table A2.1). The analysis of energy sources, regions and purpose of support was based on these codes. Its accuracy is, therefore, dependent on the accuracy and thoroughness of coding by EU officials when reporting to the OECD. It was beyond the scope of the study to exclude transactions that have been wrongly coded as support for energy and to include energy projects that have been miscoded.

The CRS codes do not include “energy access”, “rural electrification” or “cook stoves”, which would be directly relevant to the energy needs of people living in poverty. The identification of support for energy access followed the approach used by ODI and Oil Change International when analysing UK and multilateral development bank support for energy in developing countries. This approach uses a set of criteria (see Box A2.1) to assess whether each transaction has an energy access objective, using information in the project description in the OECD database. The information given in project descriptions is limited. The analysis may therefore, underestimate the support provided for energy access, but is not likely to materially affect the overall picture.

Table A2.1: CRS codes for energy

Description	Code
Energy policy and administrative management	23110
Energy education/training	23181
Energy research	23182
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	23183
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	23210
Hydro-electric power plants	23220
Energy generation, renewable sources (solar)	23230
Energy generation, renewable sources (wind)	23240
Energy generation, renewable sources (marine)	23250
Geothermal energy	23260
Biofuel-fired power plants	23270
Energy generation, non-renewable sources (unspecified)	23310
Coal-fired electric power plants	23320
Oil-fired electric power plants	23330
Energy generation, non-renewable sources (natural gas)	23340
Energy generation, non-renewable sources (fossil fuel with CCS)	23350
Non-renewable waste-fired electric power plants	23360
Hybrid electric power plants	23410
Nuclear energy electric power plants	23510
Heat plants	23610
District heating and cooling	23620
Electric power transmission and distribution	23630
Gas distribution	23640

Source: OECD (www.oecd.org/dac/stats/49846172.xls)

Box A2.1: Criteria to assess contribution to energy access

- The project focuses on a targeted number of new electricity connections or energy services, such as clean cook stoves, to low-income households.
- The project focuses on electricity services important to poor people, such as health clinics, schools, or telecommunications.
- The project focuses on improving the reliability of electricity services in an area that largely serves low-income households and/or electricity services important to the poor and currently has intermittent or unreliable access.
- The project focuses on provisions to make energy affordable to the poor, e.g. effective, transparent safety nets to ensure that poor people can afford energy for basic needs, such as subsidies targeted at access, not consumption (as opposed to only having measures aimed at cost recovery, such as tariff increases).
- The project is focused on productive uses in energy poor communities, such as providing energy to smallholder farmers, small and medium enterprises and labour-intensive industries.
- The project involves power grid extension to new peri-urban areas (as opposed to simply feeding into the existing grid system).
- The project involves rural, off-grid solutions for providing energy services.

ANNEX 3: OECD REGIONS

The OECD categorises countries into nine regions. The countries in each region are listed in the table.

Region	Countries		
Europe	Albania Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia Cyprus	FYR Macedonia Gibraltar Kosovo Malta Moldova Montenegro	Serbia Slovenia States Ex-Yugoslavia Turkey Ukraine
North of Sahara	Algeria Egypt Libya Morocco Tunisia		
South of Sahara	Angola Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cabo Verde Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo Côte d'Ivoire Democratic R Congo Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia	Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kenya Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mauritius Mayotte Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria	Rwanda Saint Helena Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Seychelles Sierra Leone Somalia South Africa South Sudan Sudan Swaziland Tanzania Togo Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe
North and Central America	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Aruba Bahamas Barbados Belize Bermuda British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Costa Rica	Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Haiti Honduras Jamaica Mexico Montserrat	Netherlands Antilles Nicaragua Panama Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia St Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands
South America	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile	Colombia Ecuador Guyana Paraguay	Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela
Far East Asia	Brunei Darussalam Cambodia China D P R Korea Hong Kong, China Indonesia	Korea Lao People's Macao, China Malaysia Mongolia Philippines	Singapore Chinese Taipei Thailand Timor-Leste Viet Nam
South and Central Asia	Afghanistan Armenia Azerbaijan Bangladesh Bhutan Georgia	India Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Maldives Myanmar Nepal	Pakistan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan
Middle East	Bahrain Iran Iraq Israel Jordan	Kuwait Lebanon Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia	Syrian Arab Republic United Arab Emirates West Bank and Gaza Strip Yemen
Oceania	Cook Islands Fiji French Polynesia Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia Nauru	New Caledonia Niue Northern Mariana Is Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands	Tokelau Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu Wallis and Futuna

