

OFID and its Energy for the Poor Initiative



Uniting against Poverty



Our Vision

To aspire to a world where Sustainable Development, centered on human capacity-building, is a reality for all.

Our Mission

To foster South-South Partnership with fellow developing countries worldwide with the aim of eradicating poverty.

THE EARTH AT NIGHT SHOWS WORLDWIDE ENERGY INEQUALITIES



Uniting against Poverty

Foreword of the **DIRECTOR-GENERAL** OFID and its **Energy for the Poor Initiative**



When in 2011 the United Nations General Assembly issued a declaration that 2014–2024 would be the *Decade of Sustainable Energy for All*, we felt compelled to strengthen our commitment to the issue of energy poverty.

OFID has not only championed this matter, but has taken concerted action to work with its Partner Countries to prioritize universal access to sustainable, modern energy services, which is still one of the world's major issues. The World Energy Outlook published by the International Energy Agency in 2013 shows that in 2011 there were more than 1.2 billion people lacking access to electricity and around 2.6 billion people relying on biomass for cooking and heating needs.

OFID's firm belief that human development and energy use are inseparably linked received a considerable boost in November 2007 at the 3rd OPEC Summit held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where our Member Countries called upon us to intensify our efforts in this important area.

Shortly thereafter, in 2008, OFID launched its *Energy for the Poor Initiative* (or EPI). Since then, energy poverty alleviation has been our primary strategic focus, with activities carried out at both an advocacy level and an operational level.

In terms of advocacy, OFID has worked to push the issue of energy poverty up the international agenda by highlighting the widespread absence of modern energy services and its detrimental impact on economic and social progress in developing countries. OFID also coined the term that describes

the alleviation of energy poverty as the 'missing ninth Millennium Development Goal.'

OFID was chosen in 2011 to be a member of a high-level group formed by the United Nations Secretary-General to put together a framework for the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative. The Group comprised representatives of governments, the private sector and international organizations, among others. It was tasked with forming new public-private partnerships and an Action Agenda, which was given a high profile at the Rio+20 Summit in June 2012 and finally presented to the UN General Assembly in September 2012.

As OFID continues to join the global debate and work closely with its wide network of partners to deliver the best-suited solutions, our advocacy efforts have enabled us to generate responses and scale them up in a faster and more efficient way. A strong example of such advocacy is our *Ministerial Declaration on Energy Poverty*. Announced at Rio+20, the landmark Declaration reaffirms the commitment of OFID Member Countries to the eradication of energy poverty and pledges a revolving amount of US\$1 bn to finance OFID's EPI.

OFID continues to be a key player in this field as part of the newly created Advisory Board co-chaired by the UN Secretary General and the World Bank President, and responsible for supervising the implementation of SE4ALL. OFID's EPI was publicly recognized by the co-chairs in a meeting of the Advisory Board in late November 2013. In February 2014, OFID was officially appointed as one of the members and supporting organizations

of the Energy Access Committee of SE4ALL.

At an operational level, OFID believes that words must be converted into action. This action is reflected in a substantial increase in the resources we allocate to the energy sector. We have said publicly that, while others are '*finding* solutions', OFID is engaged in '*funding* solutions'.

In the last few years, OFID has intensified its activity on the ground by utilizing a wide range of funding solutions. From November 2007 up to the end of 2013, OFID approved more than US\$1.8bn for energy operations in 43 countries. In the last two years alone OFID approved almost US\$1 bn, which shows the growing commitments in OFID's EPI. Activities include the construction and rehabilitation of energy infrastructure; institution strengthening; funding research; and providing low-cost grassroots solutions, some of which will be highlighted in this booklet.

As we begin the *Decade of Sustainable Energy for All*, OFID is accelerating to build on this drive. We will continue to maximize our inner 'energies' towards a future with sustainable energy for all. We need to continue to impress upon the development community that development is not possible without energy, and that sustainable development is not possible without sustainable energy.



