

OUR IMPACT 2020-2024

Uniting global leadership to accelerate the clean energy transition



About the Energy Transition Council

The Energy Transition Council (ETC) is a multilateral platform that brings together over 40 governments and institutions offering global political, financial and technical leadership in the power sector. The ETC is co-chaired by the UK and the Philippines.

Launched at COP26 in December 2020, the ETC facilitates collaboration with partner countries to identify, coordinate and implement solutions for a faster energy transition.

It has played an integral and active role in the UNFCCC architecture ever since, in particular through driving international cooperation in the clean energy transition.

This report shows the impact it has had in its first four years of operation.

Accelerating the global and equitable transition to clean power

The ETC aims to make clean and sustainable power the most affordable and reliable option for countries to meet their power needs. It is committed to helping partner countries to accelerate their clean energy transition – moving away from coal and other fossil fuels – while ensuring a just transition and improved energy access for all.

The ETC continues to support partner countries in achieving their ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and their renewable energy and energy efficiency targets, aligned with the 1.5°C goal.

Building on three key pillars to deliver change

The ETC aids its partner countries' energy transition by providing practical support based on three interconnected pillars:

- **1. High-trust political dialogue** raising ambition globally
- 2. Donor and investor coordination making progress happen on the ground
- **3. Its Rapid Response Facility (RRF)** providing tangible technical assistance.

Ambition to action

Pillar 1 Political leadership and dialogues

Raise ambition through high-trust, frank, iterative dialogues.

Pillar 2 Donor coordination

Streamline onthe-ground coordination with robust partnerships for impact.

Pillar 3 Rapid Response Facility

Source and facilitate the process of targeted technical assistance, support peer collaboration and cross-country, regional knowledge sharing.

Inform and shape national policies and strategies

Support the mobilisation of energy transition finance

Derisk the investment ecosystem by providing technical assistance

Accelerate the clean energy transition



Focusing on priority themes for action

Across its three pillars, the ETC focuses on eight high-impact areas to decarbonise the power sector.



1. Integrated energy planning

Example: Analysis of globally available marine energy technologies, their suitability for future deployment, and high-level recommendations on the role of policy in supporting the development of marine energy technologies.



2. Utility-scale renewables

Example: Scoping exercise for an offshore wind centre of excellence, including conducting a study on the economic benefits of offshore wind through materially upskilling labour and technical capacity to support local and regional industry linked to offshore wind in the long term.



3. Coal and fossil fuel transition

Example: Developing guidelines for renewable energy Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and legal assistance on PPAs.



4. Investment (policy and instruments)

Example: Study on the expected levels of funding required, how offshore wind has developed and been funded in different markets, and the key mechanisms at the government's disposal to reduce potential risks for developers and funders.



5. Green grids

Example: Capacity-building programme for energy system operators to increase the integration of variable renewable energy into the grid, including assessments of operational feasibility and impact on energy mix and grid inertia.



6. Energy efficiency

efficiency labelling scheme to improve the existing programme for four types of appliances (air conditioning, refrigeration, television sets and lighting equipment), providing specific recommendations on strategies for consumer and other stakeholder awareness and labelling communication.



7. Distributed renewable energy

for clean cooking, including a national-level roadmap to transition from polluting fuels to cleanenergy resources in households, and a roadmap for building the foundation for a sustainable eCooking marketplace in the short and medium term.



8. Just transition

Example: Study on how a policy planning process based on just transition frameworks and principles can accelerate the inclusive deployment of renewable energy.

Just transition is an overarching priority, across the ETC. Its secretariat and the RRF hub ensure all of the ETC's activities contribute to delivering a just and equitable energy transition.

Bringing together partners around the globe

The transition will be faster, more effective and affordable for all if we share experiences and collaborate. The ETC provides a platform for building partnerships around the clean energy transition focused on the power sector.

Its network continues to grow and strengthen with each new partner – whether institutions, philanthropies, delivery partners or beneficiaries of the ETC RRF technical assistance.

The ETC is grateful for the support of all its partners, whose contributions enable its work and make an impact. Current partner countries are shown below with details under Pillar 1 on pages 8-9. A full list is provided on page 20 of this report.



