# **ENERGY AFRICA – ETHIOPIA REFRESHED COMPACT 2021**

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Prosperity House, Westlands Road, P.O. Box 4320, 00100, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: +254 (0)20 271 0485

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## ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Definition
CAE	Christian Aid Ethiopia
ECAE	Ethiopian Conformity Assessment Enterprise
ECC	Ethiopian Customs Commission
EEA	Ethiopian Energy Authority
EEU	Ethiopian Electric Utility
EMA	Energy Market Accelerator
ESA	Ethiopian Standards Agency
ESEDA	Ethiopian Solar Energy Development Association
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
NBE	National Bank of Ethiopia
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEP 2.0	National Electrification Programme
OGS	Off-Grid Solar
OTWG	Off-Grid Solar Technical Working Group
RET	Renewable Energy Technologies
RMI	Rocky Mountain Institute
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SAS	Stand-Alone-Solar
SHS	Solar Home Systems
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme





## **REFRESHED ETHIOPIA COMPACT 2021**

he updated Energy Africa Compact seeks to accelerate the expansion of the household solar market in Africa and help achieve universal energy access by 2030. It will achieve this by aligning supportive policies with coordinated development partner support to improve market conditions and increase off-grid investment.

While the Compact and its updated "refreshed" version is not legally binding and any participation in, or endorsement by its supporters does not create any current or future, legal, financial, or other obligations, the endorsements of those supporting it demonstrated willingness to work together to continue the advancement and acceleration of the household solar market for all in Ethiopia.



Photo courtesy: Stiftung Solarengie



## **1 INTRODUCTION**

he "Refreshed" Energy Africa Ethiopia Compact aims to update the Energy Africa Ethiopia Compact, which was signed in 2017 between the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the Ethiopian government. The Compact seeks to accelerate the expansion of the household solar market in Africa and help achieve universal energy access by 2030. It will achieve this by aligning supportive policies with coordinated development partner support to improve market conditions and increase off-grid investment.

## **1.1 Refreshed Compact Highlights**

Country	Ethiopia		
Lead Government Partner	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE)		
Members of the Off-grid Taskforce	<b>Development Partners:</b> Africa Clean Energy Technical Assistance Facility (ACE TAF), World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Energising Development (EnDev), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Energy Market Accelerator (EMA), Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF), Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI), SNV and Christian Aid Ethiopia (CAE)		
	<b>Government:</b> Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Technology and Innovation (MoTI), National Bank of Ethiopia, (NBE), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI), Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE).		
	<b>Industry Association</b> : Ethiopian Solar Development Association (ESEDA)		
Implementation and Monitoring Support	Rural Electrification, Development and Promotion Centre (REDC) and Off-Grid Task Force		
Period of Performance	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2021 to April 30, 2025		
Implementation Start Date	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2021		

ACE TAF, in collaboration with MoWIE and FCDO refreshed the Energy Africa Ethiopia Compact agreement to ensure that donor priority support activities are fully aligned with government objectives. This collaborative development and buy-in from multiple stakeholders is intended to generate donor commitment and increase support in the off-grid sector to help the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) achieve universal electricity access by 2025.

This report reviewed the Energy Africa Ethiopia Compact 2017 to document key achievements and identify areas for further improvement. It is based on an analysis of existing market information and consultations with key stakeholders in the Ethiopian government, development partners and the private sector. It also reviewed the draft Energy Policy, National Electrification Plan (NEP 2.0) and the Climate Resilient Green Growth Strategy to understand government objectives and targets for the off-grid sector.

The Refreshed Compact has evaluated the current barriers to the off-grid solar (OGS) market expansion and proposed policy actions to address them. Moreover, it has taken into consideration effective and timely delivery of current and future initiatives by Government and development partners in the OGS sector by aligning them to NEP 2.0 targets so that it can be used as an off-grid implementation plan towards reaching the 35 per cent off-grid electrification target by 2025.

A gender-focused review of the Energy Africa Ethiopia Compact 2017 was also carried out and it was found to be gender neutral. Indeed, it makes little mention, if any, of women, youth or people with disabilities in its situation analysis and recommendations for policy action. The Refreshed Compact process sought to understand whether government institutions and other policymakers and enablers have played the critical role of managing

the regulatory and policy environment. This included development and enforcement of gender equality and social inclusion (GESI)-responsive planning, programming and budgeting, which is an important element and a critical pillar under the Refreshed Compact.

It also includes a monitoring plan to ensure that all identified support interventions can be delivered effectively and on time, ensuring the most effective support from all stakeholders. MoWIE will support in the implementation of activities under the action plan. The Off-Grid Task Force will coordinate and track progress on the Refreshed Compact actions. MoWIE will also ensure that development partners obtain all necessary support from federal and regional government stakeholders so that they can effectively deliver support to the sector.

#### **1.2** Achievements and Lessons Learned

The Energy Africa Ethiopia Compact was implemented from 2017 to 2020 in collaboration with MoWIE and relevant stakeholders. The key implementers were FCDO, WB, International Finance Corporation (IFC), Shell Foundation and DBE. The Compact has delivered most of the activities in the action plans, including setting an effective coordination mechanism, addressing fiscal policy barriers, supporting the solar industry association and adoption of the Lighting Global standards. The few activities that were not delivered or completed are now included in the Refreshed Compact, including scaling pay-as-you-go (PAYG), development of an e-waste strategy and support for local assembly/manufacturing.

The key learnings from the review of the Compact commitments and action plan are:

- Inconsistent follow-up of activities by MoWIE and development partners to track project achievements, resulting in delayed achievement of targets.
- · Few development partners were consulted in the development of the action plan.
- The action plan did not consider energy nexus aspects, including productive uses, health and education services and support for rural economic development.
- During the implementation period, there was inadequate provision to ensure availability of data that is disaggregated by gender, age and disability and other aspects of vulnerability. This limited the availability of energy access patterns across different regions and populations.

In conclusion, it is important for the Refreshed Compact to include realistic, inclusive, achievable and quick-win policy actions and activities for MoWIE and development partners to undertake.

#### **1.3 Refreshed Compact Objective**

The main objective of the Refreshed Compact is to ensure priority donor support activities are aligned with the Energy Policy and NEP 2.0 targets so that it can be used as an off-grid implementation plan towards reaching the 35 per cent off-grid electrification target by 2025.