Suleiman J Al-Herbish
Director-General, OFID

About OFID

The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) is the intergovernmental development finance institution established in 1976 by the Member States of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) as a collective channel of assistance to the developing countries. OFID was conceived at the Conference of the Sovereigns and Heads of State of OPEC Member Countries, which was held in Algiers, Algeria, in March 1975. A Solemn Declaration of the Conference “reaffirmed the natural solidarity which unites OPEC countries with other developing countries in their struggle to overcome underdevelopment,” and called for measures to strengthen cooperation with these countries.

THE AIMS

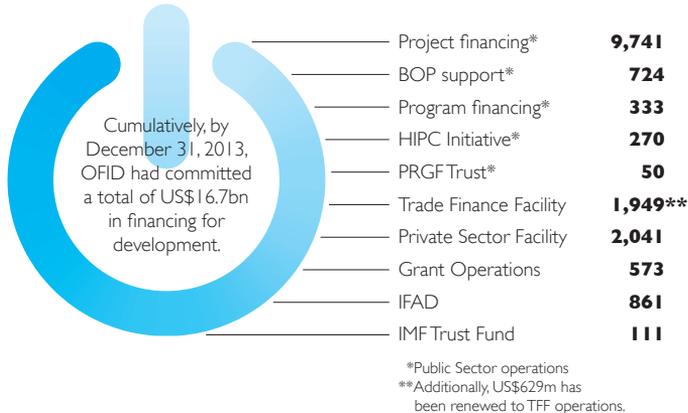
OFID’s mandate is to reinforce financial cooperation between OPEC Member Countries and other developing countries, by providing financial support to assist the latter group in their economic and social development as an expression of South-South solidarity.

THE MEANS

In fulfilling its mission, OFID utilizes various types of financial instruments that it has honed over 38 years of experience. OFID is empowered and has developed all the necessary means to:

- extend concessionary financial assistance in the form of loans for development projects
- extend financial assistance to the private sector in developing countries, through direct support to projects, equity investments, and the provision of lines of credit to financial intermediaries for on-lending to private enterprises
- support developing countries’ trade with loans and lines of credit as well as with risk-sharing schemes
- provide outright grants in support of technical assistance, research and similar activities, food aid and humanitarian emergency relief
- contribute to the resources of other development institutions whose work benefits developing countries
- serve OPEC Member Countries as an agent in the international financial arena whenever collective action is deemed appropriate

OFID COMMITMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 (in US\$m)



THE RESOURCES

OFID's resources consist of voluntary contributions made by OPEC Member Countries and the accumulated reserves derived from its various operations. As of January 1, 2014, OFID's resources stood at approximately US\$6.994bn.