The ETC's impact on the energy transition 2020–2024

1. Driving political engagement and momentum

The ETC's work starts with enabling high-trust political dialogue to highlight power sector priorities, exploring the key opportunities and challenges of partner countries.

Global Ministerial and national dialogues are followed by working groups and liaison with delivery partners. The ETC's aim is to find, coordinate and facilitate tailored solutions to the priorities identified during the dialogues, so they can be implemented more rapidly.

ETC Ministerials raising confidence that we can deliver on shared challenges, securing political buy-in

100+



including focused regional and thematic dialogues

Focused strategy sessions and working groups addressing and unblocking specific technical challenges impeding the energy transition

2

Regional dialogues

exploring new collaboration opportunities and identifying next steps to accelerate the regional energy transition



National dialogues

identifying energy transition priorities, shared challenges and sources of international support

PILLAR 1 - DRIVING POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT AND MOMENTUM

Success: ETC partner countries committing to the energy transition

Bangladesh has been a partner country since 2020, signing the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge at COP28. Since then, it has cancelled nine coal power projects with three remaining – one of which is now considered optional.

In 2022, its Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) requested a pre-feasibility study on marine renewable energy in Bangladesh, which was delivered through the ETC RRF by the Carbon Trust. Based on this, the interim government decided to conduct a full feasibility study and establish guidelines on offshore wind.

Egypt has been a partner country since 2020. It is a signatory to the Coal to Clean Statement at COP26 and updated its NDCs under the Paris Agreement in June 2023 to accelerate its target to reach 42% installed capacity of renewable energy by 2030 instead of 2035. The ETC convenes three working groups on renewable energy, energy efficiency and technology and innovations in Egypt.

As G20 president in 2023, **India** led the decision to support the tripling of global renewable energy and doubling of energy efficiency by 2030. The ETC RRF supported a technical assistance request, along with two additional studies, focused on integrated energy planning at the subnational level.

In 2024, in collaboration with GIZ, the Vasudha Foundation and the Global Wind Energy Council. the ETC co-led two workstreams, Renewables in Indian States and Wind Energy, as part of the Indo-German Platform for Investments in Renewable Energies, and discussed successful strategies from across the globe.

Indonesia has demonstrated significant regional clean energy leadership as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Chair in 2023. Its Just Energy Transition Partnership includes plans for large-scale development of renewable energy before 2030, with its coal pipeline significantly reduced since 2020 and now primarily captive coal plants remaining.

The ETC RRF supported the development of a guideline for the PPAs to promote variable renewable energy generation and integration into the grid to remove barriers and derisk renewable energy investment.

Kenya signed the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge at COP28. It reaffirmed its pledge to reach 100% renewable electricity by 2030 at the Africa Climate Summit 2023, and signed the Global Energy Storage and Grids Pledge at COP29. The ETC RRF supported the development of the Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy, including the Kenyan National eCooking Strategy to expand electric cooking.



Engaging with ETC Donors & Institutions at the ETC 10th Ministerial at COP29



CCG, an ETC RRF delivery partner, supported Lao PDR in carrying out the techno-economic feasibility study and capacity building for key stakeholders in the country (Image provided by CCG)

Lao PDR has made progress on its net zero 2050 commitment by updating its National Power Development Plan and Renewable Energy Strategy in 2022; it played a critical role in the region as chair of ASEAN in 2024.

The ETC RRF supported the Climate Compatible Growth (CCG) Programme in developing energy scenario modelling, including least-cost pathways to achieve net zero by 2050. CCG also conducted training workshops on the modelling for government officials and academics. This work helped shape the country's Green Hydrogen and Ammonia Strategy and played a role in attracting financing for its Clean Cooking Strategy.

Morocco is coal pipeline free after cancelling its last remaining planned project, following its No New Coal pledge at COP26 and signing the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge at COP28, as well as the Global Energy Storage and Grids Pledge at COP29. Morocco aims to generate 52% of power through renewable energy by 2030, up from 40%, and is committed to encouraging greater crosscountry collaboration to reduce emissions globally by then.

The ETC RRF supported various projects such as designing measurement and verification systems for energy efficiency, a pilot project for green hydrogen and the development of a net zero roadmap to 2050 for the agro-industrial sector.

