



SOUTHEAST ASIA
ENERGY TRANSITION PARTNERSHIP (ETP)

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

4 February 2022

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ANNUAL REPORT
2021



ACRONYMS

AFD	AFD Agence Française de Développement
ASEAN	ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BAU	Business as usual
BMU	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit
CASE	Clean Affordable Secure Energy Project
CFPP	Coal-fired power production plant
CIFF	Children's Investment Fund Foundation
COP26	26th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Conference on Climate Change
CPI	Climate Policy Initiative
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EE	Energy Efficiency
EP	GlobalEnergyPro Ltd
ERC	Energy Regulatory Commission of the Philippines
ERI	Thailand's Energy Research Institute
ESCO	Energy Service Company
ETC	Energy Transition Council
ETP	Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GT	Gigaton
ICSC	Climate and Sustainable Cities
IEA	International Energy Agency

IFC	International Finance Corporation
IIEE	Indonesian Institute for Energy Economics
IKF	IKEA Foundation
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
KMQ	Key Management Question
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MCC	Main Control Center
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEDA	National Development Economic Authority
NZE	Net-Zero Emissions
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PLN	Persero
RBMF	Results Based Monitoring Framework
RE	Renewable Energy
RRF	Rapid Response Facility
SC	Steering Committee
SDC	Sustainable Development Goals
TDRI	Thailand Development Research Institute
TFEC	Total Final Energy Consumption
TPES	Total Power Energy Supply
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VIET	Vietnam Initiative for Energy Transitional Social Enterprise
VRE	Variable Renewable Energy

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Foreword



2021 was ETP's inaugural year. It was a very progressive year for energy transition in Southeast Asia. ETP is encouraged by its successful establishment to take more progressive and bolder roles in accelerating energy transition in the region. Also, the needle has moved in the region in the energy transition speedometer: The governments in Southeast Asia have joined Global Net Zero Emissions commitments. They are taking steps to reduce coal in their energy supply mix and increase renewable energy to provide clean energy access to ensure continued but clean, healthier, and more productive growth paths for their economies and societies

In light of these developments,, these plans need implementation. Ambitions are still too low. Action on the ground is too slow. Moving from declarations to results calls for a strong leadership and involvement of all stakeholders. This is where ETP's value proposition becomes essential: Fully funded ETP aims to raise the region's energy transition ambitions for renewable energy to supply half of the energy needs by the end of the next two decades by 2040. The political economy is bursting with will, even if bottlenecks of entrenchment in the *bad old ways* still loom in the backdrop. This willpower has to be bolstered with bold technical assistance to unleash private and public finance to mainstream pioneering headways.

ETP's 2021 establishment success has been supported by two strong pillars: Engaged governance by ETP's Steering Committee. Made up of ETP's funders, the Steering Committee has made speedy and unhindered decisions to take bold positions in coordinating and programming of support in ETP's priority countries; and enabled operational agility empowering ETP's dedicated Secretariat focus on ETP's results to accelerating energy transition. Operating under the Blue Flag of the United Nations has underscored the uniqueness of ETP's multi-stakeholder partnership with transparency and neutrality.

ETP's establishment is complete and ETP is ready to expand beyond 2021. Even in spite of Covid-19 pandemic restrictions, ETP has become fully operational and well-positioned to accelerate energy transition. ETP's coal abatement program in Vietnam is said to have contributed to Vietnam's 2050 Net Zero Target declaration. ETP's support to the Java-Bali electricity control center is breaking through a real and a physical barrier to expanding renewable energy in Indonesia; ETP's supports a review of the energy regulations and a design of a battery energy storage market mechanism to pursue rapid energy transition under competitive and transparent conditions in the Philippines. In 2022, ETP will move from studies to action stage.

The 2021 Annual Report accounts for ETP's early accomplishments and lessons from its initiation processes. ETP's membership grew in 2021 by two members to six and we expect to expand further in 2022. We also expect to enhance coordination and alignment with like-minded programs. ETP's fundraising strategy opens doors for new members to join a powerful alliance with benefits from economies of scale, networks and innovations of a diverse membership, working in productive partnerships across the stakeholder community, unhindered, straightline results-focused decision making, and the UN fiduciary controls and transparency. Underlying our optimism for Southeast Asian low carbon energy future is a strong desire for partnerships, alliances across energy transition stakeholder communities, and our shared will to join forces to reach the Paris Climate Goals.

Executive Summary

Southeast Asian Energy Transition Partnership



ETP: A Partnership for Accelerating Energy Transition in Southeast Asia

ETP is a unique partnership comprising a consortium of governmental and philanthropic donors. The partnership aims to accelerate energy transition in Southeast Asia to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement climate goals, with an initial focus on Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam.

ETP seeks to partner with governments, private sector and civil society to harness the vast untapped potential of renewable energy in the energy supply for Southeast Asia to meet the rapidly growing demand for energy in the region. It also will pursue the significant opportunities that energy efficiency measures offer as well as the socio-economic opportunities and benefits associated with a sustainable and just energy transition.

In a Nutshell - ETP Provides



- » A multi-stakeholder partnership with a diverse membership, united by the shared goal of accelerating energy transition to enable Southeast Asia achieve the Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Goals.
- » Cost reductions in pooling funding for technical assistance operations.
- » Innovation from the networks of its membership to achieve targeted results.
- » Wide array of partners, governments, civil society, and private sector to generate results.
- » Quick inclusive and streamlined decision-making, unhindered by bureaucracy.

- » Compounding outcomes with greater funding as ETP's membership grows.
- » Alliances for energy transition in the Region.
- » Energy transition results through bold technical assistance and capacity building through working together and capitalizing on collaboration.
- » UN Flag with transparency and neutrality benefits value for money and fiduciary benefits from UN fund management.
- » Lean, dedicated secretariat, focused on ETP's work and results.

ETP Focuses on Energy Transition Barriers

Southeast Asia

On the Verge of Becoming a Climate Disaster

Impressive growth in the last three decades has created enormous opportunities, but also daunting challenges for the Region.

- » ETP addresses the paramount concerns arising from fossil-fuel dependent energy systems and the significant risks of continuing the business-as-usual.

Energy transition enables economic stimulus for the growing population in the post-pandemic Region.

- » ETP supports de-risking energy efficiency and renewable energy investments, leveling the playing field among technologies, fostering flow of capital to energy transition investments to spur growth and jobs, and environmental sustainability and a safer climate - strategic outcomes of ETP.

Energy demand grows at an annual average of 5%, forecast to double energy demand by 2035 in the region enabling direct transition to clean energy.

- » ETP identifies realistic plans to tackle impediments to energy transition, abatement of coal-fired energy generation, formulates fact-based analysis, and viable options for renewable energy investment.

Unlocking finance for energy transition requires policy adjustments.

- » Policy alignment with climate commitments is ETP's strategic outcome. ETP works with a number of partners, Aligned Programs, development partners, and private sector to foster resources for energy transition.

Modern infrastructure is needed for integration of variable renewable energy in the energy mix.

- » Extending smart grids is a strategic outcome in ETP's work. ETP marshals in resources for transmission and distribution upgrades, battery energy storage and ancillary services to pave the way for greater variable RE in the energy mix.

Action plans in the policy, de-risking investments for RE production and sustainable infrastructure are predicated on knowledge and awareness building.

- » Developing country champions, enhancing leadership capacity in the context of the complex and politically charged energy transition domain is a strategic outcome area of ETP's involvement.

Business as usual is not acceptable to the region or to the World.

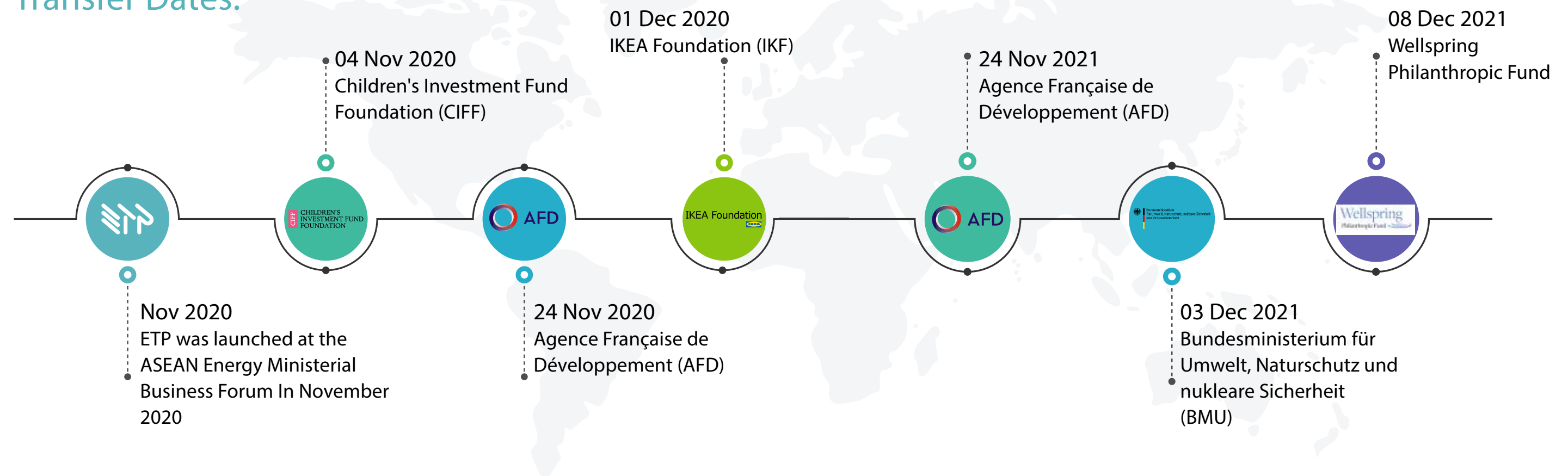
- » ETP develops just energy transition outcomes that account for all stakeholders standing to be affected by energy transition to build the stakeholders' capacities to participate in the dialogue on transition issues.

A Diverse Group of Partners Join Forces in ETP to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Climate Targets

A Diverse and Growing ETP Partnership is United by Net Zero Carbon Targets

- » Diversity of ETP's members enables ETP to tap significant networks that strengthen ETP's capacity to generate stronger alliances and coordination outcomes.
- » By the end of 2021, ETP membership grew to 6 fully signed on members with 2 additional members having committed to membership (with agreements under negotiation).

ETP Membership Agreement and Fund Transfer Dates:



ETP Highlights

ETP is a member of Energy Transition Council (ETC) and a partner in the Rapid Response Facility of the Government of the United Kingdom.

In 2021, ETP funded 4 ETC rapid response facility requests that address the most intractable impediments to energy transition in the region.

Coal Abatement Scenarios In Vietnam

Rapid Response Request 1



ETP has funded a review and gap analysis of the existing coal abatement scenarios in Vietnam. Reducing planned use of coal in energy generation enables its replacement by renewable energy sources. ETP funding prepared concrete, realistic and implementable scenarios combining assertive measures to reduce carbon intensity of the economy through energy efficiency measures, increasing wind power potential, and closing and repurposing existing ageing and polluting coal-fired power plants.

The Prime Minister of Vietnam announced at the 26th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP26) in November 2021

Vietnam's commitment to a 2050 Net-Zero Emissions (NZE) target. This coal abatement study played a part in that decision. The NZE is a game-changing announcement and warrants bolder examination of how Vietnam can achieve its goals for the energy sector, including through diversification of electricity generation and balancing options such as storage and demand responses, sustainable infrastructure investments and interactions with transportation and industry sectors.

Modelling Results

Abatement Scenarios For Power Sector in Vietnam

Metrics	2030	2045
Energy efficiency and Demand Side Management	↑ From 1.5 to 10%	↑ From 1.5 to 16%
Electricity generated from renewable sources	↑ 54%, Variable Renewable Energy contribution from 4% in 2020 to 28%	↑ 60%, Variable Renewable Energy contribution from 4% in 2020 to 42%
Share of generation from coal	↓ 30% from 50% in 2020	↓ 19.5% from 50% in 2020
Total jobs in the power sector including fuel supply	↑ 1.3 million 18% vs. expected	↑ 2.4 million 5% vs. expected
Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emission	↓ Decrease of 1.2%	↓ Decrease of 30.2%, 1 Gigaton (GT) saved
Import dependency of power sector	↓ Decrease of 30.2%, 1 Gigaton (GT) saved	↓ 25% vs 46% for Business as usual
Total investment cost (for power, infrastructure and Energy Efficiency measures)	USD 155 billion	USD 410 billion

Vietnamese power planning and coal abatement requires a multi-pronged strategy that recognizes the value of energy efficiency measures in reducing the economy's carbon intensity, renewable energy deployments, reduction in import reliance for source fuels, the net gains in employment, improvement in the balance of payments and reduction in GHG emissions from the energy sector.

Designing Smart Grids And Ancillary In The Philippines

Rapid Responses Request 2

ETP funding will provide a technical review of the grid upgrade and digital technology requirements for a stable and flexible standard, where the main grid, stretching from Luzon to Visayas and Mindanao regions, can accommodate variable RE. The review will assess the current governance set up to attract financing to the grid upgrades from external and private sector sources, and identify ancillary services market mechanisms to attract resources to optimize the grid. The project aims to eliminate power shortages and is a critical building block on the path to achieve the government's ambition to increase RE to 35% in the energy supply mix by 2030.



Emerging Technologies Stocktake of Ocean Renewable Energy in The Philippines

Rapid Responses Request 3

ETP funded a marine RE stocktake assessment on the Potential Pathways for Developing the Ocean Renewable Energy Sector in the Philippines.

A strategic way of harnessing the marine renewable energy potential needs an ecosystem view of technology application, supply chains, capacity development and the impact of developing marine RE on jobs.

The potential of marine RE in the Philippines presents a strong opportunity based upon the untapped potential of marine resources present in an island country. Off-shore wind and solar potential can be considered mature technologies, while tidal currents and steams, wave, and ocean thermal energy conversion offer abundant energy sources, if bottlenecks of regularity and logistical hurdles are addressed.

A progressive development of marine RE calls for a roadmap for development of small-scale demonstration projects that operate off-grid and scaling these up to larger systems based on the obtained experience.



Financial Implications of Early Coal-Power Plant Retirement In Indonesia

Rapid Responses Request 4



ETP has scoped support to assess financial implications of Indonesian early retirement of coal-fired power plants (CFPPs). The study will identify overall impacts of early coal retirement to the electricity sector, including the utility's balance sheet, tariffs, subsidies, energy sector finance, and fiscal conditions. It will provide a systematic and coherent methodology for addressing these to ensure a stable and controlled transition with positive employment, welfare, fiscal and financial impacts.