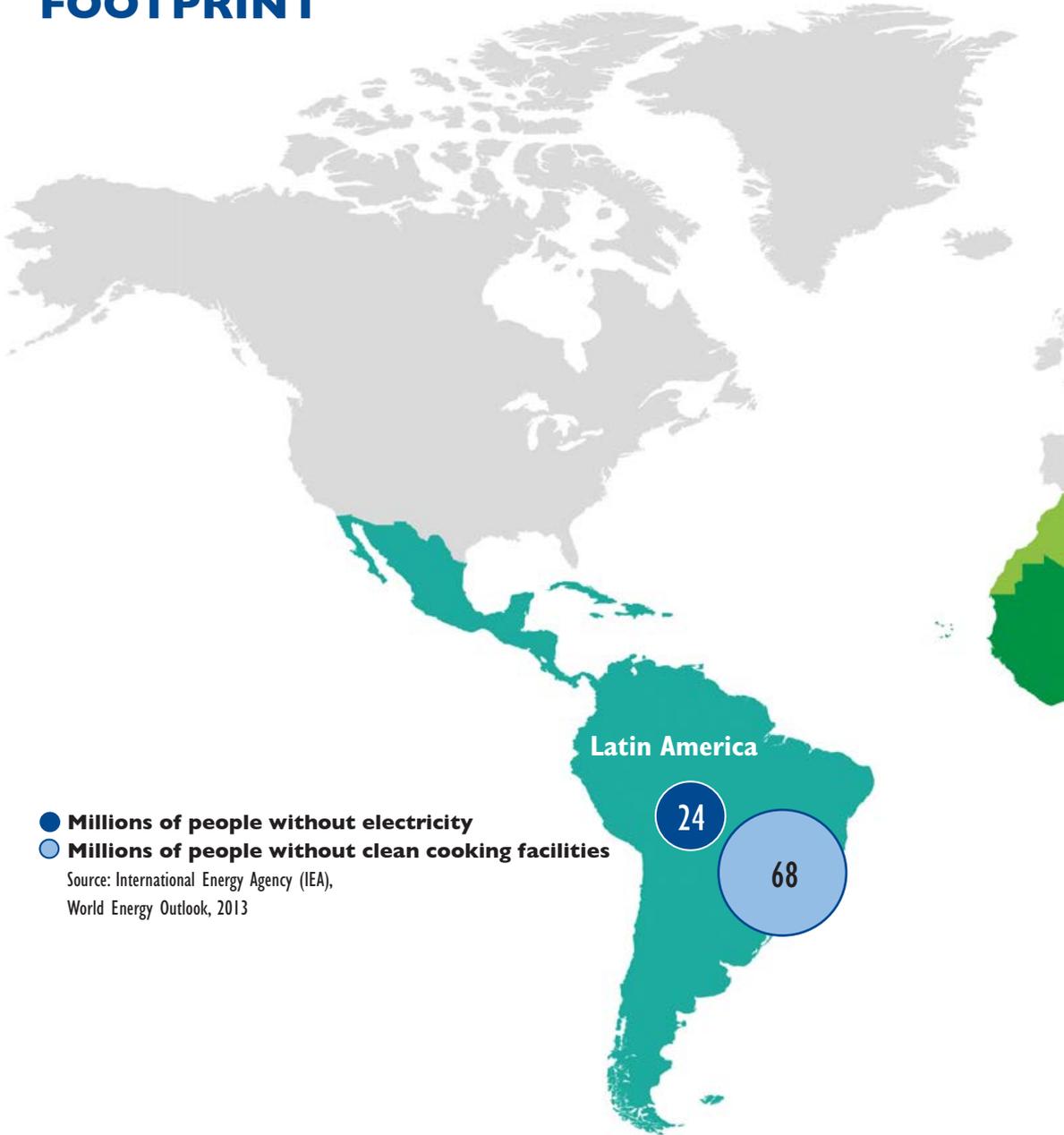
PARTNER COUNTRIES

All developing countries, with the exception of OPEC Member Countries, are in principle eligible for OFID assistance. The least developed countries (LDCs), however, are granted higher priority and have consequently attracted the greater share of OFID's resources. So far, 134 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East and Europe have benefited from OFID's financial assistance.

CO-FINANCING PARTNERS

To optimize the impact of its contribution to international development, OFID cooperates closely with the bilateral and multilateral agencies of its Member Countries, the regional development banks, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as a host of non-governmental and other organizations worldwide.