The Refresh Compact report is expected to provide:

- · An assessment of the current policy environment and key market gaps in the off-grid sector.
- Mapping of development partners support already committed and remaining to be developed.
- Support to MoWIE to track donor project achievements and delays towards reaching the intended targets.



## 2 ETHIOPIA'S ENERGY SECTOR CONTEXT

n 2018, Ethiopia had the third largest non-electrified population after India and Nigeria. Only 44 per cent of Ethiopians had access to electricity and of that, only 33 per cent obtained their power from the grid, while 11 per cent obtained it from other sources including stand-alone solar (SAS) solutions. Access to electricity in rural areas remains much lower, with only a quarter of rural households using electricity – 10 per cent from the national power grid and 16 per cent from solar.<sup>1</sup>

Ethiopia has been implementing its rapid electrification programme since 2006 when it launched the Universal Electrification Access Program (UEAP). With UEAP, the electricity utility managed to increase the number of connections from about 950,000 in 2005 to over 6.9 million in 2018. Despite such remarkable achievement, the actual rate of customer connection to the grid could not reach half of the Ethiopian population. Recognising this, the government opted to include off-grid solutions, with solar and other renewable sources, as a strategy to accelerate electricity access in rural areas where the national grid would not easily reach.



Figure 1: Rural grid electricity connection rate by region<sup>2</sup>

Rural electricity access data disaggregated by region is available for 2016 from the Central Statistics Agency. However, this data is not disaggregated by gender, disability and other aspects of vulnerability. This has effectively limited possible insights related to urban versus rural energy access and access in remote off-grid regions, where most poor households reside. Notably, the country level connection rate for rural areas in Ethiopia was only 8 per cent in 2016.<sup>3</sup> Rural electricity access rates vary greatly from region to region, with the highest connection rate of about 60 per cent in Harari and the lowest being in the Somali region at only 3.3 per cent. Smaller regions such as Harari and Dire Dawa have their rural population settlements around urban areas and hence have higher rural connection rates.

3. ibid.

<sup>1.</sup> National Electrification Plan 2.0, 2019.

<sup>2.</sup> Central Statistics Agency (2016). Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS).

#### 2.1 Off-grid Solar Market

For years, the primary energy agenda in Ethiopia has been generation and distribution of electricity through the national grid. The off-grid stand-alone market has had a low profile and receives less attention, but high consumer demand is steadily increasing its prominence. According to the Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) 2018 study, rural electrification through grid connection reached 12.2 per cent in 2018. This shows how challenging it is to reach rural through grid extension. On the other hand, OGS products played a significant role in increasing electricity access in rural areas. By 2018, OGS products had already provided access to about 32 per cent of the rural population.<sup>4</sup>

The SAS market has been slowly growing over the last decade partly due to government financing and tax incentives. However, it is still in a relatively early stage due to major barriers, particularly the lack of access to forex, restrictions on foreign investment and limited access to consumer finance for potential customers, especially mobile money. Unless the forex issue is addressed, all activities to overcome other challenges like quality, distribution, e-waste and market data gaps are going to be less impactful in helping to reach the off-grid electrification target.

Solar potential in Ethiopia is high, with the OGS market thought to be the fifth largest in the world in terms of sales volume and value, and the third largest in Africa in 2018.<sup>5</sup> Solar lanterns have seen the highest traction within the SAS sector compared to pico and larger solar home systems (SHS). Almost 2.5 million SAS products were distributed between 2014 and 2018. While solar lantern sales were consistently the highest during this period, recent sales data shows increasing uptake of larger home systems in 2018.<sup>6</sup>



#### Electricity access by main source (rural/urban)

Figure 2: Electricity access by main source (rural/urban)

- 4. National Electrification Plan 2.0, 2019.
- 5. ACE TAF (2018). Off-grid solar market trend report.
- 6 ACE TAF (2021). Ethiopia Investment map.

#### 2.2 Gender and Social Inclusion

The Refreshed Energy Compact recognises that private sector actors are critical in the generation and supply of energy resources to the market, rural economic development and in job creation. Some considerations to ensure that no one is left behind as we implement the activities recommended to reach universal access are listed below:

- Seek to promote quality products and assurance, particularly for bottom of the pyramid users.
- Development partners are encouraged through the Refreshed Compact to design innovative products for enhanced consumer financing of vulnerable populations, including female headed households.
- Remote off-grid regions, often with poor transport infrastructure, present an underserved SAS market. For
  private sector players to be sufficiently motivated to extend their products to the last mile, there is need for
  grant and financial incentive consideration from donors and investors for companies to reach deep rural areas.
- The renewable energy association should endeavour to also represent the concerns of youth or womenowned (and led) companies, alongside other businesses in their advocacy work.
- Private sector actors should frequently assess and review representation of women, youth, PWDs and other
  vulnerable groups at different levels of the energy supply chains and the extent to which the pool of distributors
  is inclusive, with an aim to raise concerns over disparities during dialogue meetings. This includes assessing
  whether there is gender differentiation in the recruitment and pay structures by private sector actors and
  deploying the necessary redress mechanisms.



## **3 EXISTING NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND FRAMEWORKS**

he Refreshed Compact reflects the commitment of partners to increase energy access for Ethiopia's poorest people, focusing on OGS. It is rooted in GoE's existing commitments under the Energy Policy (draft, 2021), NEP 2.0 and the ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Climate Agreement. It also reflects the government's commitment to delivering Sustainable Development Goal 7 on sustainable energy for all by 2030.

A review of these documents will help to identify GoE's clean energy policy, strategies and national climate plans.

## 3.1 Energy Policy

The 1994 Energy Policy is currently under revision to align it with the government's Economic Reform Strategy, National Green Legacy Initiative<sup>7</sup> and the Ethiopia 10 Years Development Plan. It is also being revised to include greater emphasis on off-grid energy as not just as a temporary solution while the grid is being extended, but a sustainable means to provide energy to approximately 35 per cent of households. The policy was supposed to be revised regularly, however, for the last 24 years, it has only been revised three times but has not been officially endorsed or adopted.<sup>8</sup>

The policy has also been revised to address the growing and changing demands of society. As energy generation technologies advance, choices of technologies that are able to meet the energy demands of the society also change. Hence, the draft Energy Policy takes into account the current energy demands of the society, the advancement of energy generation technologies and barriers for the provision of clean energy solutions.