Nigeria signed the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge at COP28. It aims to reach net zero emissions by 2060, with plans to increase renewable energy deployment. The ETC supported the development of the Nigeria Energy Transition Plan (ETP). It seeks to mobilise US\$410 billion to deliver on energy transition policies between 2021 and 2060.

The ETC RRF also supported the pre-feasibility study for Green Energy Parks in Lagos state to promote local manufacturing of renewable energy technologies.

Pakistan signed the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge at COP28 and the Global Energy Storage and Grids Pledge at COP29. Its National Solar Energy Initiative to implement 10 GW of solar power projects demonstrates a pathway for growing renewable energy power generation and reducing energy from coal further.

The ETC RRF is supporting the Pakistani system operator to improve the integration of variable renewable energy into the grid, including through capacity-building programmes.

The **Philippines** signed the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge at COP28, followed by a coal pipeline moratorium in 2020. The Philippines has served as ETC's co-chair since 2023, and the ETC has been working together with its government to support maintaining the momentum of the clean energy transition. This collaborative effort is featured in the case study overleaf.

Vietnam announced its No New Coal commitment in 2021 and has scrapped more than four fifths of its remaining planned coal power generation capacity since January 2022. The ETC has been supporting the development of its Centre of Excellence for Offshore Wind, which is attracting attention from other ETC partner countries.



CASE STUDY - PILLAR 1

The Philippines' commitment and success in the energy transition



The ETC 3rd Philippines National Dialogue in November 2023

From left, Abu Zaki, Head of ETC, the UK's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero; Analiza Teh, Undersecretary, the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Franz-Michael Skjold Mellbin, Ambassador, Danish Embassy Manila; Laure Beaufils, Ambassador, British Embassy Manila; Hershey dela Cruz, Division Chief, the Philippines Energy Cooperation and Coordination Division, Energy Policy and Planning Bureau

Country context

Since 2020, the Philippines has implemented a domestic moratorium on new coal permits, prohibiting new projects beyond those classified as 'indicative' by the Department of Energy.

Moreover, the Philippines has the largest pipeline of renewable energy projects in the region and has set a target of achieving 35% renewable energy in its electricity mix by 2030. It has already increased its electricity generation capacity from renewable sources from 6.98 GW in 2020 to 7.76 GW in 2023 and has plans for 96 GW of additional solar and wind capacity.

10

ETC support

Since 2020, the ETC has co-hosted four national dialogues in the Philippine, in collaboration with its Department of Energy and other partners, including the British Embassy Manila and the Asian Development Bank. It has convened frequent thematic working groups on energy efficiency, reliable energy systems and clean energy.

These dialogues have supported the Philippines government in enhancing its ambitions, sharing priorities for the clean energy transition, coordinating international support and exchanging lessons learned. They also helped the government to identify gaps in support from the international community for critical areas of need.

The ETC RRF has facilitated the delivery of eight new technical assistance projects, and is currently working on supporting six potential technical assistance requests identified during the most recent national dialogue held in October 2024. The technical assistance the ETC RRF has supported to date includes:

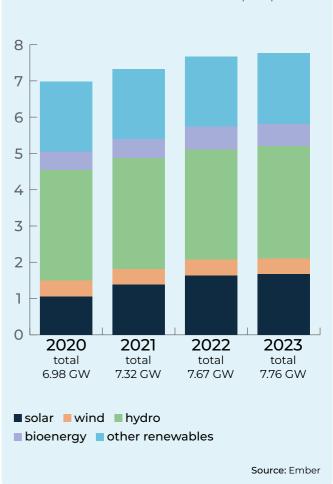
- · Research on new and emerging renewable technologies (e.g. hydrogen, ocean thermal energy conversion).
- Design and implementation of a successful ancillary service market.
- Development of a marine spatial planning system and tool aligned with best practice internationally, to facilitate the build-out of the offshore wind and marine energy sector in the Philippines.
- Provide a comprehensive analysis of the existing energy efficiency labelling programme for consumers and develop policy recommendations. Support for the Philippine Energy Labelling Programme.
- Development of a smart technology road map that facilitates the integration of variable renewable energy into the Philippine national grid to improve grid management and permitting processes.
- Engagement strategy with agencies involved in offshore wind permitting and development of a map of potential areas for offshore wind development.