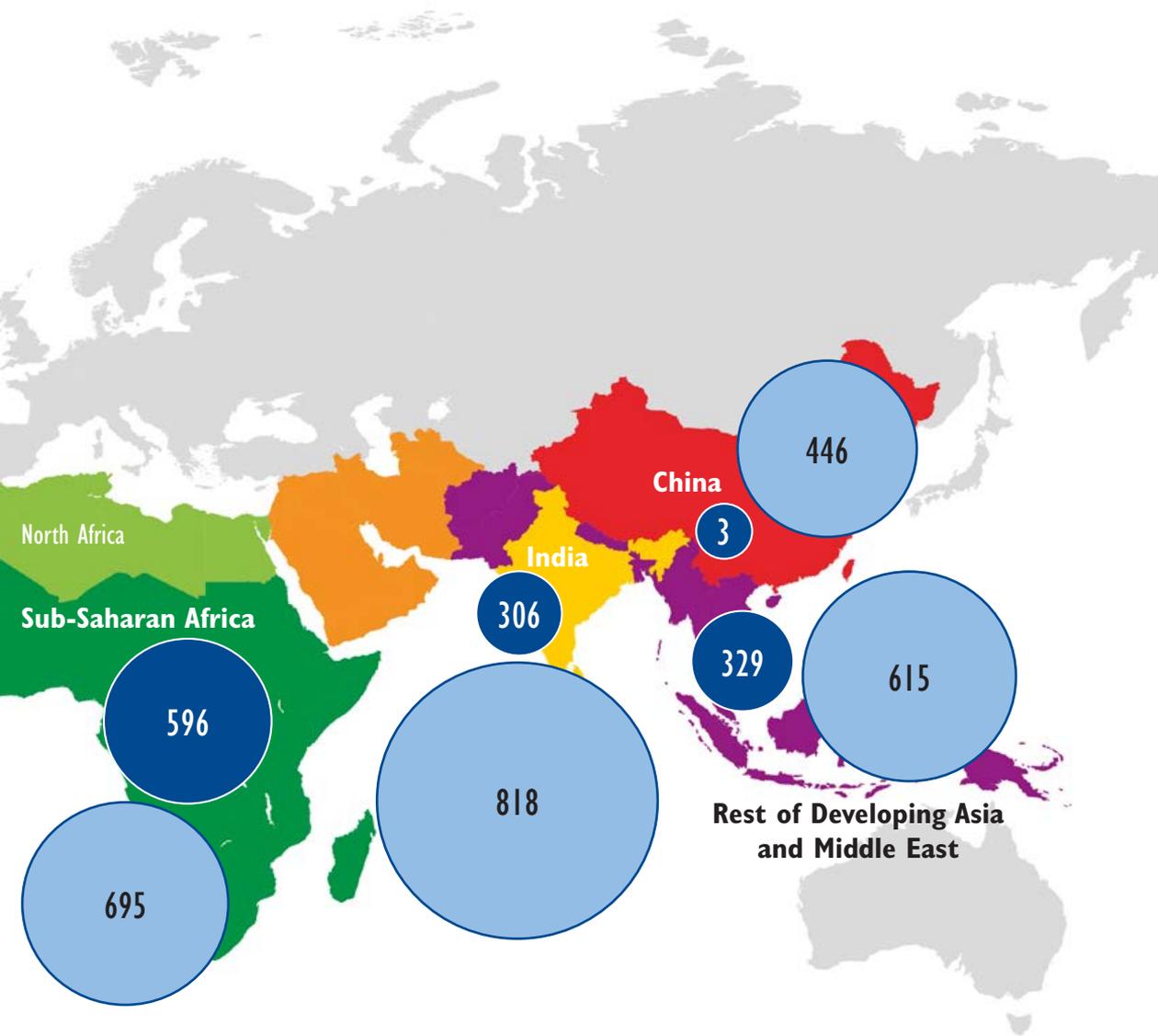
Global Energy Poverty **FOOTPRINT**



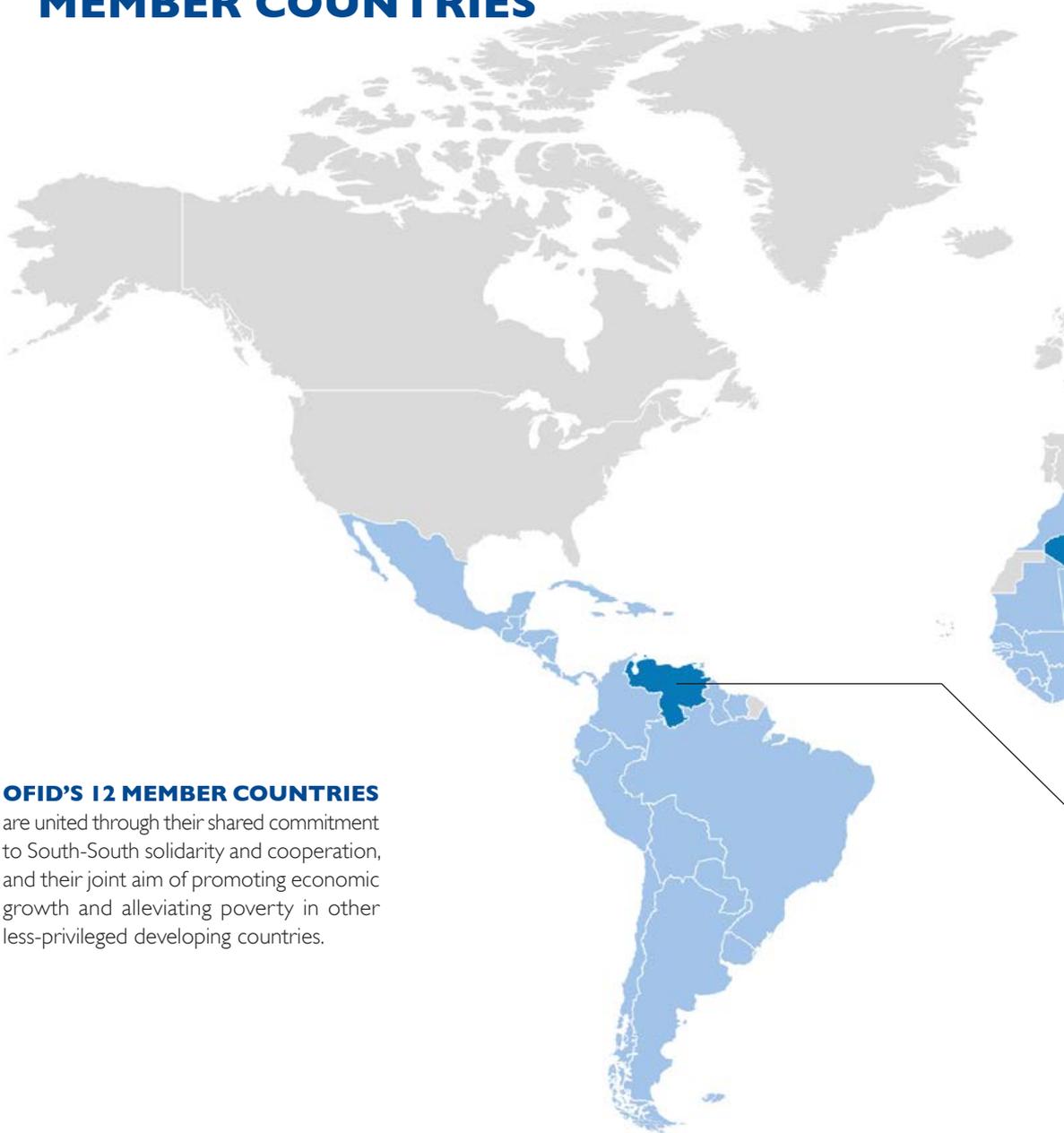
● **Millions of people without electricity**

● **Millions of people without clean cooking facilities**

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA),
World Energy Outlook, 2013



OFID MEMBER COUNTRIES



OFID'S 12 MEMBER COUNTRIES

are united through their shared commitment to South-South solidarity and cooperation, and their joint aim of promoting economic growth and alleviating poverty in other less-privileged developing countries.



Algeria



Libya



Saudi Arabia



Iraq



Iran, IR



Kuwait



Qatar



United Arab Emirates



Indonesia



Venezuela, BR



Gabon



Nigeria

OFID AND THE FIGHT AGAINST ENERGY POVERTY

Partnering with the Poor

Director-General (DG) delivers the statement "Partnering with the poor" at the 3rd OPEC Summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Eradication of Energy Poverty

3rd OPEC Summit issues the Riyadh declaration mandating OPEC aid institutions, including OFID, with the eradication of energy poverty

Energy for the Poor

OFID active at UNCSD 15. OFID DG's statement includes the necessity of providing "energy for the poor" to reach sustainable development

Combat Energy Poverty

G8 Energy Ministers meeting in Rome pledge support to combating energy poverty

Improving Access to Modern Energy Services

G20 Summit in Pittsburgh pledges support to improving access to modern energy services

12th International Energy Forum (IEF)

- At the 12th IEF in Cancun, OFID delivers a statement at a special session of the Forum devoted to the "Role of Energy in Fostering Human Development"
- Ministers state in the closing communique "that reducing energy poverty should be added as the 9th goal in the MDGs"

Water-Food-Energy Nexus

OFID initiates analysis on the water-food-energy nexus within the framework of energy poverty alleviation

2007 ▲
2008 ▼

2009 ▲
▼

2010 ▲
▼

Energy for the Poor Initiative

King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz **Energy for the Poor initiative** launched

