**Department
for International
Development**

Energy
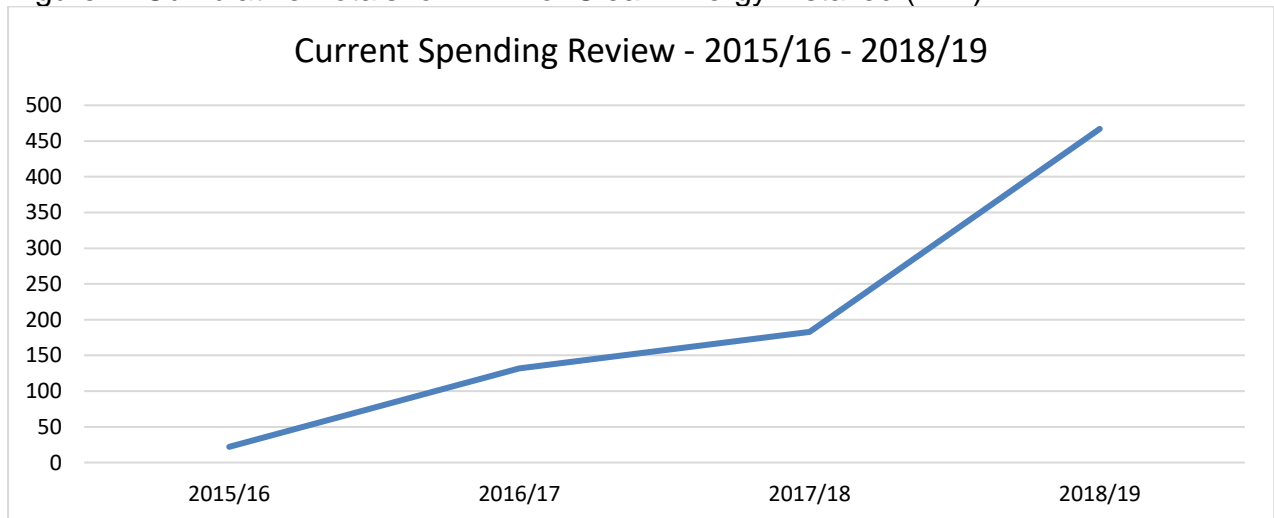
Megawatts of clean energy capacity installed

1. Results

From 2015/16 to 2018/19 DFID installed <u>467 Megawatts</u> of clean energy capacity.

Table 1: Clean energy installed (MW) by DFID

Year	*2015/16*	*2016/17*	*2017/18*	*2018/19*
Cumulative Totals for DFID (current Spending Review - 2015/16 - 2018/19)	*22*	*132*	*183*	*467*

Figure 1: Cumulative Totals for DFID of Clean Energy Installed (MW)

Current Spending Review - 2015/16 - 2018/19

2. Context

This indicator measures clean energy capacity installed as a result of DFID programming.

Access to energy is the number one constraint to inclusive economic growth and job creation. Over 1 billion people lack access to modern energy, 95% of whom live in Africa and South Asia. Access to energy is a critical constraint to growth across all DFID's focus countries, and lack of reliable power reduces African GDP by 2-4%.

Population growth is also pushing up energy demand; investments in electricity generation, transmission and distribution and connections have failed to keep pace.

In DFID's economic development strategy we made clear energy is a growing focus. We are doing more to help meet businesses' rising energy needs; to ensure affordable energy access for the poor; and to enhance environmental sustainability in energy use. In our economic development strategy we made clear we will adopt a 'climate smart' approach across our economic development work - including through sustainable energy.

3. Methodology summary

Data included: Installed capacity of low carbon energy reflects capacity at all scales from International Climate Fund (ICF) programmes; from single user to utility scale grid connections.

This indicator measures total installed capacity (MW) of clean energy (by technology) through DFID's ICF programmes (grid-connected, off-grid).

Key definitions:

• 'Clean energy' refers to low and zero carbon energy generation sources, including but not limited to the following technologies: wind power, solar, fuel cells, tidal systems, hydropower, second generation biofuels, gasification technologies, clean cookstoves, biomass and boilers and kilns for process heating/drying. It does not include nuclear.

• 'Installed capacity (MW)' refers to the rated power output when operational in megawatts (MW) of the clean energy technology, either in the output of electrical power (MWe) or thermal power (MWt). Power outputs must be operational to be included.

• 'Grid-connected' refers to clean energy generation projects that are feeding into a national grid. These projects will typically be utility-scale, in the order of tens or hundreds of MW.

• 'Off-grid' refers to clean energy generation projects that do not feed into a national grid but may feed into localised energy grids if that localised energy grid is not connected to the national grid. Examples may include solar home systems, a district heat network within an industrial estate, solar PV projects with battery storage serving a small number of buildings.

Baseline: For projects included in aggregate numbers the baseline should reflect the situation prior to the intervention and anticipated projections of what would happen without it. For long running programmes the baseline should be taken as 2010 unless otherwise stated. The baseline should align with the economic appraisal in the project design.

Attribution: The sum of the total installed capacity (MW) of clean energy due to DFID's ICF interventions. Where DFID is only funding part of the project, benefits (MW) should be calculated as a pro-rata share of its funding.

The full [methodology](#) note can be found here.

4. Data sources

Data for this indicator is collected through existing channels used by DFID to gather results data from programmes spending International Climate Finance. Implementing partners or programme teams are required to submit data annually using an online platform.

5. Data quality notes and reporting lags

A methodology note clarifies definitions and guides programmes on how to report results for this indicator to support consistency and quality in reported data. Further quality assurance is carried out on a sample of results by central analysts.