C The major goal of the Energy Policy is to ensure the availability, accessibility, affordability, safety and reliability of energy services to support accelerated and sustainable socio-economic development, urbanisation, and transformation of the country.

The draft Energy Policy also has specific instruments and strategies to support women to realise benefits from off-grid technologies. Ensuring the participation of women at all levels of decision-making on energy planning and management, collecting gender-disaggregated information and conducting gender research to guide interventions that enhance women's access to modern energy services, are the main inclusive tenets of the policy. While the regulatory and policy framework is adequate, it has not been implemented fully, so the benefits accruing from it have not been realised through enhanced gender and social inclusion. For these benefits to be fully realised, there is need to identify and address disparities and inequalities in energy access.

The revision of the policy will be completed by 2021 and it will focus on the off-grid objectives shown in Figure 3, which will be aligned with the Refreshed Compact policy actions.

<sup>7.</sup> Launched in 2019 by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, the Green Legacy Initiative is part of the government's plan to plant 20 billion seedlings by 2024.

<sup>8.</sup> Draft Energy Policy, 2021



Figure 3: Revised Energy Policy objectives for the off-grid sector

### 3.2 National Electrification Plan (NEP 2.0)

Launched in 2019, NEP 2.0 is the action plan for achieving universal electricity access nationwide by 2025. It aims to increase the current 33 per cent grid-connected households to 65 per cent by 2025 and ultimately to 96 per cent by 2030. The off-grid electrification plan targets to connect about 24 per cent of the unelectrified households through off-grid means, mainly mini-grids, solar lanterns and SHS. According to the NEP 2.0, the off-grid solution is an intermediate means of electricity access provision. The plan is to phase out off-grid solutions by 2030, leaving only about 4 per cent of the population on this source.

Although NEP 2.0 is comprehensive in outlining energy plans and ambitions, as well as detailing the approach taken to determine electrification, the off-grid strategy does not yet have a clear off-grid implementation plan. Hence, the Refreshed Compact will be used as an off-grid implementation plan towards reaching the 35 per cent off-grid electrification target by 2025 by aligning development partners' commitment with the Energy Policy and NEP 2.0 targets.

### 3.3 Ethiopia Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy

As the name suggests, the strategy aims to keep greenhouse gas emissions low and build climate resilience, while achieving middle-income status by 2025. Ethiopia is currently reviewing progress and updating the CRGE strategy. The CRGE vision is:

General For Ethiopia to become a middle-income country by 2025, and to achieve this through economic growth that is resilient to climate change and results in no net greenhouse gas emissions.

Ethiopia is committed to building a climate-resilient green economy. It submitted its NDC to the COP 21 in 2015, committing to expand electric power generation from geothermal, wind and solar sources to minimise the adverse effects of droughts on the predominantly hydroelectric energy sector. It has pledged that 25 per cent of generated energy will be from renewable sources (not including hydro) by 2025, and to reinforce its use of renewables like solar and geothermal technologies.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9.</sup> ACE TAF (2018). Off-grid solar market trend report.

**4 MARKET GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES** 

his section highlights current barriers to household solar market expansion. It is based on an analysis of existing market information, including review of the Ethiopia Investment Map (2021), Off-grid Solar Market Trend Report (2018) and consultations with key stakeholders in GoE, private sector and development partners.

According to the Energy Policy, energy poverty is severe in Ethiopia due to limited choices in accessing adequate, affordable, quality and environmentally friendly energy services.<sup>10</sup> The key market gaps in Ethiopia's off-grid market are categorised under the following pillars:

#### 4.1 Access to Finance

**Private sector financing:** There is strict monetary regulation by the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) on access to forex, which has limited the scale and adoption of off-grid solar solutions in the country. The available forex for financing the importation of solar items could further reduce with government reprioritisation to meet other needs, such as managing the Covid-19 pandemic. Donor grants and loans in form of forex or local currency to solar companies can partly address private sector financing challenges. Special financial incentives such as result-based financing (RBF) would incentivise solar enterprises to expand their reach to underserved regions.

**Consumer financing:** The most well-known consumer financing models in the OGS sector include mobile money enabled PAYG, microfinance institutions (MFIs) and community-based models. All play a role in supporting consumers to overcome affordability constraints through access to consumer finance.<sup>11</sup> In Ethiopia, MFIs are the main consumer financing facilities, providing loans to rural communities for purchase of SAS products, while mobile money and PAYG remain at pilot level.<sup>12</sup> In addition, discussions with distributors in Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz revealed that end-user financing through MFIs could not be utilised unless it is sharia-compliant. A 2018 ESMAP study indicated that in other countries, consumer financing through PAYG increases the OGS adoption rate and encourages productive use of energy (PUE) in rural off-grid areas.

### 4.2 Safeguards and Quality

**Standards adoption and quality assurance:** Currently, there is weak enforcement of quality standards and regulation, primarily because of poor alignment activities and communication gaps among relevant government agencies. Market spoilage has become a serious concern for solar uptake in Ethiopia. Low quality products have proliferated, although some private companies claim that most of them are not contraband, having been legitimately imported through Ethiopia's 15 dry ports. In many rural areas, low quality and relatively cheap solar goods have become readily available, while buying high quality, certified goods covered by a warranty is relatively expensive. Consumer confidence is also negatively impacted by the distribution of sub-standard products mixed with quality-certified products by some private sector players.

**Fiscal incentives:** To make quality certified solar products and extend their uses for productive purpose, quality certified OGS products should become more affordable. Implementing fiscal incentive measures, such as import tax reduction or exemption of OGS products and components, is imperative.

**E-waste:** The effort to control non-quality certified products is also hampered by the lack of an e-waste strategy to streamline the procedures of handling and disposing waste generated by the off-grid sector. Safeguarding should also go beyond consumer protection to environmental protection. There are a couple of efforts by development partners in Ethiopia to develop a guideline for safe disposal of used batteries. Such efforts should be encouraged. There is need to also consider the changing technology for energy storage products.

<sup>10.</sup> Draft Ethiopia Energy Policy, 2021.

<sup>11.</sup> ACE TAF (2020). Access to consumer finance for vulnerable groups: One size doesn't fit all.

<sup>12.</sup> World Bank/ESMAP (2018). Ethiopia beyond connection.