Energy Poverty in Africa

Energy Poverty in Africa workshop held by OFID in Abuja, Nigeria

Biofuels and Food Security

The study "Biofuels and Food Security" commissioned by OFID and carried out by IIASA is presented at UNCSD 17

Vienna Energy Club

Vienna Energy Club established. OFID joins as a founding member

Oxford Energy Forum

"OFID and Energy Poverty Challenges" article published in Issue 81 of the Oxford Energy Forum publication, stating OFID's position on this issue

OFID Cooperation Agreements

- MoU with CAF highlighting cooperation on **energy poverty alleviation**
- MoU with WB with a focus on several sectors amongst them **energy**
- Framework agreement with IFAD highlighting **energy for the poor**

Energy Poverty Alleviation

OFID's DG coins **Energy Poverty Alleviation** as the missing 9th MDG

Energy Access in Africa

OFID DG delivers the statement "Abuja workshop: organizing to advance energy access in Africa" at the 152nd (ordinary) meeting of the OPEC Conference of Ministers in Vienna

Sustainable Energy for All

UN declares that 2012 will be the International Year of SE4ALL

SE4ALL Initiative

SE4ALL initiative launched by the United Nations and OFID is represented through the appointment of the DG as a member of the High-Level Group

SE4ALL in Vienna

OFID hosts SE4ALL's first technical meeting at its HQ in Vienna

Vienna Energy Forum

OFID DG delivers a statement on Energy Poverty Alleviation at the high-level panel at the Vienna Energy Forum

International Year of Sustainable Energy for All

UN launches International Year of SE4ALL

Decade of Sustainable Energy for All

The United Nations General Assembly declares the decade 2014-2024 as the Decade of SE4ALL, underscoring the importance of energy issues for sustainable development and for the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda

OFID Ministerial Declaration

OFID Ministerial Council issues a Declaration on Energy Poverty committing a minimum of US\$1 bn towards OFID's Energy for the Poor Initiative (EPI)

Financing Actions

OFID coordinates Session 10 at Rio+20 on UN Energy Day entitled: Financing Actions to scale up from the ground. Statement delivered by DG "Energy is the golden thread"

Sustainable Energy: Missing MDG

OFID active in Global South-South Development Forum in Vienna. Statement delivered by DG "Sustainable Energy: Missing MDG"

2011 ▲
▼

2012 ▲
▼

2012 ▲
2013 ▼

Energy Poverty Eradication

2nd IEF-OFID Symposium on Energy Poverty is hosted by OFID to exchange views on initiatives to eradicate energy poverty

Energy Poverty Forum

OFID hosts the Crans Montana Forum's high-level panel on energy poverty: A key issue for peace, stability and development. DG delivers a keynote speech on the occasion

OFID Cooperation Agreements

- MoU with BADEA with a highlight on **energy poverty**
- MoU with ADB with a highlight on **access to modern energy services**

World Petroleum Congress

OFID calls for IOCs' involvement in energy poverty alleviation at the 20th World Petroleum Congress in Doha. Statement delivered by DG "Industry support for sustainable energy for all"

Universal Access by 2030

OFID DG delivers a statement entitled "Universal access by 2030: A sustainable development goal" at the 13th IEF Session in Kuwait

Advisory Group of SE4ALL

DG appointed member of the Advisory Board of SE4ALL. OFID's EPI is highlighted in a meeting of the Advisory Board, co-chaired by the UN Secretary-General and the World Bank President

Vienna Energy Forum

OFID opening statement at Vienna Energy Forum: "Maintaining momentum and encouraging action in the fight against energy poverty"

Joint OFID-GIZ

Joint OFID-GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) Expert Meeting on Access to Modern Energy Services for Rural Communities held at OFID HQ



GLOBAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND WORLD POPULATION

WORLD POPULATION AND INEQUALITIES IN PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Over 40 percent of the primary energy traded worldwide, such as crude oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear and hydro-electricity is consumed by the OECD countries. Collectively, these countries account for just under 20 percent of the global population. Some of the largest developing economies, i.e. Brazil, Russia, India and China (the BRICs), account for just over one third of global energy consumption. This leaves the rest of the world—home to 40 percent

of the global population—with a share of only 23 percent. The outlook for the coming years shows that primary energy consumption will grow steadily in non-OECD low and middle-income economies and in the Middle East. Generally speaking, the developing countries need to devise ways and means of significantly boosting investment in primary energy—specifically cleaner fossil fuels—as well as in energy efficiency and renewables, in order to achieve meaningful economic growth and social development.