ANNEX 4: RECIPIENTS OF EU SUPPORT FOR ENERGY

Country	Total support for energy (\$ million)	Support for energy access (\$ million)	% of Total for Access	Access to electricity (2014)	Access to clean cooking (2014)
Afghanistan	0.000	0.000		90%	17%
Africa, regional	105.248	43.434	41.3%		
Albania	2.637	0.000	0.0%	100%	67%
Algeria	0.184	0.000	0.0%	100%	100%
America, regional	40.998	0.000	0.0%		
American Samoa	0.000	0.000			
Andorra	0.000	0.000		100%	100%
Angola	0.000	0.000		32%	48%
Anguilla	0.000	0.000		100%	
Antigua and Barbuda	0.000	0.000		96%	100%
Argentina	0.000	0.000		100%	100%
Armenia	44.712	0.334	0.7%	100%	100%
Aruba	0.000	0.000		94%	
Asia, regional	5.368	0.000	0.0%		
Azerbaijan	18.511	0.000	0.0%	100%	97%
Bangladesh	1.116	0.000	0.0%	62%	10%
Belarus	24.648	0.000	0.0%	100%	100%
Belize	1.926	1.926	100.0%	92%	87%
Benin	45.787	13.166	28.8%	34%	7%
Bhutan	0.000	0.000		100%	68%
Bilateral, unspecified	153.253	8.746	5.7%		
Bolivia	1.023	0.632	61.7%	90%	79%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	88.411	0.117	0.1%	100%	40%
Botswana	0.000	0.000		56%	63%
Brazil	239.357	0.000	0.0%	100%	93%
Burkina Faso	28.398	13.309	46.9%	19%	7%
Burundi	23.517	3.681	15.7%	7%	2%
Cambodia	2.848	0.736	25.9%	56%	13%
Cameroon	59.371	23.712	39.9%	57%	18%
Cabo Verde	0.505	0.000	0.0%	90%	71%
Central African Republic	9.412	8.986	95.5%	12%	2%
Central Asia, regional	26.355	0.000	0.0%		
Chad	2.364	0.593	25.1%	8%	4%
Chile	120.757	0.000	0.0%	100%	97%
China (People's Republic of)	313.950	0.075	0.0%	100%	57%
Colombia	0.000	0.000		98%	91%
Comoros	1.034	0.801	77.5%	74%	7%

Country	Total support for energy (\$ million)	Support for energy access (\$ million)	% of Total for Access	Access to electricity (2014)	Access to clean cooking (2014)
Congo	0.091	0.000	0.0%	43%	18%
Cook Islands	2.940	2.940	100.0%	100%	80%
Costa Rica	23.152	0.000	0.0%	99%	96%
Côte d'Ivoire	31.739	15.569	49.1%	62%	18%
Croatia	0.323	0.000	0.0%	100%	94%
Cuba	4.061	0.623	15.3%	100%	87%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	147.024	13.014	8.9%	14%	6%
Djibouti	14.178	0.000	0.0%	47%	10%
Dominica	3.527	0.000	0.0%	100%	92%
Dominican Republic	30.329	3.845	12.7%	98%	92%
Ecuador	1.832	1.832	100.0%	99%	98%
Egypt	841.244	19.960	2.4%	100%	100%
El Salvador	8.367	0.144	1.7%	95%	83%
Equatorial Guinea	0.000	0.000		68%	22%
Eritrea	19.196	4.642	24.2%	46%	14%
Ethiopia	5.232	3.105	59.4%	27%	2%
Europe, regional	142.814	0.000	0.0%		
Fiji	1.313	0.000	0.0%	100%	37%
F Y R Macedonia	2.469	0.000	0.0%	100%	61%
Gabon	0.000	0.000		89%	73%
Gambia	1.674	0.422	25.2%	47%	4%
Georgia	124.655	0.096	0.1%	100%	55%
Ghana	3.982	3.864	97.1%	78%	21%
Grenada	0.000	0.000		91%	100%
Guatemala	2.639	2.609	98.9%	85%	36%
Guinea	0.444	0.170	38.2%	28%	6%
Guinea-Bissau	8.107	5.379	66.4%	17%	3%
Guyana	9.967	0.000	0.0%	87%	61%
Haiti	1.563	0.000	0.0%	38%	9%
Honduras	71.720	1.301	1.8%	89%	48%
India	394.819	0.460	0.1%	79%	34%
Indonesia	0.308	0.000	0.0%	97%	57%
Iran	0.000	0.000		99%	100%
Iraq	5.260	0.146	2.8%	99%	98%
Jamaica	4.872	0.000	0.0%	97%	93%
Jordan	181.461	3.116	1.7%	100%	100%
Kazakhstan	1.274	0.000	0.0%	100%	92%
Kenya	232.274	11.563	5.0%	36%	6%
Kiribati	6.102	3.166	51.9%	48%	3%