Impact

The ETC's support has played its part in speeding, and scaling, up the Philippines' transition towards renewable energy. The country has implemented various policies to promote the growth of renewable energy, including auction programmes, to support growing energy demand. The figure below illustrates recent progress with an increase of over 11% in renewables capacity over four years from the 2020 baseline.

The Philippines' installed renewables capacity by source 2020-2023*

*2024 data was not available at the time of the report's publication



PILLAR 2 - INCREASING INTERNATIONAL DONOR AND INVESTOR COORDINATION

2. Increasing international donor and investor coordination

The ETC has continued to build and grow partnerships, both with international and local organisations, to deliver increased international cooperation and coordination on the energy transition. Its varied partners include philanthropies, multilateral development banks (MDBs), organisations with technical expertise and the private sector (see list on page 20).

Success: ETC partners committing financial support

The ETC RRF's technical assistance is demandled. It helps with the initial steps to create linkages to bigger projects and funds, filling the gaps between existing international support and country needs. While the ETC RRF primarily targets relatively small-scale projects, the scale of the projects and required funds varies – with the smallest around UK£20,000 and bigger projects over UK£900,000.

In its first four years, the ETC has delivered more than 30 technical assistance projects across all 11 partner countries. Partners have gone well beyond matching grants – providing in-kind and pro-bono expertise to design, manage and evaluate projects. ETC partners have also financially and strategically supported the convening of ETC Ministerials and national dialogues, and ensured seamless operation of the ETC Secretariat. This multi-layered support model has sustained and amplified the ETC's global impact.

Delivery partners of the ETC RRF provide both expertise and funding for completed and ongoing projects. In particular, the ETC has strengthened its collaboration with MDBs and philanthropic funders over its lifetime, including co-funding technical assistance projects. Key MDBs, such as the ADB, AfDB, EBRD and SEA ETP, funded 40% of completed RRF technical assistance projects (as of January 2025), with the remainder supported by philanthropies and bilateral financiers.

As the RRF continues to deliver assistance and projects in line with increasing demand, the overall figure of funding sourced will also continue to grow.



Morocco national dialogue held in 2024

C*

CASE STUDY – PILLAR 2

Azerbaijan's examination of the opportunity for offshore wind

Country context and request

Azerbaijan, which held the COP29 presidency in 2024, has shown interest in offshore wind development and committing to 1,500 MW of renewable energy by 2030. The ETC offered Azerbaijan to carry out a study, funded by the Ocean Energy Pathway, to build on. previous research and further explore offshore wind's role in economic diversification and job creation, as well as Azerbaijan's potential as a clean energy supplier for the region and Europe.

ETC RRF support

The ETC provided strategic and diplomatic support to the delivery partner, the Carbon Trust, facilitating their engagement with the Azerbaijani government and helping secure funding from the Ocean Energy Pathway. This builds on the ETC's experience in supporting technical assistance for promoting marine renewable energy in Bangladesh, the Philippines and Vietnam, applying lessons learned to strengthen this initiative.

Impact

The ETC played a key role in bringing together stakeholders and coordinating partners' offers to support Azerbaijan's offshore wind ambitions. The ETC's support contributed to facilitating the collaboration between the delivery partner, the Azerbaijani government and the funding partner, ensuring momentum for the project.

As a result, the study identified that, under a high-ambition scenario, Azerbaijan could achieve 7.2 GW of installed offshore wind capacity by 2040 and 11 GW by 2050. This offshore wind development could lead to the creation of 19,000 direct local jobs and position Azerbaijan as a regional leader in offshore wind within the Caspian Sea, strengthening its clean energy sector and economic diversification.