WORLD ENERGY SUPPLY PRIMARY MIX 2011



Oil 32%



Coal 29%



Gas 21%



Biomass 10%



Nuclear 5%



Hydro 2%

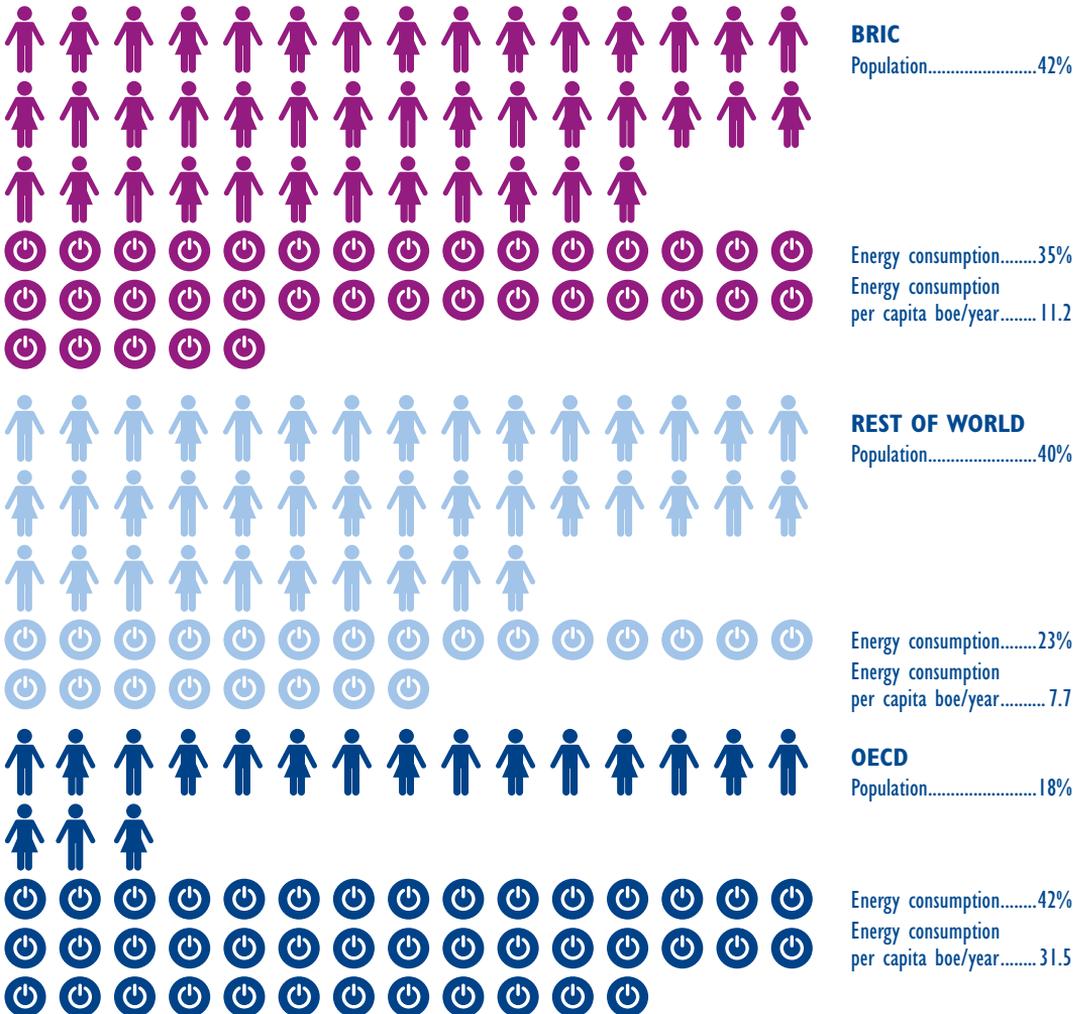


Others 1%

Source: OPEC 2011

GLOBAL PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND WORLD POPULATION 2011