Country	Total support for energy (\$ million)	Support for energy access (\$ million)	% of Total for Access	Access to electricity (2014)	Access to clean cooking (2014)
Korea, DPR	0.000	0.000		32%	7%
Kosovo	41.802	0.000	0.0%	100%	
Kyrgyzstan	5.283	0.000	0.0%	100%	76%
Laos	0.000	0.000		78%	5%
Lebanon	8.985	0.000	0.0%	100%	100%
Lesotho	0.000	0.000		28%	32%
Liberia	78.034	5.490	7.0%	9%	2%
Madagascar	11.174	7.188	64.3%	17%	2%
Malawi	1.759	0.838	47.6%	12%	3%
Malaysia	2.408	0.000	0.0%	100%	100%
Maldives	0.000	0.000		100%	99%
Mali	4.758	4.303	90.4%	27%	2%
Marshall Islands	0.438	0.088	20.1%	90%	41%
Mauritania	17.663	13.827	78.3%	39%	45%
Mauritius	8.874	0.000	0.0%	99%	99%
Mexico	4.021	0.000	0.0%	99%	86%
Micronesia	2.604	2.292	88.0%	72%	25%
Middle East, regional	6.626	0.000	0.0%		
Moldova	102.257	18.981	18.6%	100%	93%
Mongolia	0.927	0.000	0.0%	86%	32%
Montenegro	10.470	0.000	0.0%	100%	74%
Montserrat	0.000	0.000			
Morocco	619.937	28.329	4.6%	92%	99%
Mozambique	8.552	6.999	81.8%	21%	4%
Myanmar	0.000	0.000		52%	9%
Namibia	2.256	2.118	93.9%	50%	46%
Nauru	2.231	0.000	0.0%	99%	96%
Nepal	13.455	0.036	0.3%	85%	26%
New Caledonia	0.000	0.000		100%	
Nicaragua	14.170	9.733	68.7%	82%	49%
Niger	6.300	5.521	87.6%	14%	3%
Nigeria	25.327	20.324	80.2%	58%	2%
Niue	4.056	0.000	0.0%		
North & Central America, regional	129.248	0.041	0.0%		
North of Sahara, regional	11.555	0.000	0.0%		
Oceania, regional	28.427	13.662	48.1%		
Oman	0.000	0.000		100%	100%
Pakistan	3.361	0.000	0.0%	98%	45%
Palau	0.631	0.018	2.9%	100%	58%

Country	Total support for energy (\$ million)	Support for energy access (\$ million)	% of Total for Access	Access to electricity (2014)	Access to clean cooking (2014)
Panama	0.000	0.000		92%	86%
Papua New Guinea	0.127	0.000	0.0%	20%	31%
Paraguay	32.395	0.208	0.6%	99%	64%
Peru	4.841	2.671	55.2%	93%	68%
Philippines	13.659	11.058	81.0%	89%	45%
Rwanda	55.574	14.578	26.2%	20%	2%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.000	0.000		100%	100%
Saint Lucia	0.132	0.000	0.0%	98%	100%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.012	0.000	0.0%	99%	100%
Samoa	3.275	0.000	0.0%	98%	27%
Sao Tome and Principe	0.013	0.000	0.0%	69%	30%
Senegal	23.797	14.404	60.5%	61%	36%
Serbia	171.514	0.000	0.0%	100%	71%
Seychelles	0.000	0.000		100%	100%
Sierra Leone	6.901	5.681	82.3%	13%	2%
Solomon Islands	0.000	0.000		35%	9%
Somalia	18.756	1.198	6.4%	19%	9%
South & Central Asia, regional	0.015	0.000	0.0%		
South Africa	216.023	0.210	0.1%	86%	82%
South America, regional	12.161	4.753	39.1%		
South Asia, regional	0.333	0.000	0.0%		
South of Sahara, regional	528.902	21.164	4.0%		
South Sudan	0.000	0.000		5%	3%
Sri Lanka	0.718	0.000	0.0%	92%	19%
Sudan	0.000	0.000		45%	23%
Suriname	0.000	0.000		100%	91%
Swaziland	0.000	0.000		65%	35%
Syrian Arab Republic	0.013	0.000	0.0%	96%	100%
Tajikistan	14.046	0.189	1.3%	100%	72%
Tanzania	87.352	26.866	30.8%	16%	2%
Thailand	0.281	0.000	0.0%	100%	76%
Timor-Leste	1.395	0.970	69.6%	45%	4%
Togo	3.543	0.000	0.0%	46%	6%
Tonga	11.335	2.765	24.4%	95%	63%
Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	0.000		100%	100%
Tunisia	332.124	0.000	0.0%	100%	100%
Turkey	2092.472	0.000	0.0%	100%	
Turkmenistan	2.440	0.000	0.0%	100%	100%
Tuvalu	1.921	1.874	97.6%	99%	30%
Uganda	28.796	12.527	43.5%	20%	2%

Country	Total support for energy (\$ million)	Support for energy access (\$ million)	% of Total for Access	Access to electricity (2014)	Access to clean cooking (2014)
Ukraine	573.201	1.045	0.2%	100%	98%
Uruguay	0.000	0.000		100%	99%
Uzbekistan	1.866	0.000	0.0%	100%	90%
Vanuatu	1.511	1.464	96.9%	34%	16%
Venezuela	0.022	0.000	0.0%	99%	97%
Viet Nam	59.951	0.000	0.0%	99%	51%
Wallis and Futuna	0.957	0.000	0.0%		
West Bank and Gaza Strip	7.762	0.014	0.2%	100%	
West Indies, regional	6.257	0.000	0.0%		
Zambia	62.017	7.362	11.9%	28%	16%
Zimbabwe	3.815	1.025	26.9%	32%	31%
TOTAL	9253.456	490.028	5.3%		

Note: Shaded lines are high impact countries, as defined by the Global Tracking Framework 2017.

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