### 4.3 Capacity Building

**Market data:** There is a lack of appropriate, up-to-date and reliable energy data for integrated energy planning and development. MoWIE does not have an up to-date knowledge management plan based on knowledge and capacity building needs within the ministry, including building their capacity in documenting and storing data. Critical components of capacity building are: provision of technical assistance by state, non-state and non-profit development agencies related to data collection, storage and sharing; coordination and communication skills development; and mainstreaming environment, gender and social inclusion. Mainstreaming the environment, gender and social inclusion by private actors seems quite low since they may not have the incentive to consider these in their work. This should form a core part of the Refreshed Compact.

**Strengthen private sector and industry actors:** To improve private sector participation, there needs to be an industry association that can advocate on the behalf of the private sector. The Ethiopian Solar Development Association (ESEDA) was re-established in 2019 as an industry association to represent businesses in the solar industry. Technical assistance should be provided to ESEDA to further build their capacity, enabling them to better represent their members, especially on policy and regulatory issues. Solar companies also need capacity building support on PAYG, e-waste and local manufacturing, among others.

**Local manufacturing:** The Ethiopia OGS market is heavily dependent on imports. Local manufacturers are very few and those operating in the market are primarily engaged in the assembly of knocked-down components. An example is Abra Amba, which has a manufacturing house in Bahir Dar. Abra imports completely knocked-down components and prints them on circuit boards to build the complete products. It already manufactures LED lamps and is currently working on solar lanterns of its own design.<sup>13</sup>

#### 4.4 Energy Nexus

**Public services:** The interlinkage between energy access and development impact is observable. Universal primary education and basic health services are rights of citizens as they improve the well-being of societies. Such basic public services can only be delivered when the institutions that provide them get access to electricity to power technologies that help them better deliver the services. This includes powering vaccine refrigerators or providing access to information through audio-visuals for primary schools.

**Productive Use of Energy (PUE):** Agriculture is a major source of livelihood across most of the country. However, value addition through PUE, such as solar irrigation and oil processing has not been fully explored and scaled. This shows that electric lighting is a necessary but not sufficient condition to bring rural development. Other supporting elements need to come together. Gaps in PUE include inadequate policies and regulations to support renewable energy technologies and low off-grid sector skills for local communities.

Table 1 highlights key thematic areas under each pillar. These themes are categorised based on their impact on the market.

Finance	Safeguards <sup>14</sup> and quality	Capacity building and partnership	Energy nexus
Private sector financing	Fiscal incentives	Local manufacturing	PUE
Consumer financing	E-waste	Private sector and industry actors	Public services (education and health services)
	Quality assurance	Market data	

#### Table 1: Implementation action plan matrix

13. ACE TAF and EMA (2021). Ethiopia Investment Map.

<sup>14.</sup> Environmental and social policies are known as "Safeguard Policies". Renewable energy and associated infrastructure may have negative impacts on species and ecosystems, particularly when deployed on a large scale without adequate planning in place. To avoid harm early in the planning phase, renewable energy action plans and safeguard measures should be considered by government

### Recommendations

To compliment the Energy Policy objectives and meet NEP 2.0 universal electrification targets as well as address key market gaps in the sector, governments, donors and the private sector should consider the following interventions to scale the off-grid market in Ethiopia.

- Eliminate duties and value added tax (VAT) for quality solar products and PUE appliances.
- Design end-user subsidy programmes and RBF for poor and vulnerable groups.
- · Improve access to forex and gradually open the sector for foreign investment.
- Develop standards, testing, certification and verification procedures for SAS products. Streamline imports and quality assurance of products through the (pre-export verification of conformity (PVoC) programme.
- Establish an enabling environment for PUE in the agriculture sector by creating innovative finance structures
  across the value chain, promoting awareness on the benefits of PUE to increase uptake, and provide technical
  assistance and training to build capacity.
- Improving MFI, PAYG, SACCO and sharia-compliant financing options to support rural purchase of solar and PUE equipment.
- Promote gender and social inclusion, incorporating clear policy proposals in the national energy policies.
- Explore other government-wide programmes that may offer viable platforms such as the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), which in other jurisdictions has been used to avail subsidised OGS products to vulnerable households already in the government-led cash transfer schemes.



## 5 REFRESHED COMPACT PARTNERS AND COMMITMENTS

## 5.1 Development Partners Implementation Commitments

This section outlines development partners' implementation plans under each pillar to support OGS market development. It also shows gaps that are not sufficiently addressed with the current commitments. For the Refreshed Compact implementation plan to be effective, strong coordination of development partners and regular follow up consultations should be conducted between MoWIE and development partners.

The Refreshed Compact has a total of 10 development partners and their OGS intervention areas are mapped in Table 2 against the Compact pillars. The table shows that there is a strong commitment from partners to provide access to finance in the off-grid sector by designing innovative financing instruments, ranging from a credit line facility to a demand subsidy programme. While the market challenges related to quality assurance are massive, only a few partners are engaged in safeguarding and quality assurance activities.

Development partners have a critical role to play in gender and social inclusion as they step into the financing gap, where investors and private sector companies may hesitate to extend the OGS supplies to remote regions. They contribute much needed resources to bridging the resource gap and encourage private investors to provide subsidised products to low income, geographically marginalised households. Development partners are also well placed to support generation of disaggregated market data.

Pillars	Matrix	FCDO	AECF	WB	ЕМА	RMI	UNDP	SNV	AFDB	GIZ EnDev	CAE
Finance	Private sector financing										
	Consumer financing										
	Supply-chain financing										
Sofoguarda	Quality assurance										
Safeguards and standards	Fiscal incentives										
	E-waste										
	Market data										
Capacity building partnership	Private sector & industry actors										
	Local manufacturing										
Energy	PUE										
nexus	Public service										

#### Table 2: Mapping of development partners included under the Refreshed Compact implementation plan

## 5.2 Refreshed Compact Initiatives Snapshot

To respond to the dynamic market challenges in Ethiopia, development partners provide multifaceted support to the OGS market, especially on energy project financing and technical assistance to GoE, as shown in Table 3.