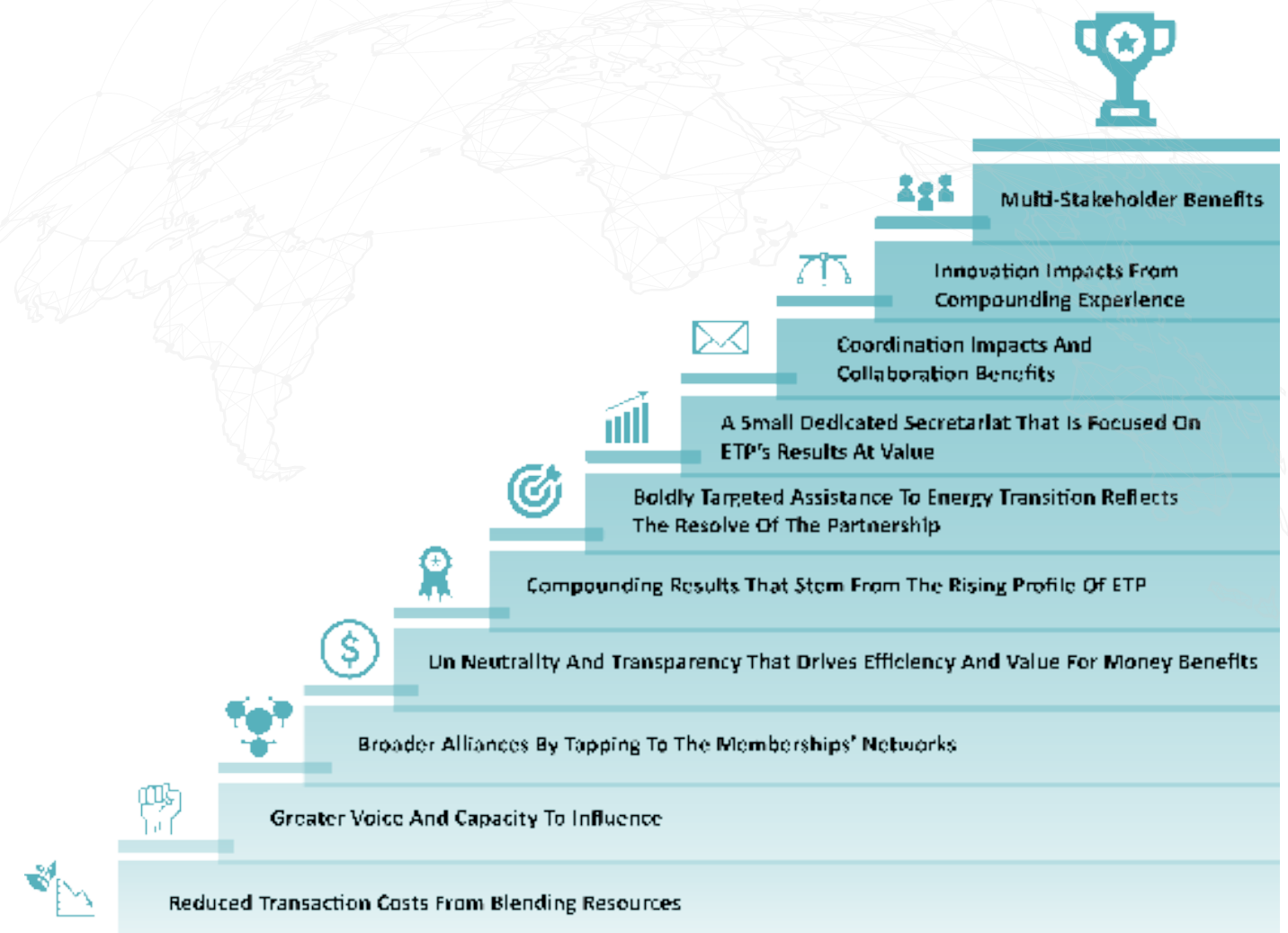
The project will facilitate implementation of early retirement plans and create a realistic roadmap for the retirement of

CFPPs to achieve GHG reductions and net zero carbon energy system in Indonesia.

ETP Brings Together a Wide-Ranging Partnership

Innovative Partnerships are Drivers of Change in Energy Transition

Members join ETP to seek accumulative benefits of working together and leveraging the Partnership's experiences and joining of resources.



ETP is a one-of-a-kind Partnership of diverse members united by ETP's targets that chart directly to generate impact on the global climate goals. ETP amplifies the urgency of energy transition and dedicates resources to break-through the barriers to energy transition. ETP's work is administered by a lean and dedicated Secretariat operating under the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) fund management, neutrality and transparency. ETP has a locally anchored operational capacity and partnerships, connected to global knowledge and innovations through its broad memberships and the UN family.

Alignment and Coordination



ETP is well known in the development community. ETP frequently presents its theory of change and program at regional events, invited by development partners, the Region's governments and ETP's members. ETP is facilitating donor coordination through issue-based deep-dives into energy transition subtopics, where technical solutions can be identified and coordination benefit can be harnessed. This effort extends to encompass various government agencies involved in energy transition. ETP prepares donor maps to identify critical gaps where external assistance is required. ETP also helps government agencies develop cohesive plans among their agencies and pursues a move from study stage to actions by helping to optimize the use of market mechanisms. Energy transition is the greatest change management project since industrialization. We have to work together to ensure benefits for all.

Coordination is integrated into everyday development work to avoid misuse or waste of public funds due to duplication. Transparent information sharing helps reduce duplication. Donor mapping and gap analysis are foreseen to help develop productive alliances.

Alignment connects two or more programs' purpose (what we do and why we do it) with their strategy (how we plan to fulfill our purpose), resources (how we plan to fund our strategy), and implementation (how we execute our strategy).

CHAPTER



ETP's Focus is on Rapid Energy Transition

Reporting is a key to meeting the accountability needs of ETP's stakeholders. ETP's Annual Report is complemented by ETP's web-based dashboard that enables real-time monitoring of outputs and progress toward outcomes under programs funded by ETP.

ETP's programmatic results aim at development of coalitions through coordination, alignment and partnerships and bold results with respect to:

1. Policy alignment with climate commitments
2. De-risking of investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy
3. Extending smart grids; and
4. Knowledge and awareness building

Highlights of 2021: ETP Program Aims at the Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Climate Goals



SDGs and Paris Climate Goals

Remove policy and financial barriers to RE and EE investments

Remove physical barriers and knowledge gaps to EE and RE policies and investments

1 Policy alignment with climate commitments

Vietnam: Coal dialogue - partnership with ETC to facilitate Net Zero Targeting with a pragmatic roadmap to abating coal with renewable energy.

In partnership with the Energy Transition Council

Indonesia: Coal abatement dialogue and diagnostic of financial implications of early retirement to facilitate Net Zero Emissions Targeting with a pragmatic roadmap to abating coal with renewable energy

In partnership with ADB, WB, AFD, KFW

Philippines: Strategic improvement of energy regulations optimize regulations for energy transition to remove regulatory barriers and to increase investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency

2 De-risking RE and EE investments

Regional: Energy Efficiency Innovation Grants to de-risk energy efficiency finance through 4 selected innovations:

- 1) Investment-grade Audit Financing Program.
- 2) De-risking Instrument to Accelerate Energy-Efficiency Business Transaction with Danfoss Energy Management System.
- 3) Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation Awareness Raising in the Education Sector.
- 4) ESCO-in-a-box for Southeast Asia.

In partnership with Climargy Inc., Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), Global EnergyPro Ltd (EP), and Indonesian Institute for Energy Economics (IIEE)

Philippines: Stock take of marine renewable energy potential to optimize renewable energy options and increase renewable energy investments

In partnership with UNDP and NAMA

3 Sustainable resilient infrastructure - Smart Grids

Indonesia: Design for upgrading Java-Bali control center to extend smart grids, increase investment in renewable energy and enable renewable energy to 160 million consumers

In partnership with ADB and WB

Philippines: Design and Implement Battery Energy Storage Market Mechanism to rapidly ramp up investment in renewable energy

4 Knowledge and Awareness Building

Regional: Energy Transition Round Table session to reduce knowledge gaps among key energy stakeholder groups, provide access to global best practices on energy transition policies and management practices.

In partnership with CASE

ETP's Project Approvals

	1	Energy Transition Roundtable	7 May 2021
7 May 2021		Indonesia's Java-Bali Control Center Upgrade	2
	3	Review and Gap Analysis of Coal Abatement Scenarios (Rapid Response Facility)	11 June 2021
19 July 2021		Upgrading Energy Regulations for the Energy Regulatory Commission of the Philippines (ERC) and Design	4
	5	Design and Implementation of Battery Storage Market Mechanism	19 July 2021
22 July 2021		Energy Efficiency Innovation Window	6
	7	Energy Efficiency Policy Diagnostic and Political Economy Analysis	6 August 2021

Strategic Outcome 1: Remove Policy Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy investments

Goal: Achieve Policy Alignment with Climate Commitments



PROJECT FACTS

Country: Vietnam
 Duration: 6 months
 Start date: August 2021
 Implementer: Vietnam Initiative for Energy Transition & Rocky Mountain Institute
 Partnerships: UK COP26 Energy Transition Council & Development Partners

BACKGROUND

The Government's Draft National Power Development Plan 8 (PDP) for the period 2021-2030 sets out Vietnam's commitment to renewable energy target of 15-20% in the energy mix by 2030, to be increased to 25-30% by 2045, as determined in Resolution 55. Reduction in coal-fired power production has recognized socio-economic benefits for Vietnam, including air quality and health improvements.

AIM OF THE PROJECT

ETP is conducting a review and gap analysis of existing abatement scenarios, identifying the optimal and realistic pathway for abatement of the coal power generation pipeline. The project outlines a strategy for building consensus amongst involved stakeholders and a communications strategy and tools with the aim to support the Government of Vietnam in reducing use of coal for energy generation, and its replacement by renewable energy sources.

RESULTS AND IMPACT

The project provides a synthesis of the existing energy sector scenario planning and alternatives to foster a low carbon energy system, engaging a whole-of-government and development partner community in one conversation on the realistic, technically and financially viable path to achieve Vietnam's ambitious target for a net zero carbon economy by 2050. It develops communications materials to drive a consensus on the scenario planning outcomes with respect to energy security and jobs.

PROJECT STRATEGY

APPROACH

Under this project, ETP is collaborating with development partners, who have carried out such analysis and scenario mapping as well as with the Vietnam Energy Partnership Group (VEPG) to ensure high quality coordination among all relevant parties, including the Government of Vietnam and related agencies.

REASONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Demand in Vietnam is expected to grow at double digits, driven by robust economic growth, industrialization, urbanization and population growth.

Technically robust solutions can be derived from global experience. Policy makers in Vietnam need concrete evidence-based solutions for reduction of energy sector GHG

Political will and clarity of ambition for energy transition, as spearheaded by the Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh's declaration on a net zero carbon future for Vietnam in 2050, backed by targeted policy interventions is key to a successful transition pathway.

Financial tools and solutions (auctions and securitization) supported by policies can support rapid transformation to low carbon system

Strategic Outcome 2: Remove Financial Barriers to Energy Transition Investment

Goal: Decrease Carbon Intensity of Economies and Increase Renewable Energy in the Energy Supply



PROJECT FACTS

Country: Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam
 Duration: 1 year
 Start date: 2021
 Implementer:
 Partnerships: Private Finance Advisory Network Southeast Asia Energy Clean Energy Facility

BACKGROUND

The estimates of the "Efficient World" scenario state that by 2040, EE could deliver a reduction in annual energy-related emissions of 3.5 Gt CO₂-eq compared to 2017 levels, delivering over 40% of the abatement required to be in line with the Paris Climate Agreement. EE delivers multiple benefits towards the achievement of SDGs across outcomes for industrial productivity, air quality, livelihoods and human health.

AIM OF THE PROJECT

The Energy Efficiency Innovation Window (EEIW) is an effective pathway allowing ETP to provide early-stage grant financing for innovative projects to address the systemic problem of under-investment in EE in Southeast Asia. This will allow for a consistent, rapid, and non-duplicative assessment of several solicitations for EE funding that are currently being received by ETP on an ad hoc basis. It is expected that the initial US\$ 2 millions of grants through the EEIW can provide grant support for projects in the range of 6-12 EE.

RESULTS AND IMPACT

EEIW will select projects for grant funding and guide their implementation activities to create improved market conditions and 'bankability' of EE projects. This will catalyze increased public investment and foreign direct investment in EE in Southeast Asia.

PROJECT STRATEGY

APPROACH

The EEIW targets proposals for funding focused on innovations (technologies, business models or engagement approaches) that address these categories (one or more):

- Project development support
- Access to EE finance
- Facilitation of public policy implementation for EE

REASONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

There is a substantial under-investment in cost-effective EE initiatives

A need for greater awareness and specialised knowledge of EE, including awareness of energy-consuming facilities

Weak technical capacity and project development skills needs strengthening, which will impact the confidence of local facility owners and investors reg. EE savings

Perceptions of high risk of small-scale EE projects, which could be mitigated by appointing 'Super-Energy Service Companies (ESCO)' that will ensure achievement of financial savings

A need for stronger and consistent regulations that mandate implementation of cost-effective EE measures

Financing gap of commercially attractive local financing to be reduced

Strategic Outcome 2: Remove Financial Barriers to Energy Transition Investment

Goal: Enable the Philippines Energy Regulator to Serve a Strong Facilitation Role in Accelerating Energy Transition



PROJECT FACTS

Country: Philippines
 Duration: 1 year
 Start date: 7 December 2021
 Implementer: Ricardo-AEA
 Partnerships: Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy

BACKGROUND

The nationally determined contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC commits the Philippines to 75% greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction by 2030. This constitutes, together with the 2019 moratorium of coal fired energy production, a basis for decarbonizing the Philippine economy and energy sector, with goals aimed at enabling a conversion of the Philippines into a low carbon economy.

AIM OF THE PROJECT

ETP is providing technical assistance to ERC in the strategic context of the energy transition. ERC is in a critical position to ensure that the Government's Philippine Energy Plan, Clean Energy Scenario, the National Renewable Energy Plan deliver on their GHG reduction, renewable energy and low carbon energy system targets. This is to be achieved by implementing a modern regulatory framework capable of guiding dynamic sector conditions in an unbundled energy governance context of the country.

RESULTS AND IMPACT

ETP aims to ensure that ERC holistically champions energy transition and a transition to low carbon energy systems as well as attainment of Government's NDC.

PROJECT STRATEGY

APPROACH

ETP supports ERC in assessing the regulatory options to pursue a low carbon energy system from the upstream, and thus sets the leading parameters for investments and competencies required for the transition. ETP provides technical advice and expertise to ERC in the areas of renewable energy supply, grids and battery energy storage, energy efficiency and demand management.

REASONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Renewable Energy Act of 2008 and its National Renewable Energy Programme aim to triple renewable energy supply from 5,440 MW by 2030, and raise it to 20,000 MW of capacity by 2040.

Electricity generation bears the greatest responsibility for the Philippines growth in GHG emissions estimated at 4.5% from 75.9 million tons in 2010 to 230.2 million tons by 2035.

ERC is tasked to promote competition, encourage market development, ensure customer choice and penalize abuse of market power in the electricity industry.

ERC capacity is central to the functioning of the electricity markets in the Philippines, particularly to ensure the interests of consumers and other stakeholders, to enable the delivery of long-term benefits that contribute to sustained economic growth and an improved quality of life.

Strategic Outcome 3: Remove Physical Barriers by Extending Smart Grids and Building Sustainable Infrastructure

Goal: Extending Smart Grids



PROJECT FACTS

Country: Indonesia
Detailed design by: Mid-2022
Construction by: End of 2023
Start date: 1 October 2021
Implementer: ELC/CESI
Partnerships: PLN, Asian Development Bank

BACKGROUND

Indonesia is the largest energy consumer in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), accounting for more than 36% of the region. The country also generates a significant share of the global greenhouse gas emissions, with 1.5% of the world's total (ranked 12th in the world and 3rd in Asia, after China 20.1% and South Korea 1.9%).

AIM OF THE PROJECT

Considering the expected growth in demand and energy generation, currently mostly based on fossil fuels, ETP develops pathways for rapid increase in renewable energy and expansion of smart grids by assisting the Indonesian electricity company – PLN in modernizing its energy control system and electricity control operations to facilitate clean renewable energy to 160 million consumers.

RESULTS AND IMPACT

The project supports upgrades of the Main Control Center (MCC) and Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) and the Advanced Control Center system SCADA/EMS and its supporting systems, including technical aspects, operational aspects, and organisational aspects.

PROJECT STRATEGY

APPROACH

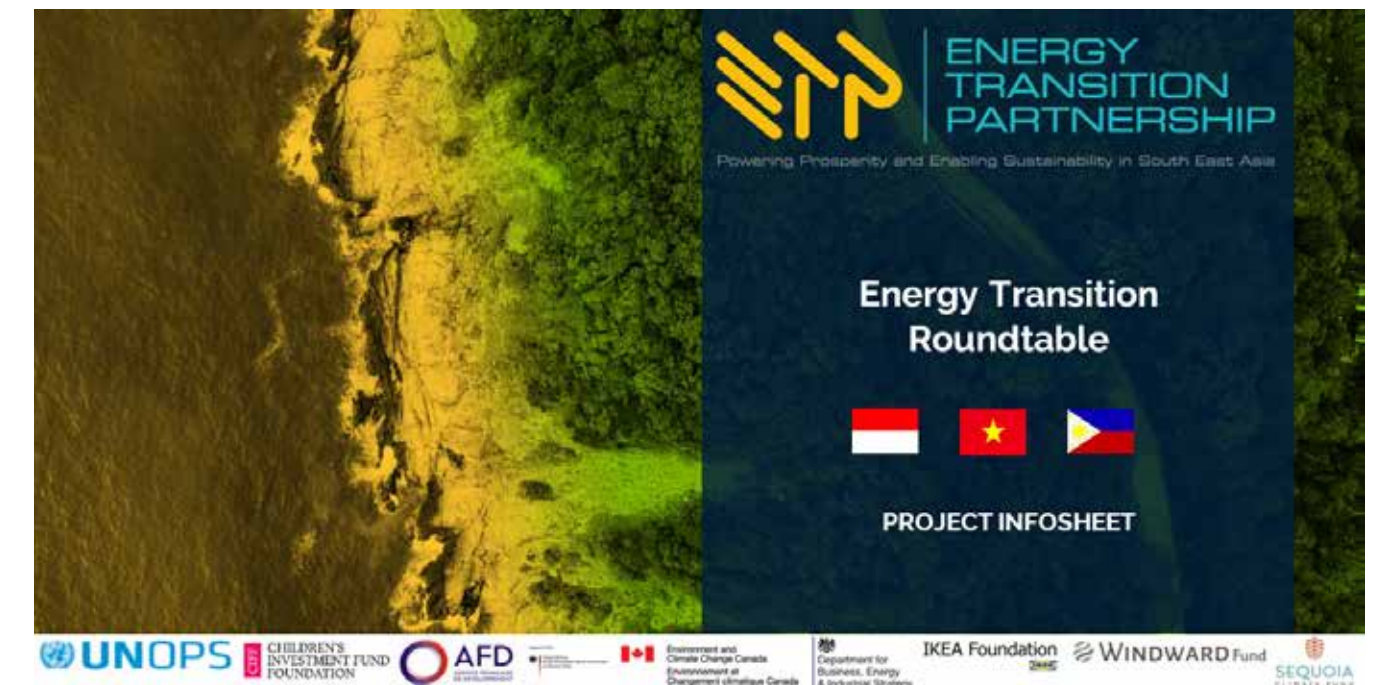
ETP provides PLN (Persero) UIP2B JAMALI (Main Unit Load Management Center Java Madura Bali) with the necessary multi-disciplinary analysis and specifications for the planning, construction, supervision, integration and commissioning of the Main SCADA/EMS Control Center (MCC) and Disaster Recovery Control Center (DRC).

REASONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Existing SCADA/EMS Master Station end of life in 2021
- Need for expansion of the Java-Bali electrical power system
- Anticipation of an entry of renewable energy generators, storage systems and HVDC devices
- Anticipation of changes in regulations and transaction model
- Need for standards compliance
- Opportunity to review efficiency and effectiveness of system operation
- Anticipation of disruptive technology

Strategic Outcome 4: Remove Knowledge Barrier by Building Knowledge and Awareness of Energy Transition

Goal: Accelerated Energy Transition Impacts



PROJECT FACTS

Country: Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam
 Duration: 2 years
 Start date: 1 December 2021
 Implementer: Australian National University
 Partnerships: Clean Affordable Secure Energy Project (CASE)

BACKGROUND

In Southeast Asia, the region's rapid growth and large populations drive energy demand, expected to double by 2035. To abate damage to the human and natural capital through greenhouse gas emissions and consequent climate warming, there is a significant opportunity to supply this demand with renewable energy sources and to forge a rapid energy transition.

AIM OF THE PROJECT

ETP is establishing a tailored professional forum 'Energy Transition Roundtable' for exchange of information, knowledge, networks, concepts, technologies to develop leadership among the region's energy transition stakeholders. It provides the participants with tools with which they can navigate the complex energy transition processes, while addressing the impediments and providing solutions to the most pressing energy transition issues.

RESULTS AND IMPACT

The Energy Transition Roundtable brings the following results in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam:

Professional development for energy transition leaders and stakeholders in Southeast Asia:



The Roundtable develops and shares knowledge among energy transition champions and leadership including the public, private sector and civil society, equipping them with tools and concepts on variety of relevant topics, such as carbon pricing, coal-phase out, decommissioning of fossil fuel generation, power purchase agreements, workforce development for green jobs, renewable energy and battery energy storage auction, technology, civil society awareness building and more. The Roundtable resolves problems in the policy and programme areas under the energy transition processes.

Access to a network including energy transition champions and stakeholders:



The Roundtable allows its participants interaction with champions and leaders in energy transition, and an easy access to knowledge, information, training modules, materials, and lessons learned. The participants can submit questions through 'ticketed requests' and access sustainable peer-to-peer learning.

Access to an online library of valuable resources related to energy transition:



The Roundtable provides recorded and a live forum for continuous access to new concepts and technologies under testing and piloting along with best practices, enabling the countries' energy transition leadership to continue their learning.

PROJECT STRATEGY

APPROACH

The Energy Transition Roundtable works as an open access network connecting energy transition stakeholders in Southeast Asia to exchange knowledge on concepts, pilots in the region and globally as well as on innovative technologies that have proven effective in acceleration of energy transition.

REASONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

To expand knowledge and awareness among government, private sector and civil society stakeholders on the latest innovations and trends in relation to energy transition

To build and further develop national policy frameworks and programmes to facilitate rapid increase of private and public financing into renewable energy, energy efficiency investment programmes and grid modernization

To design and deliver educational materials and knowledge sharing sessions on energy transition topics through experts and moderators, tailored to specific stages in energy transition prevalent in each country

To provide a go-to resource and a sustainable forum including high quality training modules for knowledge exchange

CHAPTER



ETP's Results Management Approach

Overview of ETP' Results-based Monitoring Framework

ETP developed a Results-based Monitoring Framework (RBMF), which presents an approach to Management of Results of the ETP program and, when possible, ETP's Aligned programs. The main purposes of the RBMF are as follows:

1. To meet the transparency and accountability needs of ETP's Steering Committee (SC); and
2. To help drive learning and continuous improvement in programme implementation.

ETP's Results-Based Monitoring Framework

Purposes of the RBMF are to Guide ETP's Program Implementation:



A management decision-making led focus to ensure that lessons from implementation experience are clearly documented to facilitate replication and scale up of programmes in the Southeast Asian Region;

1



A results-based management approach to ensure the quality of design, implementation and monitoring which in turn feeds into mid-course changes for improvement and evaluation that informs future program designs;

2



Rooting in the theory of change, which approach helps organize and guide identification of the causal linkages between the outputs and outcomes and the expected impacts of the ETP;

3



Combining long term perspective with an adaptive approach based on the evolving needs of energy transition; and

4



Participatory and inclusive processes that promote and incorporate inputs from a wide range of stakeholders to enable representation of diverse values and often competing perspectives to improve the uptake of the intelligence generated from M&E activities in ongoing program, project management and decision making.

5

Energy transition hinges on acceleration of moving away from fossil fuel and particularly away from coal-fired power production-dominated energy systems to net zero carbon emitting energy systems. The transformation translates to long-term impacts that will change the way the societies live and work in the next few years and decades. A systemic view to energy transition is essential to addressing the complex issues of governance, policy and regulatory environment, sustainability, and environmental, social, and economic development.

Critical gaps analysis in energy and investment policy reforms, unlocking finance for energy transition investments is needed to break through barriers to energy transition. Conducive sector and investment policies need for energy efficiency, extending 'smart' grids and digitising technologies for electricity transmission and distribution, storage and energy dispatching. Underlying knowledge gaps and building of awareness need to be bridged to ensure leadership and knowhow in the context of the transition for the Southeast Asian economies to take advantage of the opportunities arising from the energy transition and translate these advantages to benefits throughout the society for all.

The ETP Results-based Monitoring Framework involves a series of short term measures that will drive medium and long term outcomes. ETP's short-term horizon corresponds to its current tenure up to 2025; intermediate term refer to the year 2030, which is also the current SDG horizon; and the long-term impacts go beyond 2030. ETP's direct results contributions are monitored through project-based reporting, (Annex E).

ETP Rationale, Relevance, and Organizational Efficiency

Relevancy: ETP's Project Justification Business Case Continues to be Valid and Urgent



ETP's project justification stems from the damage caused by fossil-fuels that were consumed whilst driving Southeast Asia's impressive economic growth. The societal impacts have been felt, from global warming and climate change to the sky-graying carbon producing traffic and polluting energy generation. This environmental concern is bringing Southeast Asian civil society and leadership together to rally around a future with clean energy systems and net zero emissions.

Environmental and climate warming damage is brought on by the negative externalities of fossil-fuel backed growth. These environmental effects that now choke Southeast Asian cities and stunt its growth potential are now scientifically proven to relate largely to anthropogenic - human - activities, primarily fossil-fuel and coal-fired power generation.

These negative externalities are exposing Southeast Asian and the World's population to increasingly higher levels of air pollution that kills globally some 4.2 million persons

per annum. Pollutant particles and toxins are particularly harmful for children, which is said to shorten the life expectancy of children born by an average of 20 months. Air pollution presents an increased risk of low birth weight and preterm birth. Hazardous emissions reflect high levels of carbon intensity of the Southeast Asian economies.

Furthermore, ETP's own overall justification is valid as energy demand in Southeast Asian countries is forecast to grow rapidly by an average of 4.7% per year until 2035 across the region. This presents an opportunity for the region to transition directly to clean energy resources by expanding energy supply through investment in RE.

ETP seeks to accelerate transition to RE and reduce coal-fired energy production in Southeast Asian countries to enable the region's countries deliver on their climate commitments to the Paris Climate Agreement, including reduce GHG emissions from the energy sector, critical to the success of the international community to achieve the Paris climate goals of keeping global warming to less than 1.5 degrees or 2 degrees of Celsius compared with pre-industrial levels.

Energy transition is driven by enhancing EE, integrating a greater share of renewable energy RE in the energy mix, and expanding sustainable infrastructures to allow the countries in the region to sustain and diversify their economic growth, while ensuring environmental sustainability and energy security.

ETP's Strategic Outcomes

Core Outcome & Result of ETP's Work:



National RE and EE policies, regulations, standards, and energy plans reflect a clear commitment to energy transition agenda and are integrated into sectoral plans to contribute to the achievement of Paris Agreement.

National energy strategy and sector plans involve evidence-based planning for an improved national-smart-grid system and related infrastructure and technologies.

Strengthened RE and EE policy environment fosters Increased flow of public and private investments to RE and EE projects in the power and end-user sectors.

Increased amount of RE integrated in smart grids.

Sustainable resilient infrastructures built and maintained.

Increased development of and accessibility to RE and EE knowledge and skills.

Core outcome areas of ETP's work.

Increased deployment of RE and EE. The anticipated impact of energy transition will result in a reduction in GHG emissions and reduced air pollution, which in turn will create a healthier, greener and safer environment.

Advancements in RE are estimated to generate millions of jobs that will bring socio-economic benefits to its people and countries overall.



ETP IS STRATEGIC AND TIMELY

ETP's strategic objective is to accelerate energy transition in Southeast Asia. ETP leverages rapid decision-making to take action now on critical opportunities and to address challenges to move directly to net zero carbon energy systems.



THE NET ZERO-CARBON GOALS

The net zero-carbon goals of East Asia and Europe have Inspired Southeast Asian stakeholders to become Net Zero Carbon economies. ETP supports the Region with de-risking of finance for (i) coal phase out, (ii) increased renewable and energy efficiency investments, and (iii) reduction of carbon intensity of the economies. ETP also engages the Region with the broader context of global energy transition and develops knowledge of the energy transition practitioners enabling to move forward to execute energy transition measures.



ETP DELIVERS BOLD ACTION AND COLLABORATION OUTCOMES

ETP's strategy and program of work aligns with its impact, long term, and intermediate outcomes under 4 strategic outcome areas of (i) policy alignment with climate commitments, (ii) de-risking energy transition investments, (iii) extending smart grids, and (iv) building knowledge and awareness.