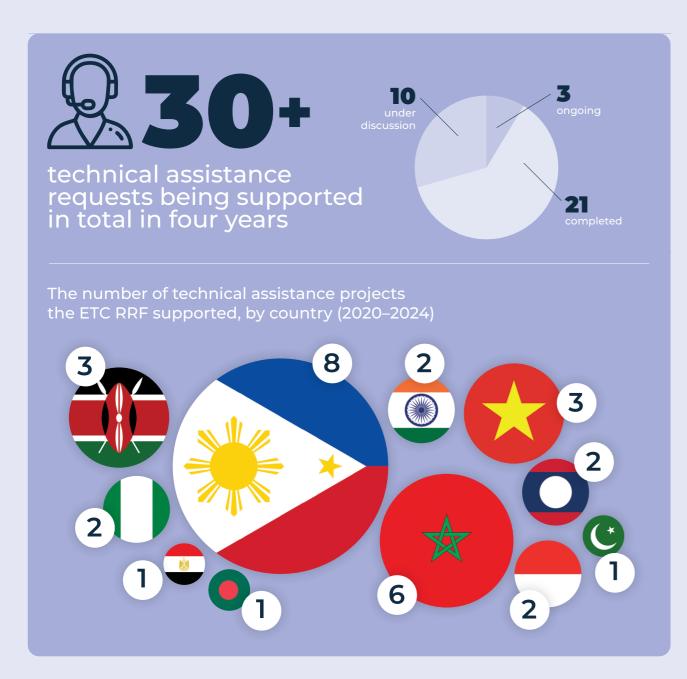


3. Coordinating technical assistance to support the energy transition

The third pillar of the ETC's work is to coordinate technical assistance through its Rapid Response Facility (RRF).

This coordination mechanism ensures that the international community responds to country requests in a joined-up, swift and effective manner, matching requests with expertise and resources offered.

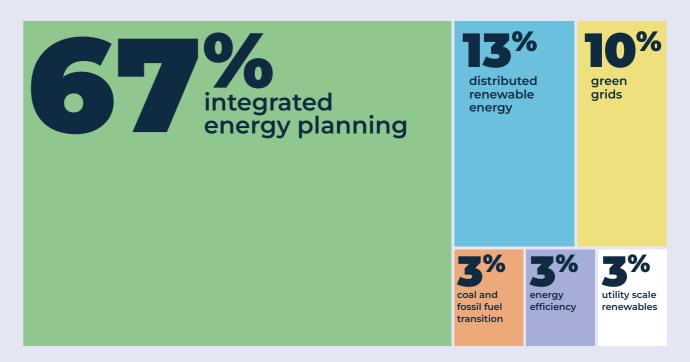
As a result, partner countries benefit from prompt and demand-driven technical assistance to address energy transition barriers and unlock larger-scale, longer-term finance as shown above.



Success: Assisting action on ETC priority themes

The main focus of the ETC's technical assistance has been on integrated energy planning, though projects often focus on more than one of its priority themes for action.

The level of coverage for each priority theme, across assistance delivered since 2020



As part of its work, the ETC RRF also provides technical input to a number of active regional and international communities, as well as partner organisations leading efforts to support the energy transition both globally and locally.

Over the last four years, the ETC has actively engaged with various communities as follow, with more than 100 partner organisations:

- Over 20 working groups in Egypt, India, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Vietnam.
- Stakeholder groups of the Just Energy Transition Partnerships in Indonesia and Vietnam.

- · International climate conferences in Nigeria, Pakistan, as well as COP26, 27, 28 and 29.
- Civil society networks including the Friends of the ETC (a group of philanthropic and civil society champions for the energy transition) and the Global Clean Energy Network.
- Energy transition and climate-related initiatives and alliances, such as the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA), the Clean Energy Transition Partnership (CETP), the Green Grid Initiative (GGI) and the Breakthrough Agenda.

CASE STUDY – PILLAR 3

Kenya's capacity building on modern energy system planning tools

Country context and request

Kenya's Ministry of Energy and Petroleum asked for technical assistance from the RRF for their national planning team. Support requested included capacity building for the team and development of a planning framework.

ETC RRF support

CCG recommended the application of OSeMOSYS, alongside other relevant tools, to support Kenya in its delivery of an integrated national energy plan, including planning for energy access and bioenergy, energy efficiency and energy resource development.

OSeMOSYS is an open source modelling system for long-run integrated assessment and energy planning. It is able to model the complete energy system, including all primary energy production, conversion sectors (e.g. refineries, electricity system) and end-use sectors (e.g. buildings, industry, transport).

OSeMOSYS enables the model to meet the key requirements to support national energy planning, taking into consideration critical variables that influence aggregate and peak energy demand. These include consumer choice to switch between various forms of energy, fluctuations in electricity demand based on price, and electricity demand for distributed generation. The RRF project was delivered in close cooperation with local counterparts to co-design and co-develop the required software models and frameworks. Six co-creation workshops took place from August 2021 onwards, continuing into 2025.