#### Table 3: Snapshot of Refreshed Compact initiatives

Access to finance	<ul> <li>The new ADELE World Bank programme will provide a forex credit line facility and RBF facility for the off-grid sector.</li> <li>ADB's \$100 million Energy Inclusion's Off-Grid Energy Access Fund (FEI OGEF) will support private sector investment.</li> <li>UNDP Clean Start programme will implement a catalytic financial model that provides grant financing to businesses.</li> <li>SNV will provide financial incentives through co-financing of off-grid energy technology adoption for PUE with the private sector and RBF for OGS irrigation schemes.</li> </ul>
Quality assurance	<ul> <li>Support by ACE TAF on the revision of tariff regulation and design of fiscal incentives for solar, PUE appliances and components for manufacturing.</li> <li>EMA will provide support to Regional Energy Bureaus in the harmonisation of regional MoUs and distribution requirements.</li> <li>WB will develop clear guidelines for the industry on handling e-waste.</li> </ul>
Energy nexus	<ul> <li>Development of a roadmap for a national PUE programme in Ethiopia and mapping of local manufacturers and MFIs interested in productive use of solar under the RMI programme.</li> <li>Electrification of public institutions in rural areas. WB will provide financing for supply and installation of SAS systems for health and education facilities identified under the NEP 2.0.</li> <li>Assessment of the economic impact of PUE and job creation potential by ACE TAF, which can provide evidence on the impact as well as recommendations on improving availability and affordability of PUE.</li> </ul>
Capacity building and partnership	<ul> <li>Establishment of an off-grid coordination mechanism by MoWIE to address off-grid policy challenges.</li> <li>ACE TAF and WB are developing a geographical information system (GIS) platform that provides relevant information on energy policy planning and development.</li> <li>Warranty tracking platform by EnDev that will enable a customer to request return, repair or replacement of a solar product.</li> <li>Christian Aid Ethiopia will support women energy enterprises to produce quality SE products &amp; related installation and maintenance services.</li> </ul>

### 5.3 Implementation Plan

The Ethiopia Energy Africa Compact proposes a number of policy actions and market support activities that will help the market grow sustainably. It also proposes methods by which the government and Energy Africa Partner organisations can coordinate support to avoid duplication and inefficient use of resources.

The Refreshed Compact implementation plan will be coordinated, and the progress of activities will be updated by MoWIE and the Off-Grid Task Force. Issues that are only partially addressed or not addressed at all need to be picked up from the intervention mapping table by MoWIE during the intervention periods. MoWIE will use this information to guide future interventions by development partners.

From the current mapping, GESI seems to be less addressed by development partners and government programmes. Similarly, safeguards and standards, more specifically, environmental and social implications of clean energy use such as e-waste collection and disposal, do not seem to be sufficiently addressed.

Within the next five years, the policy actions presented in Table 4 have the potential to supply basic electricity services to a high portion of the underserved rural population. High-level government agreement on this coordinated approach will help build the partnerships, deliver the actions and create the markets capable of achieving these ambitious objectives. Energy policy actions and proposed activities are explained in greater detail in the following sections.

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	Proposed compact policy action	Key partners and support	Priority		
Finance	Private sector financing	Limited availability of foreign currency for the importation of OGS products. Moreover, energy is not on the list of import items that will	Policy Action 1: Facilitate adequate financing schemes for renewable energy technologies by establishing and strengthening sustainable financing mechanisms.	MoWIE, DBE, NBE, CBE			
		be prioritised in foreign currency allocation. There is also limited access to finance for working capital for solar product dealers/retailers, which has impacted the solar market.	Activities - Forex priority: Lobby Ministry of Finance (MoF) and NBE to improve forex availability for OGS import and facilitate local banks to provide working capital at a favourable rate and to include energy in the forex priority list.	AECF	High		
		<ul> <li>RBF in funding are de rural a improvant de solar de off-grie also pa costs de expander rural a</li> <li>Forex Accessi importe capital loans to banks, compa o in o ha to sut</li> <li>MFIs a have s availat financi</li> <li>Grant and loo gives p busine PAYG commit</li> <li>Roll-o incuba investri</li> </ul>	- <b>RBF</b> in the form of grant funding to companies that are deploying SAS in deep rural areas. RBF can improve market access to, and use of, quality pico- solar devices for rural and off-grid households. It will also partially offset the costs companies incur to expand supply into deep rural areas.	WB, SNV			
			<ul> <li>Forex credit line facility: Access to forex for importers and working capital in local currency loans through commercial banks. This will help companies to:         <ul> <li>import OGS products.</li> <li>have sufficient liquidity to establish smooth supply chains.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	WB, AfDB			
			<ul> <li>MFIs and companies to have sufficient capital available to offer consumer financing to end-users.</li> </ul>				
						- <b>Grant finance</b> to suppliers and low interest rate loan. It gives priority to innovative business models, including PAYG, manufacturing and community-based financing.	WB, AfDB
			- Roll-out business incubator to promote investment in the renewable	AECF			

#### Table 4: Summary of gaps identified and proposed Refreshed Compact policy actions

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	Proposed compact policy action	Key partners and support	Priority
			energy sector in off-grid areas.		
			<ul> <li>Roll-out innovation funds on poverty reduction and climate change: It is designed to stimulate innovative businesses contributing to poverty reduction through a private sector led approach. Demonstration of innovations and business cases through pilots, technical advisory service, business development.</li> </ul>	UNDP	
			- <b>Provision of financial</b> <b>incentives through</b> co- financing of off-grid energy technology adoption for PUE and RBF for OGS irrigation schemes.	SNV	
			- Develop Gender Action Plans and equitable mechanisms that would encourage women to access funds from planned credit facilities by WB and AfDB. <b>Conduct gender</b> <b>gap analysis</b> and develop a gender mainstreaming strategy.	ACE TAF	
	Consumer financing	There is limited availability of soft loans to consumers in rural areas for solar products. Only	Policy Action 2: Expand and strengthen financial inclusion mechanism to increase affordability of OGS solutions.	NBE, DBE, CBE, MOWIE	
		ioans from MFIs at a high-interest rate are available. Although MFIs' penetration is generally good and still expanding, coverage in deep rural areas where off-grid will be a permanent solution to energy needs is very limited. Only 1% of MFI lending is allocated to solar financing while MFIs in Gambella and Benishangul regions have not started to	Activities - Exploration of an end-user subsidy model. Demand- side subsidies (DSS) are an essential tool for governments to achieve SDG 7 and ensure "no one is left behind" on the journey to universal access. DSS, unlike other subsides, close the affordability gap by directly reducing the price paid by end-users for OGS products. DSS can be provided directly to consumers or through companies with the intent of reducing the price for end- users who cannot afford a	WB	High