ETP is built on a foundation of results-based management to meet the transparency and accountability needs of its Steering Committee and to help drive learning and continuous improvement in program implementation. This is guided by an RBMF, which establishes the approach to Management of Results of the ETP program.

ETP's Organizational Effectiveness

Regular reporting is a key mechanism to meet the accountability needs of ETP's stakeholders. Mid-year and Annual reports are submitted to the Steering Committee to document progress in implementing the Annual ETP Secretariat Workplan and Budget.

This Annual Report for 2021 has been prepared based on the RBMF and its accompanying Detailed Reporting Plan and reflects progress at the end of ETP's first full year of operation. It reports on ETP's progress on Key Management Questions to provide a direction and purpose for the monitoring and evaluation activities and to serve as a signpost to measure the success of the ETP.

A summary of the progress against each key management questions is presented in the following sections in the rest of this report.

ETP's Effectiveness is Evaluated Against Key Management Questions

Key Management Questions
1. Efficiency Is ETP making appropriate use of resources to achieve outcomes?
2. Effectiveness Is ETP achieving sustainable outputs and outcomes that are scalable and likely to continue after the end of ETP's support?
3. Coordination Is ETP coordinating and aligned with other interventions being implemented in the region?
4. Managing Risks Is ETP proactively identifying and managing risks?



ETP's Key Management Questions

Question 1: Efficiency



Is ETP making appropriate use of resources to achieve outcomes?

Efficiency assessment is composed of factors related to (1) Country Partnership, (2) Planning Framework, (3) Governance (4) Human Resources and (5) Finance

ETP's Country Partnerships



INDONESIA

Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) in October 2021.



VIETNAM

ETP is an applicant for ODA approval (Decree 114/2021).



THE PHILIPPINES

Project Implementation Partnership Agreements signed on 24 November 2021 with the Philippines Electricity Market Cooperation facilitate project implementation. ETP informed National Development Economic Authority (NEDA) of ETP's program which designates the Department of Energy as ETP's focal agency.

ETP's Planning Framework

In 2021, ETP developed its planning framework to include:

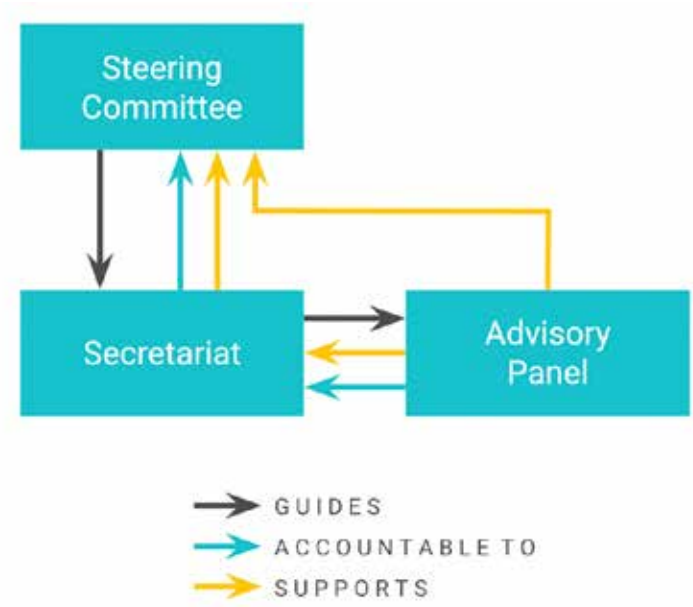
Mid-year and Annual Reporting 2021



- » Annual Work Plans and Budgets for guiding ETP's results expectations at administrative level.
- » An Operations Manual, a compendium of ETP's business process and guidelines for its engagements and operational conduct, including sustainability and gender plans.
- » A Communications Plan, outline of how ETP communicates.
- » A Resource Mobilization Strategy and Action Plan to guide ETP in its efforts to bring additional resources to Energy Transition technical assistance programming at its ambition of \$100 million in the 5-year timeframe.
- » Streamlined Joint Collaboration Agreement, formulated to help new members' easy accession to ETP at the request of existing members.
- » 5-year High Level TA Plans guide operational selectivity to ensure relevance, and results focus with a line-of-sight from inputs to outcomes under ETP's four strategic outcome areas.
- » Mid-year and Annual Reporting 2021 reflected progress in establishing ETP as a go-to agency for Energy Transition coordination and Results-focused Technical Assistance under ETP's RBMF.

ETP's Governance

ETP’s Governance is Streamlined, Engaged and Unhindered. ETP’s governing Steering Committee sets ETP’s strategies, resources, and its direction in the use of its technical assistance resources. ETP’s resource envelope grew over 2021, signalling confidence and endorsement of ETP’s mandate and progress.



Steering Committee Funder is the highest decision-making body for all strategic concerns and approvals for the ETP technical assistance projects. See the ETP's list of Governance Meetings on the next page.

Secretariat implements our projects, coordinates with aligned programmes and conducts dialogues with the energy transition partners and stakeholders. The Secretariat is also responsible for daily management and operation of the ETP Programme, and supports the ETP Steering Committee.

Advisory Panels of energy experts provide strategic and programmatic advice to ensure successful implementation of the programme. Our Advisors are internationally acknowledged as leaders and subject-matter experts in areas such as policy, economics, finance, energy or other cross-cutting themes.

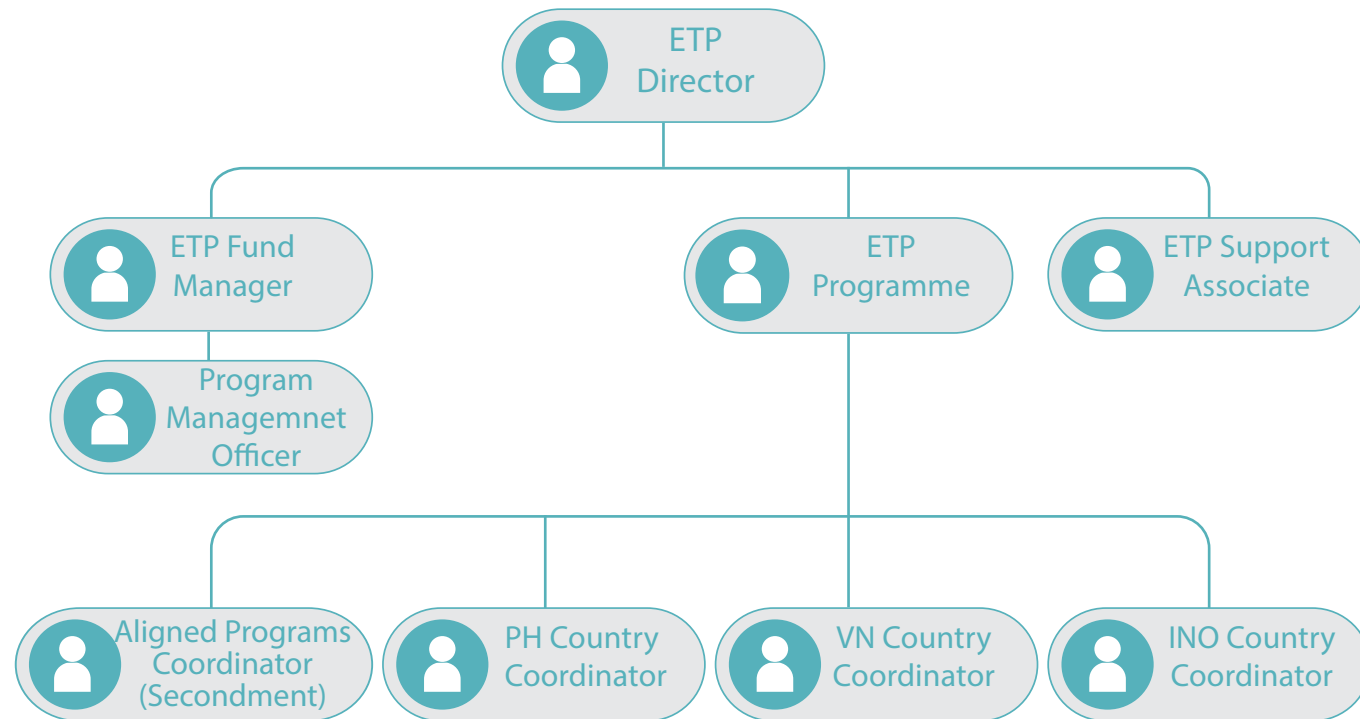
ETP's Governance Meetings in 2021

Formal and Working Group Meetings

	Meetings on Strategic Issues	Date
Working Group 01	On ETP Secretariat Work Plan	28 January
Working Group 02	On ETP Country MOUs and ETP Advisory Boards	8 February
Working Group 03	On ETP Operation Manual	23 January
Working Group 04	On ETP Work Plan in the Philippines	10 March 2021
Formal Meeting Quater 1	Steering Committee Formal Meeting	24 Mar 2021
Working Group 05	On Indonesia Country Work Plan, Java-Bali Control Center Upgrade Project and Energy Transition Roundtable	15 April 2021
Formal Meeting Quater 2	Steering Committee Formal Meeting	12 May 2021
Formal Meeting Quater 3	Steering Committee Formal Meeting	23 June 2021
Working Group 06	On Energy Efficiency Innovation Window Project	29 June 2021
Working Group 07	On Joint Collaboration Agreement	1 July 2021
Working Group 08	On the Results-Based Monitoring Framework	2 September 2021
Working Group 09	On Concept Note with National Climate Change Commission	9 September 2021
Formal Meeting Quater 4	Steering Committee Formal Meeting	12 October 2021
Working Group 10	On the background information of the Just Transition Global Platform	14 September 2021
Working Group 11	On the Amalgamation of the Operations Manual and the Governing Instrument, and the Joint Collaboration Agreement	24 November 2021

ETP's Human Resources

ETP Personnel - ETP Secretariat



ETP has a dynamic Secretariat team to engage with Partners. ETP's Secretariat staff is ETP's operational engine carrying on the day-to-day activities, dialogue with stakeholders in energy transition, development partners and country authorities. The Secretariat undertakes coordination and alignment operations and prepares calls for proposals and technical assistance projects, arranges for their engagement and procurement processes, and resorts on ETP's results. An important function of ETP Secretariat is to highlight opportunities for the decision-makers to capture opportunities to increase the priority countries' energy transition ambition and make progress on the energy transition agenda. ETP's engagement and procurement processes are conducted under UNOPS' competitive guidelines.

The Secretariat arranges the Steering Committee and Advisory Panels' activities and knowledge and advocacy events. In spite of Covid-19 restrictions, the Secretariat arranged 18 events during 2021 and undertook four missions to Berlin and Paris for strategy and coordination meetings, and to Glasgow to attend the 26th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP26), and to conduct a site visit to the Java-Bali electricity control center in Jakarta.

ETP's Financial Management

Expenditures Summary for ETP Program (in USD)

	Year 2020	Year 2021
Budget	18,937,719	24,446,920
Expenditures		
Technical Assistance Program	61	395,105
Secretariat	82,052	647,836
Administration and Fees	2002	411,226
Contingency	-	99,176
Expenditures Total	84,115	1,553,342
Balance	18,853,604	22,893,750

*Program support and contingency cost for year 2020 are included in Technical Assistance Program

ETP's 2020 expenditures reflects operations from 24 November 2020 to 31 December 2021, while 2021 covers a full 12-month calendar year.

ETP's delivery (disbursement) target is \$3.02 million US Dollar. ETP's total expenditure awarded to \$1.6 million US Dollar, more than its target due to a need to carry out activities and familiarize the priority country stakeholders of ETP's establishment and mandates.

Annex A shows ETP's Funding and Pipeline of Expected Resources in 2021

Annex B shows the summary of ETP Program Commitments

Annex C shows the Certificate of Financial Statement of year 2021

Annex E shows the use of delegated authority

Summary for ETP Program Commitments

1) Current Commitments by Geography (in USD)

Project Location	Committed	Share of Total %
Regional	2,034,785	50%
Indonesia	1,393,440	34%
Philippines	374,511	9%
Vietnam	238,040	6%
Total	4,040,776	100%

*Current commitments include contracted commitments and approved project concepts. (Exl. Admin cost)

2) Current Commitments by Strategic Outcome Area (in USD)

Outcome Area Committed	Committed	Share of Total %
Program Support	\$151,675	4%
Outcome 1: Remove Policy Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy investments	\$444,681	11%
Outcome 2: Remove Financial Barriers to Energy Transition Investment	\$1,500,000	37%
Outcome 3: Remove Physical Barriers by Extending Smart Grids and Building Sustainable Infrastructure	\$1,463,670	36%
Outcome 4: Remove Knowledge Barrier by Building Knowledge and Awareness of Energy Transition	\$480,750	12%
Total	4,040,776	100%

*Current commitments include contracted commitments and approved project concepts. (Exl. Admin cost)

3) Planned Commitments by Geography (in USD)

Project Location	Estimated Amount	Share of Total %
Regional	3,520,000	21%
Indonesia	5,524,015	33%
Philippines	3,050,000	18%
Vietnam	4,525,985	27%
Total	16,620,000	100%

*Planned Commitments include project concepts in the Five-Year Technical Assistance Plan.