Impact

The least-cost power development planning (LCPDP) team at the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum are now using the OSeMOSYS and FlexTool tools independently. For example, they contributed to the most recent iteration of the Fourth Medium Term Plan document (2023–2027), a crucial policy document aiming to achieve Kenya's Vision 2030.

Through the workshops provided by CCG, the participants garnered enough experience and modelling expertise to initiate their own workshops and demonstrations within Kenya. This activity will support other work by CCG in Kenya as workshop participants become trainers themselves and begin capacity-building activities. They will run workshops at research institutions and perform county-level demonstrations aligned with the Integrated Energy Plan framework.

A Special Interest Group has also been formed, which includes the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and the seven primary Kenyan utility organisations: Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority; Geothermal Development Company; Kenya Electricity Generating Company; Kenya Electricity Transmission Company; Kenya Power; Kenya Power and Lighting Company; Nuclear Power and Energy Agency. This group is working closely together to further develop and apply these integrated energy system planning tools..



OSeMOSYS



Bangladesh's study on bankable marine-based renewable energy technologies

Country context and request

The Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) of Bangladesh, under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, requested support for developing the scope for renewables in the country and integrating them into the national energy system.

Specifically, ETC dialogues had identified a strong need for a review of resource mapping for offshore renewables, of their relevance in light of new technologies and for recommendations for further investigation. SREDA asked for an assessment of the commercial viability of these resources, as well as for recommendations to overcome any obstacles identified (e.g. grid stability); this would help ensure the bankability of marine renewable energy projects and attractive market design.

ETC RRF support

The Carbon Trust engaged with SREDA to assess marine renewable technologies which could be deployed in Bangladesh, with a focus on the most promising technology, offshore wind, undertaking a financing and risk pre-feasibility study.

The report on offshore wind financing and risk mapping explored the likely levels of funding required, how offshore wind has developed and been funded in other markets, and the key mechanisms at the government's disposal to reduce potential risks for developers and funders.

Other technologies considered include wave energy, tidal stream, tidal range, ocean thermal energy conversion and salinity gradient. These different technologies use various techniques to extract energy from the ocean and are all at different levels of maturity; they may become relevant to Bangladesh in the future.

Impact

Given the constraints to land-based renewables. which are cost-effective in many countries, Bangladesh needed additional support to test the feasibility of offshore resources and frontier technologies. The project showed that existing tidal and wave energy technologies cannot at this stage provide a significant energy source for the country.

The recommendation thus was that Bangladesh focus on other sources of renewable energy, such as wind and solar, for now. The input from the RRF delivery partners and resource mapping to assess the commercial viability of various potential offshore renewables can also prove useful for Bangladesh's revised Integrated Energy and Power Sector Master Plan and its long-term energy trajectory.

The interim government that came into power in August 2024 decided to conduct a further study to develop guidelines for offshore wind development, based on the ETC RRF's support.







Sharing learning for the future

The ETC's experience over the last four years has shown that prioritising each country's specific energy transition needs is key. Doing so makes it possible to rapidly help gather support from international communities, which is essential for accelerating the energy transition in a short period of time.

The ETC, along with its partners and funders, can support partner countries in their energy transition requirements, priorities and challenges by providing dialogues and sharing lessons learned such as these.

Learning 1: The transition takes time to build but it is possible

Led by the requirements of its partner countries, the ETC's work often focuses on the most difficult elements of achieving a sustainable and just transition. The learning captured by various partners as they delivered technical assistance through the RRF echoes that, by highlighting the crucial role of the ETC in helping countries plan their transition with expert input.

The Carbon Trust led on assessing the future development of marine energy technologies in Bangladesh's waters. It notes that 'building the renewable energy market requires decades

and [one] should not expect immediate results. But it identifies steps that can be taken now to start attracting initial developer interest in offshore wind, such as clear public commitments and targets.

Achieving a sustainable and just energy transition requires long-term support. Early steps matter – while immediate results may not be expected, clear commitments, policy frameworks and targets are essential for attracting initial investment and interest in renewable energy projects.