#### Table 4: Summary of gaps identified and proposed Refreshed Compact policy actions (Continued)

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	Proposed compact policy action	Key partners and support	Priority
		provide financing for solar products. Moreover, the off- grid sector has not made use of the community-based	product, allowing private companies to continue selling products to those who can pay full price for OGS products in a commercial manner.		
		financing models and rural SACCOS to promote and distribute solar products.	<ul> <li>Lobby for MFIs to provide low-interest rate loans to consumers to adopt quality OGS products.</li> </ul>	AECF	High
			<ul> <li>Provide technical assistance to Ethio telcom to pilot PAYG service in collaboration with solar companies.</li> </ul>	AECF	
			<ul> <li>Develop a policy framework that could encourage community-based savings and credit associations.</li> </ul>	GIZ EnDev	
			<ul> <li>Promote strategies that will ensure that vulnerable populations can access and benefit from innovative consumer financing products.</li> <li>Lobby DBE and MFIs to lower collateral requirements for loans to attract women borrowers.</li> </ul>		
			- Establish mechanisms that help to implement RBF to encourage dissemination of OGS technologies and implementation of RBF mechanism for suppliers and users.	WB	
			- Analytics work on mobile and digital payments, including a cost of cash analysis and development of a strategy for a digital payment strategy in the energy space that links with financial inclusion and digital economy goals.	WB	
			<ul> <li>Local currency loans for consumer financing through MFIs and local OGS companies (including PAYG).</li> </ul>	WB	

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	Proposed compact policy action	Key partners and support	Priority
			<ul> <li>Training local companies on the PAYG business model.</li> </ul>	WB	
			<ul> <li>Mapping of super-agents and MFIs, and supporting the application of scratch cards to PAYG.</li> </ul>	WB	
			<ul> <li>Provide incentives to PAYG companies to sign-up/enrol mobile money agents.</li> </ul>	GIZ EnDev	
			<ul> <li>Undertake a detailed diagnosis and benchmarking study for MoWIE on super-agent scale-up.</li> </ul>	EMA	
Safeguards and standards	Quality assurance	The Ethiopian off- grid market has seen an influx of non-	Policy Action 3: Establish and enforce standards and quality control.	MOWIE, ESA, MoTI, ECAE	
		quality approved, cheaply produced goods, which has led to a decrease in market confidence in solar products. According to a 2017 IFC dipstick survey, over 70% of the solar products in the market are sub- standard.	Activities - Development of a national road map for a functional and accessible warranty system for solar PV and ICS, and support to government partners to effectively and efficiently regulate lab handling.	GIZ EnDev	High
			<ul> <li>Implement functional and accessible warranty system for solar PV and ICS, and development of directives, regulations and standards for lead acid batteries (LAB) /used lead acid batteries (ULAB) management.</li> </ul>	GIZ EnDev	
			<ul> <li>Strengthening the regulatory and legal framework for RETs based on national standards for application in off-grid projects.</li> </ul>	UNDP	
			- Support effective implementation of PVoC to reduce the influx of sub- standard products.	UNDP, ACE TAF	
			<ul> <li>Support MoTI to conduct market surveillance for solar products.</li> </ul>	ACE TAF	
			<ul> <li>Build the capacity of Ethiopian Conformity</li> </ul>	ACE TAF	

#### Table 4: Summary of gaps identified and proposed Refreshed Compact policy actions (Continued)

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	Proposed compact policy action	Key partners and support	Priority
			Assessment Enterprise in testing.		
			<ul> <li>Support the development and enforcement of the quality assurance roadmap and implementation plan.</li> </ul>	ACE TAF	
			<ul> <li>Rural public awareness campaign on RETs (demand creation, product quality awareness).</li> </ul>	UNDP	High
	Fiscal incentives	Solar products imported into Ethiopia are	Policy Action 4: Design an evidence-based tax incentive package for SAS.	ECC, MoF, MoWIE	
		supposed to be duty- free. However, due to lack of transparency in the government's communication	Activities - Provide evidence on the economic impact of tax exemption for solar and productive appliances.	ACE TAF	
		guidelines on the list of solar products that are exempt, the result is that importation rules are complex and open to exploitation.	- Support MoWIE to coordinate with the ministries of Education and Health to request tax exemption for appliances for the health and education sectors.	ACE TAF High	High
		Currently, there is a lack of clarity on the exact fiscal policy provisions, importation process for solar products, components and appliances being imported into Ethiopia, documentation requirements, and the exact Harmonised System (HS) classification.	<ul> <li>In collaboration with MoTI, develop a customs handbook for SAS.</li> </ul>	ACE TAF	
	E-waste Currently, the strategy on collection and disposal of us solar batteries e-waste.	Currently, there is no strategy on collection and safe disposal of used	Policy Action 5: Facilitate the development of solar e- waste management system in Ethiopia.	MOWIE, ECCC	
		solar batteries and e-waste.	Activities - Development of an e-waste strategy to improve the e- waste infrastructure. The strategy will provide clear guidelines for the industry on handling e-waste and identification of activities to improve e-waste	WB	Medium

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	Proposed compact policy action	Key partners and support	Priority
			infrastructure. Consumers will be made aware of the strategy regarding their rights, companies will employ more consumer centricity, and quality products will gain market share.		Medium
			- Develop solar e-waste collection infrastructure, particularly in remote and rural areas, where waste could be consolidated and stored before transportation. Develop channels and strategies for awareness campaigns of e- waste handling and management issues among communities.	WB	
			<ul> <li>Attract private investment on recycling of batteries and SAS.</li> </ul>		
			- Ensure that e-waste discussions consider the potential impacts that poor e-waste management (e.g., proximity of waste collection sites to schools, playgrounds, markets) may have on the health of women and children.	WB	
			- Support the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) in the development of a take- back scheme for used batteries collection. This intervention will involve development of environmentally sound management of batteries and e-waste, and strengthening the private sector for battery recycling.	GIZ EnDev	
Energy	PUE	Limited adoption and awareness of PUE appliances and their impact on rural	Policy Action 6: Strengthen the inter-sectoral link for the promotion of productive use technologies and services.	MoWIE	
nexus		development. OGS products have a high potential to create rural	Activities - Provision of financial incentives through co- financing of off-grid energy	SNV	