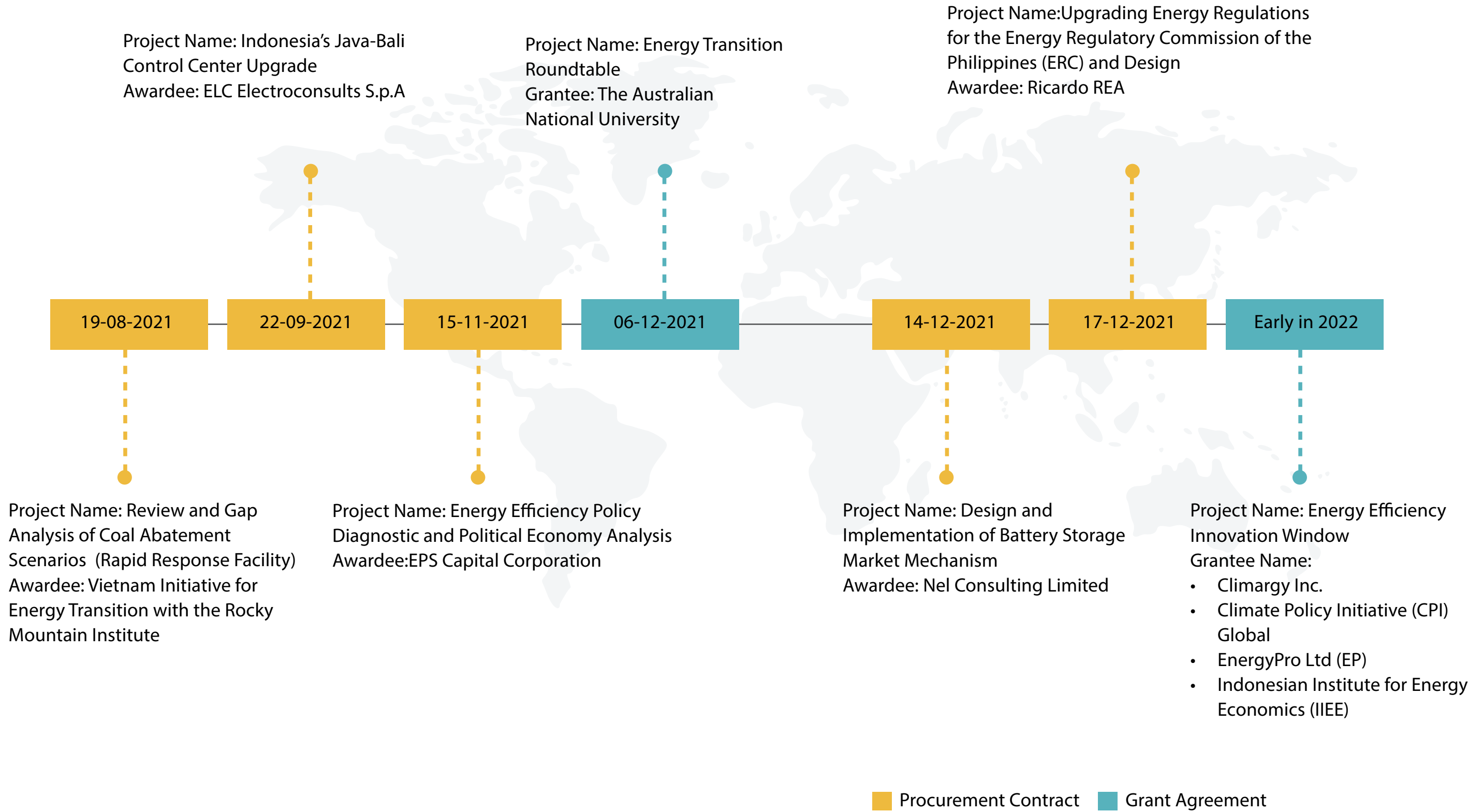
4) Planned Commitments by Outcome Area (in USD)

Outcome Area Committed	Estimated Amount	Share of Total %
Outcome 1: Remove Policy Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy investments	3,575,985	22%
Outcome 2: Remove Financial Barriers to Energy Transition Investment	3,724,015	22%
Outcome 3: Remove Physical Barriers by Extending Smart Grids and Building Sustainable Infrastructure	3,620,000	22%
Outcome 4: Remove Knowledge Barrier by Building Knowledge and Awareness of Energy Transition	5,700,000	34%
Total	16,620,000	100%

*Planned Commitments include project concepts in the Five-Year Technical Assistance Plan.

Use of Resources

Project and Implementing Partners Engagement



Question 2: Effectiveness

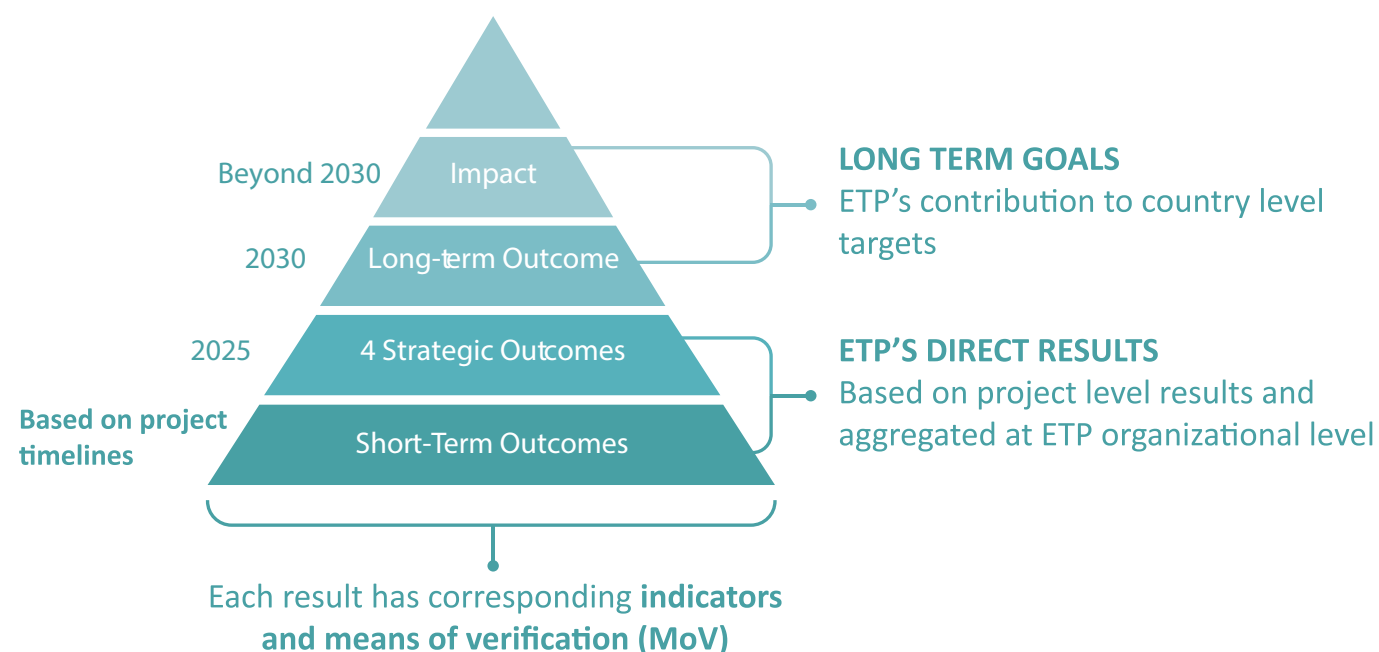


Is ETP achieving the expected output and outcomes based on the Results-Based Monitoring Framework?

ETP's Technical Assistance Aim at Acceleration of Energy Transition

ETP's results are measured through the following results-based monitoring framework (RBMF). Outputs are expected to contribute to the indicators that target ETP's strategic and long term outcomes. The effectiveness of ETP's work is achieved through its TA projects. Each TA provides monitoring and evaluation inputs to the overall ETP's results based framework, enabling assessment of ETP's progress. [ETP's website](#) dashboard amalgamates its results to a real-time visual presentation and the website also registered all the reports under its projects, where possible in the public section.

ETP is Making Progress Against its Results-Based Monitoring Framework



ETP brings together a partnership of Government Donors, Philanthropies and Partner Governments to accelerate energy transition in Southeast Asia, deliver the Paris agreement targets on climate change and support partner countries to achieve their national sustainable development goals. ETP's relevance against our Funders ambitions is measured against the relevance of ETP's support to its priority countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Goals.

ETP's Impact:

Partner countries' transition towards energy systems that simultaneously ensure environmental sustainability, economic growth and energy security as defined in their climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Indicators:

1. GHG emissions avoided or reduced
2. Jobs in low-carbon industries (% of total)
3. Net energy imports (%)

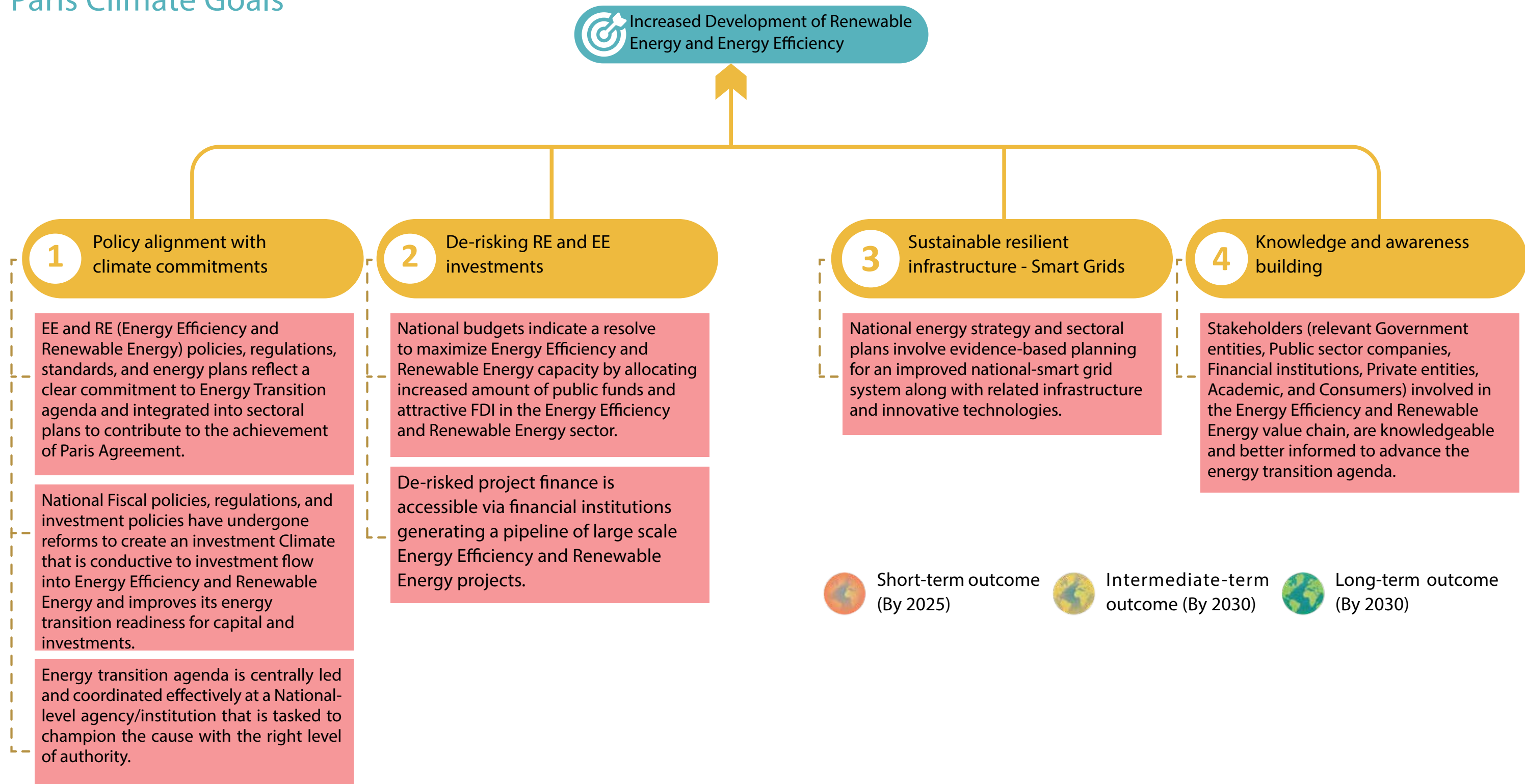
ETP's Long-Term Outcome:

Increased deployment of RE and EE power and end users' sectors.

Indicators:

1. Energy consumption saved (in GWh/year),
2. Share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption (TFEC) and
3. Share of renewable energy in the total power energy supply (TPES)

Enhance Energy Efficiency and Increase in Renewable Energy to Achieve SDGs and the Paris Climate Goals



Intermediate Outcomes:

Strategic Pillar 1:

Enabling policies and alignment of policies with the climate targets. Evidence shows that well designed and effectively implemented policies and regulations are fundamental to create the necessary level playing field for RE/EE. ETP will target energy policies, regulations and legal frameworks, directly promoting RE/EE development while strengthening the capacities and skills of the institutions responsible for developing and implementing them.

Outcome Indicators:

1. Strengthened enabling policy environment to advance RE/EE
2. Number of policies, regulations and laws effectively enforced

Short-term outputs:

1. Improved EE/RE policies, regulations and laws improved

Indicator:

1. Number of policies, regulations and laws targeting RE and EE reformed or newly introduced by governments with the ETP support
2. Enhanced institutional planning and implementing capacities
3. Share of officials declaring improved technical knowledge and skills (disaggregated by gender)

Strategic Pillar 2:

Increasing Public and Private Investments to energy efficiency energy and renewable energy projects: To achieve energy transition, significant volumes of public and private investments will need to be mobilized and channeled to viable RE and EE projects. The climate smart investment needs are estimated at \$274 billion in Indonesia, at \$115 billion in the Philippines, at \$753 billion in Vietnam and at \$3 trillion for the Southeast Asian Region. ETP will focus on creating an enabling investment environment by supporting the improvement of policies, regulations and laws encouraging public and private investments in RE/EE and more specific areas considered necessary for unlocking public and private investments, such as supporting the development of a robust pipeline of projects, creating funds/platform for feasibility studies, microsite data at project level, improving project bankability, introducing or scaling up de-risking instruments and project financing.

Outcome Indicators:

1. Volume of public finance mobilized
2. Volume of private finance mobilized
3. Volume of blended finance mobilized

Short-term Outputs:

1. Number of sustainable investment policies, regulations and laws adopted.
2. Availability (number) of de-risking instruments and project finance facilitated by the ETP to fund EE and RE projects.
3. Increased number of bankable EE and RE projects developed by skilled project developers.

Strategic Pillar 3:

Extension Of Smart Grids to Integrate Variable Renewable Energy in The Energy Consumption: The integration of variable renewable energy (VRE) into the grid requires substantial changes concerning grid infrastructure planning and operation, policies and regulations related to market access by independent developers, interconnectivity standards and the integration of smart technology. To support the VRE integration to the grid, ETP will focus on areas such as grid expansion and upgrades, increasing system flexibility through different approaches introducing new investment models leveraging public and private investments, improving long term planning and revision

Intermediate Outcome:

1. Increased electricity (%) from renewable energy power plants dispatched

Short-term Outputs:

1. Number of technical recommendations implemented by the grid operators for planning and operation, leading to smart grid
2. Increased availability of finance to cover grid upgrade costs
3. Increased volume (%) of investment available to finance grid upgrade costs

Strategic Pillar 4:

Strengthened Human Capital, Knowledge and Public Awareness of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: To increase awareness and advance knowledge on energy transition and benefits, upgrade the key stakeholders' knowledge and capacities to manage the transition to low-carbon economy and energy sectors in specific segments of the countries' economy and related workforce. Foster RE/EE knowledge development and increase its accessibility to relevant stakeholders and the public. In this effort, ETP will aim to improve appropriate knowledge to key stakeholders such as governments, business sector and education entities on how to support the development of a strong local workforce (human capital) that is able to meet the growing green jobs opportunities and to shift from jobs in the carbon-intensive energy sector to those required in a low carbon one.