Discussion of the role of technical assistance to enable clean energy deployment at the Philippines Pavilion at COP28 From left, Rhian Kelly, Chief Sustainability Officer, National Grid (UK); Michael O. Sinocruz, Director, Energy Policy and Planning Bureau, Department of Energy (Philippines); Chris Stephens, Director for Asia and Africa, Carbon Trust; Isabelle de Lovinfosse, Senior Associate, Southeast Asia, E3G, at COP28.

Learning 2: Firm commitments must be in place from the start

The ETC's aim is to support its partner countries' transition, which means working with different governments and departments. CCG, one of the lead delivery partners of the ETC RRF as well as the ETC secretariat member, pointed out that policy priorities and support for projects can change, as do governments.

In one of its RRF project reports, the Carbon Trust identified the 'need to ensure governmental buy-in from the start to maximise impact.' It also suggested that a named 'contact person needs to be appointed so conversations can start right away.'

It is now common practice for ETC RRF technical assistance requests to name an individual within a team and institution so conversations can start immediately. Commitments by the requesting governments to support projects or studies are now made in writing during the set-up rather than the delivery phase.

In addition, delivery partners must submit an expression of interest outlining the scope of support they can provide as part of the coordination process for fulfilling technical assistance requests. Once the ETC RRF hub has approved an expression of interest, the relevant delivery partners and the requesting government institutions are put in touch to discuss and agree the project's full terms of reference.

SEA ETP, lead delivery partner in another RRF project, also noted 'the importance of having a project execution timeline expected by the government'.

Learning 3: Working collaboratively requires clear roles and good communication

By its very nature, the ETC's work as a facilitator and coordinator across regions, thematic areas and different types of partners is complex. It has adapted its own ways of working as a result, in particular how to manage RRF projects involving the partner country, funders and a number of delivery partners.

One programme management tool to streamline communication with multiple stakeholders is to convene collective meetings, with all partners round the same table at the same time. The ETC RRF hub holds monthly coordination group meetings inviting all delivery partners to share technical assistance project status, insights and other updates. The group also reviews a pipeline of potential forthcoming request, which enables conversations to start early; this can also help settle on a suitable scope and the most suitable partnerships to respond.

These sessions have also enabled RRF partners to identify potential opportunities to apply and replicate projects in other regions with a similar context. They also uncovered synergies between ongoing and pipeline projects.

A related learning is to set out clearly the roles of the ETC, its secretariat, the RRF, funders and delivery partners. In response, the ETC has developed an explanatory flyer showing how the RRF works, which is available on its website.



ETC is one of the few alliances that is operational and delivery-oriented and is actually focused on implementation at a country level, having Ministerial-level political leadership.

Director, a philanthropic partner

The Energy Transition Council is proud to be working with a wide network of partners around the globe.

Partner countries

Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam

Donor governments and institutions

Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America

Institutions and philanthropies

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- · Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- · Bloomberg Philanthropies
- · Climate Emergency Collaboration Group (CECG)
- · Climate Investment Funds (CIF)
- · Coal Asset Transition Accelerator (CATA)
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- · European Climate Foundation (ECF)
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- · Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)
- · Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- · International Energy Agency (IEA)
- · International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Network of Energy Transition Think Tanks (INETTT)
- International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- · International Solar Alliance (ISA)
- · Quadrature Climate Foundation
- Rockefeller Foundation
- Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership (SEA ETP)
- World Bank (WB)

Delivery partners

- · African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Agora Energiewende
- · Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Baringa Partners
- Carbon Trust
- · Climate Compatible Growth Programme (CCG)
- · Climate Emergency Collaboration Group (CECG)
- Climate Investment Funds (CIF)
- Coal Asset Transition Accelerator/European Climate Foundation (CATA/ECF)
- Energy Sector Management Assistance Program/ World Bank (ESMAP/WB)
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- · French Development Agency (AFD)
- · German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
- Integrate to Zero

- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- · International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS)
- National Grid
- · National Energy System Operator
- NDC Partnership
- Ocean Energy Pathway
- Pollination
- Regulatory Energy Transition Accelerator (RETA)
- RELI
- RM
- Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership (SEA ETP)
- TransitionZero
- UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT)
- World Resources Institute (WRI)

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