#### Table 4: Summary of gaps identified and proposed Refreshed Compact policy actions (Continued)

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	Proposed compact policy action	Key partners and support	Priority	
		employment, especially for women and the youth, through value	technology adoption for PUE.			
		addition to local agricultural produce by processing and preservation.	<ul> <li>Mapping of local manufacturers and MFIs interested in productive use.</li> </ul>	RMI	Medium	
Pu			- Support the pilot of PUE in collaboration with all regional energy bureaus, and give special considerations for women, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons and other socially excluded groups.	WB, ACE TAF		
			<ul> <li>Support DBE and MFIs to provide PUE financing to make productive use appliances affordable to rural communities.</li> </ul>	WB		
			- Assessment of the economic impact of PUE and job creation potential, which can provide evidence on the impact as well as recommendations on improving availability and affordability of PUE products.	ACE TAF		
			- <b>Development of a</b> roadmap for national productive use in Ethiopia and mapping of local manufacturers and MFIs interested in PUE under the Rocky Mountain Foundation programme.	RMI		
	Public service	Electricity and development nexus is not well communicated to other sector development programmes.	Policy Action 7: Provide primary and secondary schools and health facilities with access to adequate and reliable electricity services.	MOWE, MoA, MoE & MoH		
			Activities - GIS mapping of electrified schools and health posts. Users can overlay data on health care and school facilities and their electrification status with other spatial data on demographics, socio-	ACE TAF		

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	scription of Proposed compact policy action		Priority	
			economic activities, energy resource availability and power infrastructure, and generate custom multi- criteria analysis to prioritise areas of interest.			
			<ul> <li>GIS-based assessment to estimate electricity requirements for the health and education sector.</li> </ul>	ACE TAF	Medium	
			- Electrification of public institutions in rural areas. Supply and installation of SAS systems for health and education facilities identified under the NEP 2.0. The WB project will target health centres and secondary schools located in underserved and remote rural areas and identified as priority by MoWIE, in coordination with federal and local education, health and energy bureaus.	WB		
Capacity building and partnership	Market data	Expanding energy access sustainably requires proper energy planning and access to transparent analytical tools and data. Better, standardised, open data and bottom-up approaches and proxies for estimating potential energy demand for livelihoods and socio-economic activities, overlaid with location-specific energy resource availability and infrastructure, will enable the design of more viable electrification strategies. Currently, Ethiopia does not have an energy access data platform.	Policy Action 8: Improve MoWIE's data and knowledge management capacity.	MoWIE		
			Activities - Electricity access tracking platform. MoWIE can track and monitor the progress of electrification through OGS in rural areas. Moreover, technical assistance will be extended to MOWIE, Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU) and cooperatives reporting to the tracking platform.	WB	High	
			- Geospatial least-cost electrification planning. A geospatial analysis will help determine where off-grid solutions are least-cost and identify locations that could benefit from off-grid systems as pre- electrification solutions. An initial geospatial screening, conducted in 2018 as part of the preparation of the NEP 2.0, identified potential	WB		

#### Table 4: Summary of gaps identified and proposed Refreshed Compact policy actions (Continued)

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	Proposed compact policy action	Key partners and support	Priority	
			for public sector development of 285 mini- grids serving at least 250 households in deep rural areas located more than 25km from existing medium-volt lines.			
			- There is an ongoing initiative by ACE TAF to develop a GIS-based platform that includes data on the energy access rate at household, industry and institutional level. Increased sector transparency and data availability will also enable better financial products and increased productive use coverage. This data should be disaggregated to provide gender, age and disability insights on energy access.	ACE TAF		
	Private sector and industry actors	Ethiopia encourages private sector-led off-grid expansion. To improve private sector participation, there needs to be an industry association that can advocate on behalf of the sector. ESEDA was re- established in 2019 as an industry association to represent businesses in the solar industry. Therefore, technical assistance should be provided to ESEDA to further build its capacity to enable them to better represent their members, especially on policy and regulatory issues.	Policy Action 9: Strengthen the capacity of the private sector and the industry association.	ESEDA, PSE		
			Activities - Organisational development of solar associations to raise the industry voice and make their contributions to overcome market distortion, improve quality standards	GIZ EnDev	High	
			<ul> <li>and improve energy access.</li> <li>Capacity building for the private sector and members of solar associations to enable them provide quality services and products in the off-grid sector.</li> </ul>	GIZ EnDev		
			- Ensure full inclusion of women and youth-led energy enterprises and their concerns in the advocacy issues of the industry associations.			
			<ul> <li>Institutional development support to OGS association, conduct market promotion activities through solar association and support the solar association through direct material provision so</li> </ul>	SNV		

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	Proposed compact policy action	Key partners and support	Priority
			that it can effectively serve members.		
			<ul> <li>Conduct "health check" on ESEDA to identify areas of support. Thereafter, ACE TAF will work with the association to identify areas of improvement and propose areas where ACE TAF's technical assistance can be instrumental. The health check report will be presented to other development partners who can potentially support the association's initiatives by strengthening its organisational and financial viability.</li> </ul>	ACE TAF	High
			- Established women-led energy enterprises have access to financial services to finance their establishment and initial functioning. Individuals in women self-help groups will have access to loans, through 6 solar shops, to purchase OGS products; 6 established and running revolving funds.	CAE	
			- Training local companies on gender-inclusive business models, increased female workforce, female beneficiaries, and women-run enterprises.	CAE	
	Local manufacturing	Due to insufficient technology transfer and underdeveloped industry for manufacturing, most of the energy technology is imported, which leads to high foreign exchange spending.	Policy Action 10: Build local manufacturing capacity of renewable energy technologies through localisation strategy.	EIC, MoWIE	
			Activities - Assessment of local manufacturing of solar and recommendations for Ethiopia on how to create an enabling environment for local assembly and manufacturing.	ACE TAF	Medium
			<ul> <li>Study on costs and benefits of local manufacturing. It will shed light on the potential benefits and</li> </ul>	WB	