Intermediate Outcome:

1. Number of trained people qualified for renewable energy or energy efficiency jobs (disaggregated by gender)
2. Number of re-trained workers qualified for renewable energy or energy efficiency jobs (disaggregated by gender)

Short-term Outputs:

1. Increased number of centers/labs developing and offering technical knowledge to key stakeholders.
2. Increased number of EE/RE programmes targeting current and future workforce development.
3. Increased mention in mass and social media of RE/EE issues directed at the public audience.

ETP's Work Plan 2021

Key Achievements

Governance

- » MOU signed for Indonesia
- » Establishment of 4 Advisory Panels
- » Strategy discussion on 5-year TA plans with Advisory Panels
- » Operations Manual established
- » Quarterly Formal Meetings with Steering Committee achieved
- » Working Groups with Steering Committee in 2021

Theory of Change and Program

- » 5 Year Technical Assistance Plans for the Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia were developed
- » Regular political economy and energy transition landscape reports and updates on impact of the international climate geopolitics on the Southeast Asian region for SC
- » Prepare country summaries and key messages
- » Project and Country Brochures
- » Regular stakeholder engagement narratives
- » Monitoring and Evaluation process and framework have been established.
- » Results-based monitoring framework is implemented in all projects for reporting results
- » Resources mobilisation plan was approved.
- » Contribution agreements were finalized with two new funders
- » In 2021, eight projects were approved and six already took off for implementation:
 - REG: Energy Transition Round Table
 - INO: Java-Bali Control Center Upgrade
 - PHI: Regulatory Improvement
 - VIE: Review and Gap Analysis of Coal Abatement Scenarios (RRF)
 - PHI: Design and Implementation of Battery Storage Market Mechanism
 - REG: Energy Efficiency Innovation Window
 - REG: Energy Efficiency Policy Diagnostic and Political Economy Analysis
 - PHI: Marine Renewable Energy Stocktake (RRF)

- » Five more projects were in circulation for approval and revision:

- PHI: Ancillary Services Market Mechanism (RRF)
- PHI: Smart Grids for Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao (RRF)
- INO: Financial Implications of Early Coal Phaseout
- REG: Just Transition Global Platform
- REG: Energy Market Mechanisms Assessment

ETP Coordination

- » Currently, ETP is involved in the following coordination activities:
 - Lead: Bappenas-requested mapping of external assistance in Indonesia
 - Lead: Wind Potential Workshop in Indonesia
 - Member and Partner in the Energy Transition Council Dialogues and Rapid Response Facility
 - Member in the Coal Phase Down Technical Working Group under ETC in Vietnam
 - Member of Coal Phase Out and Modelling and Forecasting Technical Working Groups under ETC (Friends of Indonesian Renewable Energy)
- » ETP participated in 18 events in 2021.

Internal Management

- » ETP Secretariat has been established with the core staff recruited in 2021
- » Financial management system in place
- » Quarterly Quality Assurance reviews
- » Risk Management Approach and Registry established

Question 3: Coordination



Is ETP coordinating and aligned with other interventions being implemented in the region?

ETP is centrally involved in the development partner community engaged in energy transition. ETP is a member and a partner to the Energy Transition Council and its Rapid Response Facility and has been invited to prepare an approach for donor coordination to extend the Energy Transition Council dialogues led by the United Kingdom as a co-chair of the United Nations Framework for Climate Change Conference of Parties. This effort will extend these dialogues to encompass various government agencies involved in energy transition and inclusively bring in and champion development partners to take roles in supporting the Region's governments with their ambitions for energy transition and road maps to achieve their climate commitments.

Coordination

Coordination is integrated into everyday development work to avoid misuse or waste of public funds due to duplication. Transparent information sharing helps reduce duplication. Donor mapping and gap analysis are foreseen to help develop productive alliances.

Alignment

Alignment is more complex. It connects two or more programs' purpose (what we do and why we do it) with their strategy (how we plan to fulfil our purpose), resources (how we plan to fund our strategy), and implementation (how we execute our strategy).

Aligned Programs of ETP Include:

Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE)



The CASE project is funded by BMU and aligned with ETP. The implementing consortium is made up by 8 organisations led by the German international cooperation and development agency GIZ GmbH, two international think-tank organizations (Agora Energiewende and New

Climate Institute) and five local expert organisations in four countries, namely Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC), Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR), Vietnam initiative for Energy Transition Social Enterprise (VIET), Thailand's Energy Research Institute (ERI) and the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI). CASE brings concrete contributions to achieve ETP's outcomes related to research for evidence for an energy transition, strengthening transparency and coordination to maximise synergies, providing continuous energy transition dialogue with government bodies, and strengthening capacities of key stakeholders and public communications on energy transition.

CASE aims to substantially shift the direction of the narrative of the energy sector in Southeast Asia towards an evidence-based energy transition, aiming to increase political ambition to comply with the Paris Agreement. ETP-CASE alignment is based on joint planning exercises, sharing of information and ETP's results-based monitoring framework, in addition to co-branded events.

- Cobranded Energy Transition Roundtable
- Joint work to accelerate ASEAN Power Grid from study stage to implementation
- Joint donor coordination database

Southeast Asia Clean Energy Facility (SEACEF)



SEACEF is a collaboration between leading international foundations to accelerate the low carbon transition in Southeast Asia. In partnership with clean energy pioneers, governments, global philanthropic organizations, development financial institutions, NGOs and other local stakeholders, SEACEF aims to direct early-stage development capital investment into innovative, high-impact clean energy projects and businesses in critical Southeast Asian markets.

ETP coordinates its activities with SEACEF on a regular basis and identifies opportunities to support private sector driven energy transition through policy and capacity building. SEACEF has a clear understanding of the barriers experienced by the private sector to finance energy transition projects, which help guide gap and value addition analysis for ETP's programs and coordination efforts.

Collaborations include:

- Joint assessment of barriers
- Joint dialogue on market mechanism
- Joint efforts to unlock energy efficiency finance

Developers Challenges in Southeast Asia on the Path to a Low-Carbon Energy System



Renewable Energy

- » Technical feasibility for floating solar and new off-shore technology
- » Grid connection capacity and stability issues
- » Storage and grid frequency support
- » Piloting of new technology to demonstrate feasibility
- » Meteorological data
- » Bankability and insurance for weather risk
- » Adoption of advanced metering and carbon estimation
- » Financing structures for high credit-risk portfolios
- » Tariff design for solar for all consumer/prosumer groups
- » Review of securitization laws
- » Distribution voltage for stable grids
- » Review of rules and regulations for frequency and capacity factors



Storage

- » Tariff and regulatory design
- » Masterplans for storage for low-carbon transition
- » Piloting of new technology for demonstration feasibility



Energy Efficiency and Electric Mobility

- » Advanced metering, carbon estimation, new technology for billing
- » Supply-chain localization
- » Financing structures
- » Advanced studies and capacity for mobility-enabled battery storage and ancillary services
- » Metering and utility master plan for storage evacuation injection

Outreach and Advocacy

ETP's communication plan guides ETP's information dissemination activities on ETP's work to external and internal channels. ETP aims to promote communication and knowledge sharing among stakeholders in the region on energy transition. ETP's current (but temporary) website and social media facets enable a channel for information for public dissemination to enhance awareness on energy transition and ETP's activities, projects and recruitments.

In 2021, ETP Secretariat has implemented a significant number of external events that have built an awareness of ETP, its role in the energy transition dialogue, globally and regionally, as well as enabled occasions to advocate on energy transition with various audiences, including potential funders and recipients of resources for energy transition.

Highlights of external events have included ETP's fireside chat on Just Transition at the Asian Clean Energy Forum in June, ETP's COP26 presence and many side-events that brought speakers from Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam to speak on progress achieved on energy transition, and the Indonesian Stakeholder Dialogues, organized in conjunction with the Indonesian Planning Ministry.

ETP participates in various coordination meetings among donors, civil society groups, and government and private sector events to profile ETP and its programs and generate conversation on the topic involved in energy transition.

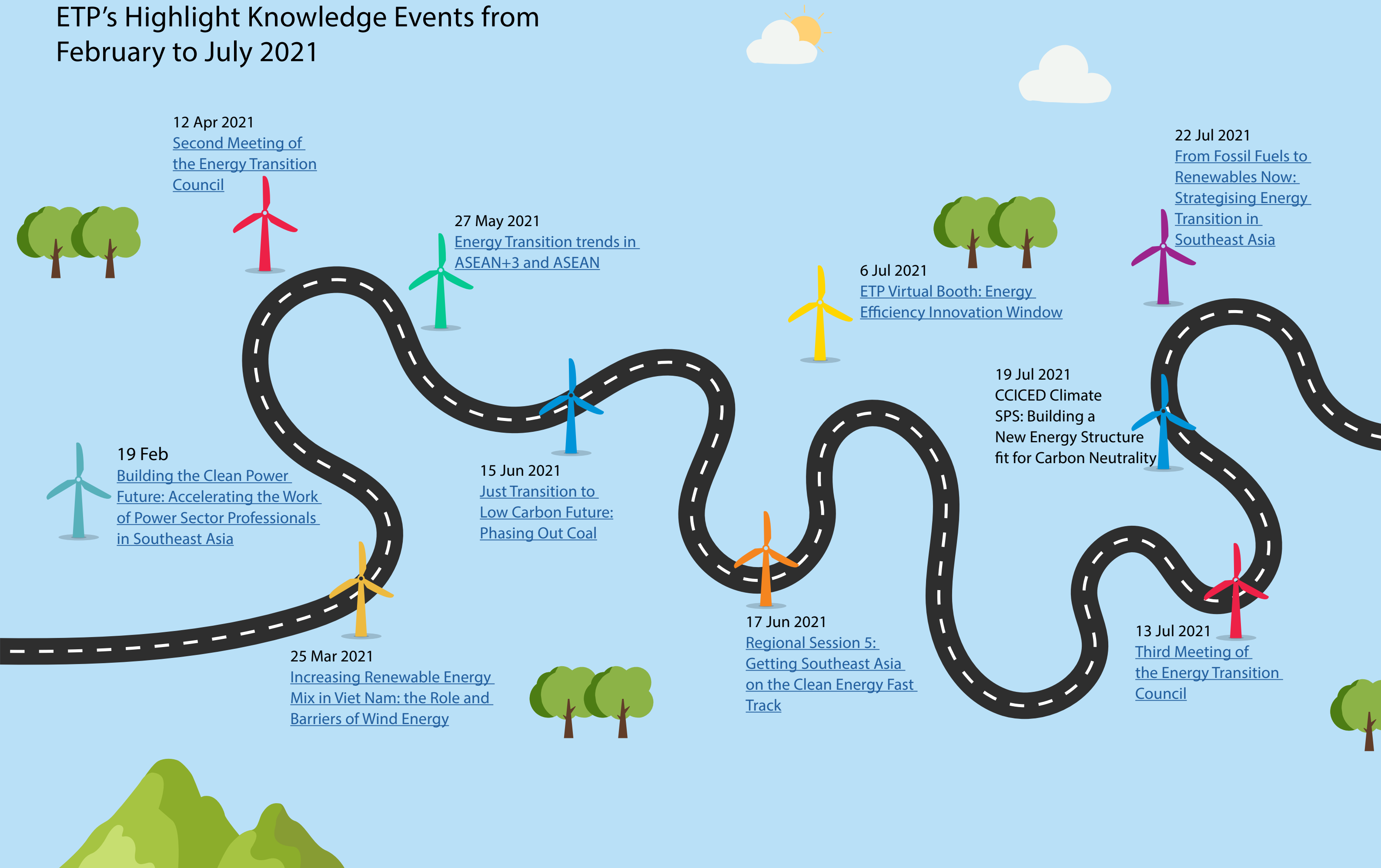
ETP also arranges knowledge events and workshops in the energy transition topical domains as well as other international events that provide a forum for engagement in advocacy and networking. ETP will seek to participate in knowledge events and workshops to showcase ETP's lessons learned and progress achieved through its program as well as for its networking to generate deeper and wider partnership.

In 2021, ETP has organised and participated in

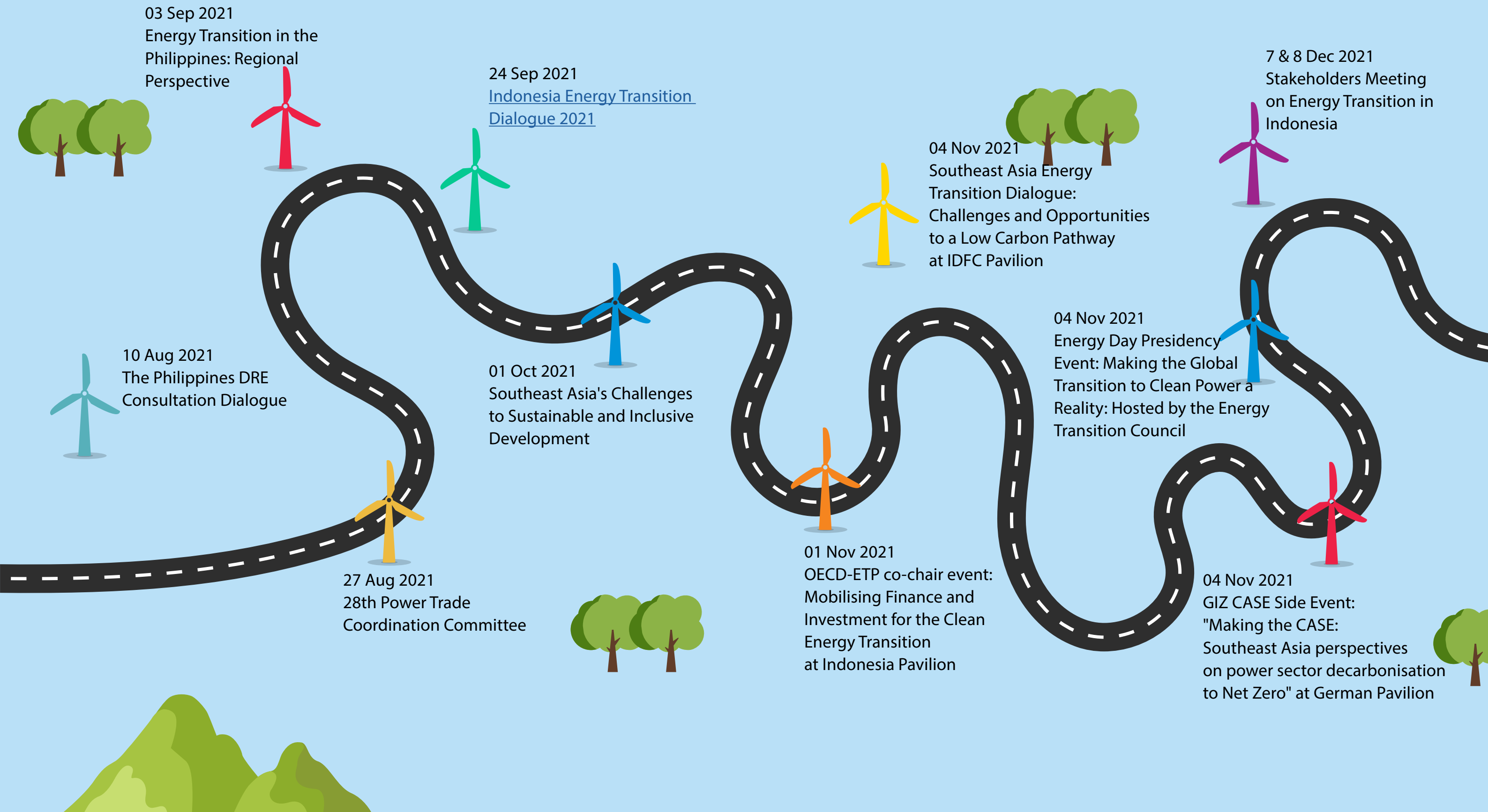
- Significant number of meetings with government and development partners in Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.
- UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) Presidency Events and High-Level Side Events with different government stakeholders at national pavilions.
- Fundraising events with various Government and Philanthropic funders.
- Various knowledge events which through these events, ETP has become well known in Southeast Asia and particularly among the Southeast Asian energy transition stakeholder communities. Table 2 provides information on these including their materials.



ETP's Highlight Knowledge Events from February to July 2021



ETP's Highlight Knowledge Events from August to December 2021



Question 4: Managing Risks



Is ETP proactively identifying and managing risks?

ETP's Risk Management Approach has been developed to identify specific risks to ETP and its program implementation. ETP's risks are defined in ETP's risk registry, including their probability of occurrence, proximity, potential intensity of impact, risk managers and mitigation strategies. ETP's risk registry is reviewed in ETP Secretariat's weekly meetings and formally in ETP's quarterly quality assurance meetings.

Currently, ETP's risk registry denotes risks related to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and the consequent limitations of ETP's capacity to personally meet stakeholders and the potential ensuing absences of ETP staff. ETP is also concerned with raising its funding in full and impacts on its resources and capacity to implement energy transition agenda rapidly to meet the climate commitments.

A careful mitigation of these risks has enabled ETP to avoid any of these risks becoming a threat to ETP's successful implementation of its program.

- **Resource Sufficiency:** ETP Funders achieve the expected fund envelope of \$50 Million and beyond to accelerate energy transition in the region. Mitigation: ETP's Fundraising Strategy and activities are under implementation.
- **Entrenchment in Fossil Fuel-dominated Energy System:** The political economy raises challenges to energy transition, impeding policy change towards accelerating energy transition. Mitigation: Knowledge and awareness building, regular stakeholder engagement and direct addressing of impeding issues in collaboration Steering Committee and other stakeholders.

- **Covid-19 Impact:** Pandemic restrictions impact programme ability to engage stakeholders and effective communications and ETP's ability to monitor projects. Mitigation: Increased number of online meetings; recruitment of local coordinators and support by small support contracts and retainers.
- **Operational Delays Prevent Achievement of Results:** Official ODA guidelines, among public sector procedures, and internal bureaucracy reduce operational effectiveness of ETP. Mitigation: Concentrated efforts to comply with government processes, while maintaining operational efficiency and effectiveness through diagnostic activities and partnerships and constant streamlining of internal decision-making processes, ensuring engagement of Steering Committee members target conducive, unhindered, decision-making.
- **Results-focused Collaboration with Aligned Programs:** Purpose-specific coordination to generate reinforcing and impact-compounding programs is hampered due to activity overload and limitations in flexibility. Mitigation: Secondment to focus on Aligned Program's coordination to enhance a collaboration. Designation of new Aligned Programs to create a stronger coordination and reinforcement outcomes.
- **Delayed Recruitments:** Unsuccessful recruitment processes delay ETP's effectiveness in accelerating energy transition. Mitigation: Wider circulation of recruitment notices, and interim arrangements mitigate potential risk of delay and staff shortages.
- **Fiduciary Risks:** Use of grant resources for profits, fraudulently and for unjustified expenditures delay progress in accelerating energy transition. Mitigation: UNOPS fund management services set standards for budgeting and management of cash flows, procurement and contract management. UNOPS's due diligence and entity capacity assessments of grantees are a compliance requirement and highlight fiduciary risks at the outset. ETP's weekly contract reviews, quarterly assurance reviews, and UNOPS's Project Management Office' bi-weekly dialogue with ETP assesses fiduciary risks.
- **Delayed Recruitments:** Unsuccessful recruitment processes delay ETP's effectiveness in accelerating energy transition. Mitigation: Wider circulation of recruitment notices, and interim arrangements mitigate potential risk of delay and staff shortages.

CHAPTER

3

ETP Environment and Social Action Plan

The purpose of this section on annual Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) report is to take stock of ETP's implementation of environmental and social considerations in ETP's strategy and operations, with a particular focus on gender considerations in ETP's strategy and operations and to identify proposals for amplifying gender content to ensure benefits of energy transition for all.

Progress in Environmental and Social Management System Implementation

ETP implements the UNOPS ESMS through the guidance in its Operations Manual (OM) derived from UNOPS's Health, Safety, Social and Environmental (HSSE) policies and framework.

In procurement operations, procurement contracts with a total value exceeding USD 50,000, the Supplier Sustainable Assessment is required, as part of UNOPS commitment to sustainability and risk management in procurement, as a mandatory step for all bidders to complete during the solicitation process to ensure that UNOPS bidders operate responsibly and in accordance with high standards of integrity through the development of a vendor assessment, inspection and corrective action-planning programme, with a particular focus on the associated areas related to human rights, labour rights, ethical conduct, sexual exploitation and abuse and environmental responsibility. In 2021, ETP had completed Supplier Sustainable Assessments and awarded four procurement contracts with a total funding over USD 50,000. For ETP procurements with value exceeding USD 5,000, the tenders launched have included sustainability requirements both in terms of environmental sustainability and gender considerations.

In grant management, ETP grant modality allows for the inclusion of overhead/management fee (not exceed 10%), which is an intended effect of the grant funding to strengthen and support the capacity of the not-for-profit organizations to address the critical elements of local capacity building through grant support which is an important integrated part of UNOPS contributions, i.e. national capacity equitable economic growth, environmental impact and social justice and inclusion. In ETP's Standard Call for Proposals, one of the critical considerations for the applicant's eligibility criteria also includes the potential implementing partner's "expertise in assessing sustainable development impact and transformational change change potential of energy energy transition, mitigation, and energy sector policies and programming."

Internally, UNOPS is committed to reducing carbon footprint from offices, facilities and operations and aims to adopt a continuous improvement process pertaining to significant environmental aspects such as GHG emissions, waste minimisation, increased recycling and elimination of unnecessary single-use plastic. On the Health and Safety side, UNOPS is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy working environment in all work areas by systematically identifying hazards and risks associated with its activities and implementing measures to control these risks. UNOPS Thailand Multi-Country Office had conducted two HSSE inspections and hazard and risk assessments last year despite the work from home modality that was put in place for the majority of time in 2021.

With the extensive impact of COVID, the Asia Regional and Thailand Multi-Country Office issued and constantly updated a Standard Operating Procedure on COVID-19 Return to Bangkok Offices. ETP personnel and others coming into the office are required to complete the planned attendance register at least a week in advance so that the number of personnel entering the office each day can be monitored and ensured to be maintained within the office capacity limit at 20% during peak period of COVID-19 infections in Bangkok which is also in line with the Government announcements on COVID-19 restrictions in workplace.

With the work from home arrangement, ETP personnel are provided with the UNESCAP Counselling services and courses should support is needed especially on staying healthy, stress management and online interactive fitness.



Recommendation for Environmental and Social Management System Implementation

ETP Secretariat will continue to follow not only UNOPS's ESMS but also Health and Safety Management Systems to ensure effective implementation of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) throughout its operations, where applicable. The key improvement areas can be directed towards the monitoring and evaluation of ETP's grantees, or implementing partners, project implementation and results. From 2022 onwards, it is expected that the grant management area will be growing. The Secretariat will revise its ESMS plan to reflect ETP's operations in 2022. ETP needs to ensure that relevant project implementation and reporting requirements on ESMS are in place and complied with by the implementing partners in order to provide quality data and measurable results that contribute to the ESAP and energy transition, more broadly.

Gender Mainstreaming Commitment under ETP

With energy transition being everyone's business, the gender focus of energy transition is pronounced for the transition to be fair and just. Women's leadership role in energy transition is a powerful force to bring about a clean, net zero carbon world, for the generations to come. In the energy sector, women make only a fraction of decision makers in this male-dominated industry. It is important to include women's participation in the labor force to capture the new and clean jobs to fully unleash women's contribution to the economies. Knowledge gaps need to be bridged in energy transition to bring women into meaningful roles in energy transition stakeholder discussion. As a result, women as business owners and investors will benefit from energy transition and the new frontiers it offers. ETP is committed to integrating gender perspectives into its operations to achieve the desired gender mainstreaming outcome.

Driven by UNOPS commitment to sustainability and integration of gender perspectives and alignment with the UNOPS Gender Parity Strategy, ETP prepared a GAP, which was approved by the Quality Assurance Board on 20 April 2021. The scope of the action plan is to ensure that all components of the ETP programme, including its human resources recruitment, procurement and grant management components contribute positively to the achievement of UNOPS's gender mainstreaming and gender parity goal.¹ ETP's Secretariat monitors the gender balance of its staff, implementing partners, and its programs under its GAP. At a programme level, ETP's results-based monitoring framework pursues gender-disaggregated indicator data, where possible, to monitor program impact on gender. Section 6 of this Report captures the actions that have been implemented and how the Secretariat mainstream gender in the main project operational modalities based on the approved GAP.² However, the Secretariat concluded that GAP will be revised for 2022 implementation.



Gender Mainstreaming Achievements in 2021

Based on the Gender Action Plan, ETP has achieved gender mainstreaming in a number of operational areas:

Planning process: The UNOPS Gender Focal Points provided advice to ETP Secretariat

HR operations: Internal recruitment processes ensured that (1) vacancies were posted and distributed on various platforms (2) outreach strategy was designed to attract qualified female candidates (3) the shortlisting process required an equal ratio of male and female candidates, whenever possible and (4) at least one female was part of the recruitment panel in the process. As of present, there are 3 female out of 8 personnel (37.5%) in ETP Secretariat.

Procurement operations: ETP has implemented UNOPS policies and made efforts to enhance equal participation of women-owned businesses in its procurement processes with indicators to support this initiative further, as part of its GAP. Gender perspective was integrated into certain procurement processes, where applicable, including strategy and planning, requirements definition, sourcing, solicitation, contract issuance and management.

Grant management: Under UNOPS' Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines, ETP has integrated gender perspectives into each stage of the grant process, including requirements definition, solicitation, evaluation, issuance of contract awards and grant monitoring activities.

Communications: ETP integrated gender sensitivity in its communication materials. All communication products from ETP used gender inclusive language, embraced diversity and avoided any inadvertent bias.

Knowledge sharing: Given UNOPS's commitment to knowledge sharing and training activities on gender perspectives, ETP Secretariat staff were trained by a UNOPS Regional Gender Focal Point Specialist as part of the personnel's onboarding and induction training package.

Advisory panel members: ETP's Advisory Panel members were nominated by the Steering Committee members. As a reflection of the energy sector gender skewness, ETP's Advisory Panel gender ratio remained 29%, or 13 out of a total of 37 AP members. ETP Secretariat is focused on seeking out female experts and industry and opinion leaders as future Advisory Panelists.

Recommendations for Gender Mainstreaming

The Secretariat will continuously strive for gender mainstreaming integration into its operational areas. However, gender mainstreaming activities particularly in the grant processes were limited in 2021 due to recent inception of grant implementation. It is recommended that the Secretariat continues to improve its gender mainstreaming efforts in the grant management area because a growing number of grant activities are planned to be implemented in 2022. Some of the key improvement areas include requirements definition, implementing partner capacity assessment, impact assessments and diagnostic work, monitoring and reporting and revision of ETP Gender Action Plan. ETP Secretariat will improve the definition of activities and targets in order to realistically make progress towards the plan and contribute to gender outcomes in the industry.

ETP Secretariat is committed to implementing and continuously improving its plans and actions on ESMS and Gender Mainstreaming. With a growing number of programme implementation activities this year, the Secretariat will ensure quality monitoring and evaluation systems and keep relevant stakeholders informed of the progress towards



In Closing

What Did We Learn in 2021 Lessons for 2022

ETP is a learning organization. With energy transition being the world's greatest change management undertaking since industrialization, it is inherently risky. Energy transition takes place in a politically charged environment, where the transition promises significant benefits but also dis-benefits for certain stakeholder groups. ETP has been established to accelerate energy transition through coordination and technical assistance operations. These operations, in turn, will involve risk-taking and consequently lessons for learning and actioning in ETP's operations and business model. ETP's RMBF has been established for ETP to be on the constant lookout for lessons. ETP also engages with its Steering Committee members and the broader development community and energy transition stakeholders to capture more innovation and lessons from this wider network.

2021 was characterized by pandemic restrictions and ETP was able to hold only a handful of face to face meetings. While the online tools offer a convenient alternative to ensure business continuity, personal dialogue and development of rapport cannot be replaced by these tools. In addition, building of awareness and knowledge and engagement with stakeholder counterparts online calls for greater number of discussions, which is taking a toll on staff time.

However, notwithstanding the restrictions to stem impacts of the pandemic, ETP has been able to develop its program of work to accelerate energy transition in each country of operation, establish conducive country relationships and government partnerships, enhanced coordination among development partners and ETP's Aligned Programs, and engaged effectively bilaterally and multilaterally with its Steering Committee members.

Lessons from 2021

Development of Government Counterpart Awareness for a New Partnership such as ETP:

Involvement of client country counterparts in the establishment processes is crucial to engage the country stakeholders at leadership level to provide grounding and the necessary support to the organizational effectiveness and quick start for operations and impact. Development of Menu of Alignment Activities.

Full and Early Alignment of Funders Other Programs:

A clear understanding of the alignment and opportunities in the alignment context calls for a sharing of information on the programs' purpose and implementation arrangements. Weaving shared objectives into the communications plans will entice joint activities and sharing observer status in governance mechanisms can help set alignment services to benefit acceleration of energy transition.

Streamlining Governance Agreements:

ETP's governing documents included overlap and repetition. Streamlining these documents has reduced the interpretability of the overlaps and has also helped expedite acceding to the Membership of ETP by new members. Operations Manual has, in turn, assumed a role of business process compendium and will benefit from codification of its sections.