#### Table 4: Summary of gaps identified and proposed Refreshed Compact policy actions (Continued)

Pillar	Themes	Description of gap	Proposed compact policy action	Key partners and support	Priority
			constraints of local manufacturing/assembly in growing the Ethiopian market.		
			<ul> <li>Mapping of local manufacturers and microfinance institutions interested in productive use.</li> </ul>	RMI	Medium
			- Support private companies to go into local manufacturing by conducting a feasibility. This initiative could reduce forex requirements by 20% to 40% through local value addition and promoting local assembly and manufacturing.	EMA	
		<ul> <li>Provide capacity to local manufacturers on the gender differentiated design needs for OGS products.</li> <li>This should also include taking on board the special interests of the youth in design and production processes, including consideration for jobs and enhanced potential in the OGS products to enable ICT innovations.</li> <li>Considerations for any jobs that may be set aside for PWDs in solar product manufacturing would further enrich the Compact.</li> </ul>			

### 5.4 Monitoring Matrix

MoWIE needs to organise a regular forum for the Off-grid Task Force, government officials (federal and regional as need be), development partners and associations for improved communication and engagement. As much as MoWIE guides, monitors and evaluates the progress of interventions, it should also have a support plan for partners helping communications with relevant government agencies and other partners.

MoWIE will receive a bi-annual summary report on progress from the development partners. MoWIE will then use a simple progress monitoring spreadsheet to monitor and evaluate achievements, including GESI outcomes. This tool also provides MoWIE and the Off-grid Task Force with information enable it to arrange project support plans for development partners whenever they face bureaucratic barriers and other challenges that hinder their activities.

The Refreshed Compact implementation plan, along with the intervention monitoring matrix, will help MoWIE to prioritise interventions, guide implementation of interventions by development partners, provide administrative support for their implementation and track and monitor progress.

The champions of this report are:

- MoWIE
- · UK government representative in Ethiopia
- Development partners

The following monitoring matrix has been proposed as a framework for tracking progress on the shared objectives. The tool has scope for each partner to include their unique set of indicators contributing to these shared objectives. It has been designed with the assumption that the framework will be adapted and refined further by different partners as part of its operationalisation, and will be utilised alongside other tools for collective accountability and learning throughout the implementation cycle.

		Refreshed Compa	ct Implementatio	on Period: 2021–	2025		
				Beault	Link to	2021	
Pilla	rs	Objective	Indicator	description	deliverables (Optional)	Target	Achievement
Finance	Private sector financing	Facilitate and provide adequate financing schemes for renewable energy technologies by establishing and strengthening	Additional finance mobilised for renewable energy technologies (in $\pounds$ ).	Finance mobilised refers to amount of finance SHS enterprises have accessed.			
		sustainable financing mechanisms.	Number of financing schemes established for renewable energy technologies.	Finance refers to grants, equity and debt financing, RBF and can be provided by banks, investors or other donor related financing mechanisms.			
	Consumer financing	Expand and strengthen financial inclusion mechanism to increase affordability of OGS solutions.	Number of financial inclusion schemes adopted for rural areas.	Consumer financing models targeted for improving access to energy in rural areas.			

		Refreshed C	ompact Implemer	ntation Period: 202	1–2025		
				Decult	Link to	2021	
Pillars		Objective	Indicator	description	deliverables (Optional)	Target	Achievement
Safeguards and standards	Quality assurance	Establish and enforce standards and quality control.	Recommendation for relevant quality standards for SAS products.	Refers to availability of relevant quality standards (preferably IEC/TS 62257-9-5 and IEC/TS 62257-9- 8).			
			Quality enforcement measures in place.	PvoC and market surveillance.			
	E-waste	Facilitate the development of a solar e- waste management system in Ethiopia.	Solar e-waste management policy recommended for adoption by government.	Solar e-waste management policy recommended and adopted by government as an instrument for managing solar e- waste.			
			Solar e-waste management action plan.	Refers to an action plan for operationalising the e-waste management policy.			
			Number of institutions trained on solar e-waste management policy and plan.	Count of institutions trained on solar e-waste policy and plan.			
	Fiscal incentives	Design an evidence- based tax incentive package for SAS.	Number of high- quality research studies conducted on the impact of tax incentive package for SAS.	Count of high- quality research studies on the impact of tax incentive package for SAS.			
			Number of tax incentives supported.	Count of tax incentives supported following the research studies.			

		Refreshed C	ompact Implemer	ntation Period: 202	1–2025		
				Desult	Link to	2021	
Pilla	rs	Objective	Indicator	description	deliverables (Optional)	Target	Achievement
	PUE	Strengthen the inter- sectoral link for the promotion of	Number of enterprises by sector that have adopted SHS for productive use.	Count of sectors that have adopted SHS for productive use.			
		productive use technologies and services.	Number of female-owned enterprises.	Count of female- owned enterprises.			
Energy nexus	Public services	Provide primary and secondary schools and health facilities with access to adequate and reliable electricity services.	Number of primary schools with access to adequate and reliable electricity.	Count of primary schools with access to adequate and reliable electricity influenced by partners.			
			Number of secondary schools with access to adequate and reliable electricity.	Count of secondary schools with access to adequate and reliable electricity influenced by partners.			
			Number of health facilities with access to adequate and reliable electricity.	Count of health facilities with access to adequate and reliable electricity influenced by partners.			
ship	Market data	Market data Improve MoWIE's data and knowledge management capacity.	Number of energy resource maps developed.	Energy resource maps.			
Capacity building and partner		Strength the capacity of the private sector and the industry association.	Number of local manufacturers producing high- quality SAS products.	Count of local manufacturers producing high- quality SAS products.			
	Local manufacturing		Total number of jobs created.	Count of all the jobs created by local manufacturers.			
			Number of jobs created for women.	Count of jobs for women.			

		Refreshed C	ompact Implemer	ntation Period: 202	1–2025		
				Desult	Link to	2021	
Pillars		Objective	Indicator	description	deliverables (Optional)	Target	Achievement
	Strengthen privative sector and industry association.	Provide capacity building support to ESEDA and the private sector.	Number of institutions benefiting from capacity building interventions.	Count of institutions benefiting from capacity building support.			
			Number of capacity building interventions provided to industry associations.	Count of capacity building initiatives/trainings.			
			Number of private sector enterprises benefiting from capacity building interventions.	Count of private sector enterprises benefiting from capacity building support.			
			Increase in the number of members by gender.	Count of the number of members by gender.			