Recruitment and Procurement Processes:

Personnel recruitment from the region is a time consuming challenge, particularly, as project management, energy sector, and language skills are not abundant in the region. Lessons point to the helpful role of networks, local entities that can fill gaps during recruitment processes, as well as the talent management role played by the UNOPS. In addition to working closely with its Steering Committee, ETP makes full use of the support services allocated to its disposal by UNOPS, which help ETP access the UN networks for recruitment and leverage the UN family of organizations.

Energy transition technical context is complex and intertwine political and technical considerations. Specialized interventions are required for accomplishing progress. ETP's procurement and grantee selection follows the UNOPS guidelines for these processes. ETP benefits from the UNOPS support services for its procurement operations, including from the procedural oversight of UNOPS that ensure transparency and competitiveness in view of attaining value for money outcomes in ETP's work.

Annexes

Annex A: ETP's Funding

Annex B: Certificate of Financial Statement 2021

Annex C: Use of Delegation Authority

Annex D: List of ETP Advisory Panelists

Annex E: ETP's Results-Based Monitoring Framework



Annex A: ETP's Funding

Current Funding and Pipeline of Expected Resources for Year 2021
in United States Dollars (\$)

Donor	Funding as per Agreement	Estimated Contributions	Total	Comments
Children's Investment Fund Foundation	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	
Agence Francaise de Developpement	2,937,720	2,934,272	5,871,992	As per initial exchange rate applied (Mar 2020)
Another Donor	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	
IKEA Foundation	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	
Sequoia Climate Fund	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	Initial agreement signed with Wellspring
High Tide / Windward	-	500,000	500,000	Agreement to be signed with Windward
United Kingdom-BEIS	-	6,800,000	6,800,000	As Dec 2021 exchange rate
Germany - BMU	4,509,200	-	4,509,200	As per Dec 2021 exchange rate
Gov. of Canada	-	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	Partnership discussion to be commenced in 2022
Total	24,446,920		35,681,192	

Annex B: Certificate of Financial Statement 2021



INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Project: : 22393-001 - Trust Fund Management and Secretarial Support to the Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership (ETP)
Partner(s): 1729 - Energy Transition Partnership
As on: 31-Dec-2021

Income:

Contributions	2020	5,166,666	
	2021	2,516,965	
			<u>7,683,631</u>

Interest	2020	1,700	
	2021	16,342	
			<u>18,042</u>

Total Income	A	7,701,673
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Less: Project Expenses Period-Years

2020	Project(s) Expense	81,179	
	Management Fees	2,841	
	Net Exchange Gain/Loss	95	
			<u>84,115</u>

2021	Project(s) Expense	1,501,295	
	Management Fees	52,545	
	Net Exchange Gain/Loss	(498)	
			<u>1,553,342</u>

Total Expenditure	B	1,637,457
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Less: Project Advances	C	0
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Less: Project Capitalised Assets	D	0
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INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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			<u>1,553,342</u>

Total Expenditure	B	1,637,457
--------------------------	----------	------------------

Less: Project Advances	C	0
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Less: Project Capitalised Assets	D	0
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Project Cash Balance	A-B-C-D	6,064,216
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Less: Actual Commitments

Commitments***	E	2,170,058
		<u>2,170,058</u>

A-B-C-D-E	3,894,158
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Notes:

- * All amounts are in USD. Transactions in non-USD have been converted to USD at the UN operational rate of exchange as on the date of the transaction.
- * This is an interim statement provided for information purposes only. Figures are not final.
- * The report includes fee projections for open period(s).
- * Project advances include operational advances, prepayments, petty cash, and any VAT payments to suppliers that have yet to be recovered.
- * UNOPS has provided advance financing (Amounting US\$ 0) to this project. The advance financing is not part of the reported figures. The advance financing amount will be recovered from next contribution.

Certified by:
Channa May, Finance Senior Officer, THMCO

Comment:

Date: 21 January 2022

Report run on: 21 Jan 2022

Annex C: Use of Delegated Authority

The ETP Steering Committee, during Year 1 of implementation, has granted to the ETP Director the Authority to authorise contracts and grant up to USD 50,000. Table summarises how extend this authority was utilised in 2021:

Contract Name	Contractor	Contract Start Date
Program Development in Vietnam	Energy and Environment Consultancy Joint Stock Company	26-Mar-2021
Program Development in Indonesia	PT. Castlerock Consulting,	4-May-2021
Website Development	Artifex Creative Webnet	6-May-2021
Program Development in the Philippines	Ateneo de Manila University (ASOG)	20-May-2021
Monitoring and Evaluation	Gloss Gilroy Inc	14-Jun-2021
Technical support on Control Centers Upgrade in Indonesia	Debarr Sweden AB	13-Aug-2021
Communications Advisor	Zuzana Hačková	3-Sep-2021
ETP Indonesia Partnership Advisor	Monica Kappiantari	14-Dec-2021



Annex D: List of ETP Advisory Panelists

1) List of ETP's Regional Advisory Panelists

Panel	Name	Organization	Title
Regional	Mr. Markus Steigenberger	Agora Energiewende, Germany	Deputy Executive Director, Head of International Energy Policy
Regional	Mr. Toru Kubo	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Director, Energy Division, Southeast Asia Department
Regional	Mr. Simon Rolland	Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE)	Programme Director, GIZ Thailand – Energy Office
Regional	Ms. Camilla Fenning	E3G	Program Leader
Regional	Ms. Liming Qiao	Global Wind Council Member (GWEC)	Asia Director
Regional	Mr. Henri Waisman	Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI)	Coordinator, Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project
Regional	Mr. Kieran Clarke	International Energy Agency (IEA)	Southeast Asia Programme Manager
Regional	Mr. Laurent Stravato	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Water & Agribusiness Expert
Regional	Dr. Andrea M. Bassi	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) KnowlEdge Srl	Senior Associate Founder and CEO
Regional	Dr. Twarath Sutabatur	Ministry of Energy and Member of Governing Body, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership	Member of Risk Management Committee, Inspector General,
Regional	Mr. Deo Gabinete	NDC Partnership	Regional Manager for Asia and the Pacific
Regional	Ms. Rana Adib	Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21)	Executive Secretary
Regional	Mr. Mason Wallick	Southeast Asia Clean Energy Facility (SEACEF)	SEACEF Investment Committee Member and Managing Director of Clime Capital

1) List of ETP's Regional Advisory Panelists (Continued)

Panel	Name	Organization	Title
Regional	Mr. Alvin Jose	Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL)	Principal Energy Specialist
Regional	Mr. Jie Tang	The World Bank	Practice Manager, Energy and Extractives Global Practice, East Asia and Pacific Region
Regional	Mr. Michael Williamson	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Section Chief, Energy Division
Regional	Ms. Martina Otto	United Nations Environment Programme Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction	Head of UNEP's Cities Unit and GlobalABC Secretariat for URBANET
Regional	Mr. Tareq Emitaireh	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Director, Energy Department
Regional	Ms. Sooksiri Chamsuk	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Programme Officer, Energy Specialist (Wind)

2) List of ETP's Vietnam Advisory Panelists

Panel	Name	Organization	Title
Vietnam	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pham Hoang Luong	Hanoi University of Science and Technology	Vice President
Vietnam	Ms. Nguy Thi Khanh	Green Innovation and Development Centre	Executive Director
Vietnam	Thu Vu	Institute of Energy Economics and Finance Analysis	Energy Finance Analyst
Vietnam	Ms. Nhien Ngo	Vietnam Initiative for Energy Transition Social Enterprise	Executive Director

3) List of ETP's Philippines Advisory Panelists

Panel	Name	Organization	Title
Philippines	Mr. Ephyro Luis B. Amatong	Securities Exchange Commission	Commissioner
Philippines	Secretary Emmanuel M. De Guzman	The Climate Change Commission (CCC) of the Philippines	Vice Chairperson and Executive Director (Secretary)
Philippines	Ms. Sara Ahmed	Ministers of Finance of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF)	Finance Advisor to the Vulnerable Group of Twenty (V20)
Philippines	Ms. Theresa Acedillo-Lapuz	The Energy Efficiency Alliance (NGO)	Vice President for External Affairs
Philippines	Atty. Monalisa Dimalanta	Puyat Jacinto & Santos (PJS) Law	Partner, PJS Law (formerly Chair of the National Renewable Energy Bureau)

4) List of ETP's Indonesia Advisory Panelists

Panel	Name	Organization	Title
Indonesia	Dr. Suzanty Sitorus	Clean Energy Programme of Tara	Indonesia Director
Indonesia	Mr. Fabby Tumiwa	Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR)	Executive Director
Indonesia	Mr. Andhika Prastawa	Indonesian Solar Energy Association	Chairman
Indonesia	Mr. Almo Pradana	World Resources Institute	Senior Manager, Energy & Climate, WRI Indonesia
Indonesia	Ms. Lourdes Sanches	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	Senior Policy Advisor and Lead, Indonesia
Indonesia	Dr. Yudo Anggaro	School of Business and Management, Bandung Institute of Technology (SBM ITB)	Director of MBA Program-Jakarta Campus
Indonesia	Ms. Elrika Hamdi	Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA)	Energy Finance Analyst
Indonesia	Mr. Putra Adhiguna	Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA)	Energy Economics and Policy Specialist
Indonesia	Dr. Ucok W.R. Siagian	Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB)	Researcher at Center for Research on Energy Policy ITB

Annex E: ETP's Results-Based Monitoring Framework

ETP's direct results are presented in terms of outcomes and project level results. It is important to note that a combination of project level results contribute to the outcome level targets along with other factors in a specific country context. For example, a project level result could deliver recommendations for RE or EE policy interventions

and the outcome would be the adoption of these recommendations by government counterparts to inform policy changes. These policy changes are, however, beyond ETP's direct control even though efforts are made to ensure that recommendations are practical and implementable.

Strategic Outcome 1. Strengthened Enabling Policy Environment

Indicators for Outcome 1	Baseline	Target	Achievement: 2021	Means of Verification
No. of new/revised RE and EE policies, laws, regulations, and/or technical standards endorsed and adopted by the national government in coordination with relevant institutions	IEA (2020) – No. of active energy sector policies: Indonesia – 72 Philippines – 30 Vietnam – 36	By 2030: At least 12 per country	3 ongoing policy interventions Vietnam: 1 completed Philippines: 2 ongoing Regional: 1 completed	Based on reporting by implementing partners of the number of policies, regulations and laws enforced, enacted or being submitted for approval/ratification

Project Level Results:

Review and Gap Analysis of Existing Abatement Scenarios in Vietnam No. of recommendations provided based on the review and gap analysis of Existing Coal Abatement Scenarios in Vietnam	Current 8th Power Development Plan which proposes additional coal-fired energy generation pipeline	Develop recommendations for PDP 8 to match the country's low carbon ambitions	Potential future scenarios examined and related recommendations developed and communicated to key stakeholders	Project documents including reports and presentations
Improvement of Energy Regulatory Framework in the Philippines Number of updated regulations for the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) of the Philippines to ensure achievement of RE and EE targets stipulated in the Government's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Current ERC regulatory framework and Government's NDC	At least 6 grid codes and rules and regulations updated/amended.	Ongoing	List of submitted Codes, resolutions, rules and regulations to ERC Board for approval
		Strategic review of ERC's regulatory framework to strengthen alignment with NDC	Ongoing	Report of implementing partners on the review Technical working group meeting outcomes

Strategic Outcome 2. De-Risking Investments in RE and EE Projects

Indicators for Outcome 2	Baseline	Target	Achievement: (tracked)	Means of Verification
Amount of Public, Private, and Blended finance flow into RE and EE	2015-2019 (USD Billion): Indonesia – 11.5 Philippines – 21.1 Vietnam – 7.25 [excl. FDI]	By 2030 – at least 30% of investment needed [Investment needs in SEA by 2030: one estimated to exceed 1 trillion USD]	1 regional de-risking intervention: on going with a potential to unlock 20-30 million USD for energy efficiency	Reports of implementing partners Online sources of investments disbursed towards RE and EE projects

Project Level Results:

Energy Efficiency (EE) Innovation Window Amount of funding provided to innovative ideas which de-risk and enable the flow of public or private investments into energy efficiency in South East Asia	Same as above	Disbursement of USD 1.5 million in funding approved for grants to open EE markets	4 Grants approved for USD 1.1 million	Reports by implementing partners ETP internal reports
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Strategic Outcome 3. Extending Smart Grids

Indicators for Outcome 3	Baseline	Target	Achievement: (tracked)	Means of Verification
Share of Renewable Energy (RE)/ Variable RE integrated into Smart Grids and improved Sustainable Infrastructure	National Smart Grid Roadmaps developed	By 2030 – National Smart Grid Roadmap implemented	<p>2 ongoing interventions to extend smart grids</p> <p>Indonesia: 1 Control center design completed by July 2022; construction completed by Dec 2023</p> <p>Philippines: 1 Battery Energy Storage Market Mechanism in place by Dec 2022</p>	<p>Reports of implementing partners</p> <p>National coordination networks on implementation</p>

Project Level Results:

<p>Detailed Design for Upgrade of Main Electricity Control Center</p> <p>Support to the utility (PLN) in Indonesia to design a new control center which to integrate RE into the electricity grid in Java-Madura-Bali (JAMALI)</p>	Existing control center does not have the capacity to integrate RE and requires upgrading to cater to increased demand	Design a new control center to facilitate the integration of RE in the JAMLI area	Project team mobilized Design process initiated	Reports from implementing partner
<p>Design and Implementation of Battery Energy Storage Market Mechanism in the Philippines</p> <p>A number of recommendations provided to establish energy battery storage mechanism of the Philippines Electricity Market Mechanism</p>	Existing governance mechanism is inadequate to manage Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and other Energy Storage Systems (ESS)	Design document for governance of BESS and other ESS under transparent and competitive conditions	Project team mobilized Design process initiated Ongoing and expected to be completed by Dec 2022	Reports from implementing partners

Strategic Outcome 4. Knowledge and Awareness Building

Indicators for Outcome 4	Baseline	Target	Achievement: (tracked)	Means of Verification
Targeted audiences indicate improved knowledge about EE/RE and the ability to sustain Energy Transition efforts	N/A	At least 80% respondents report an improved understanding of RE/EE topics relevant to their roles		Survey data Project Reports

Project Level Results:

Energy Transition Round Table Deliver 24 roundtables targeting stakeholders to improve their capacity to deliver a sustainable and just energy transition	Level of capacity and understanding of key RE and EE concepts among mid-level policy makers is low	Deliver 24 roundtables in 24 months: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 energy transition dialogues • 10 training sessions (executive training course) • 9 national deep dives • 2 COP dialogues, and • 1 national review roundtable 	Project mobilization Inception report Energy Transition Forum (1 energy transition dialogue) 9 Feb, 2022	Reports from implementing partner
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ENERGY TRANSITION PARTNERSHIP (ETP)
ANNUAL REPORT
2021