in percent



Source: OPEC 2011



ENERGY POVERTY AFRICA

Africa is the continent with the largest number of people living in energy poverty, with the sub-Saharan region displaying the lowest rate of electrification in the world. According to the International Energy Agency, 57 percent of the population, or some 585 million people, are completely without access to electricity, while 653 million people do not have clean cooking facilities. With a population estimated in 2010 at just over one billion—a number expected to double by 2050—the continent needs to invest heavily in energy access in order to grow economically and lift its

people out of poverty. As the graph shows, Africa's average annual per capita energy consumption is 37 percent of the consumption of the rest of the world. This lack of energy access severely constrains the region's economic growth. Refurbishing and expanding Africa's power infrastructure will be capital intensive, with up-front investment costs estimated at tens of billions of US dollars.

Sources: OPEC, Population Division Data, 2012 revision;

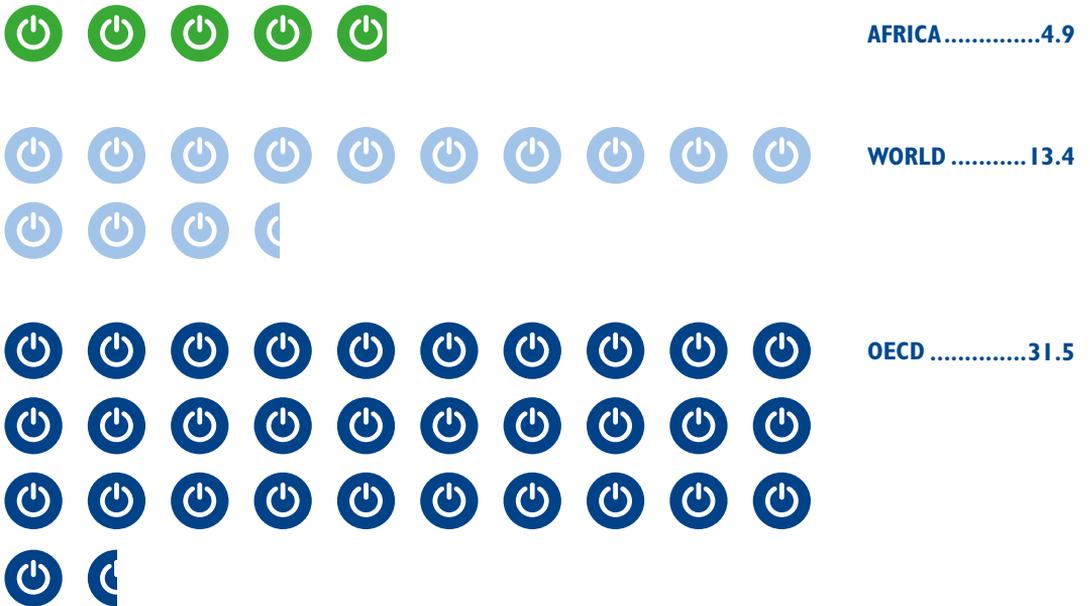
IEA World Energy Outlook Data, 2010



Photo: Giacomo Pirozzi/Panos

ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA 2011

average in boe/year



Source: OPEC 2011

US\$1 FOR EFFICIENCY
AVOIDS MORE THAN **US\$2**
IN SUPPLY INVESTMENTS

Each additional US\$1 spent on energy efficiency in electrical equipment and appliances and in buildings avoids more than US\$2, on average, in energy supply investments.

Source: IEA



ENERGY POVERTY **NON-OECD LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

As a net exporter of energy, the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region has enormous potential in terms of production capacity to satisfy regional and global future energy demand. However, these energy resources are not equally distributed and, as indicated in the graph, per capita energy consumption is only 69 percent of the world average (9.3 vs. 13.4 boe). An estimated 31 million people in the region have no electricity, while almost triple that number—85 million—rely on biomass for cooking. While some countries supply the world with huge quantities of hydrocarbons, others,

notably in the Caribbean, depend almost exclusively on imported fuel oil for electricity generation.

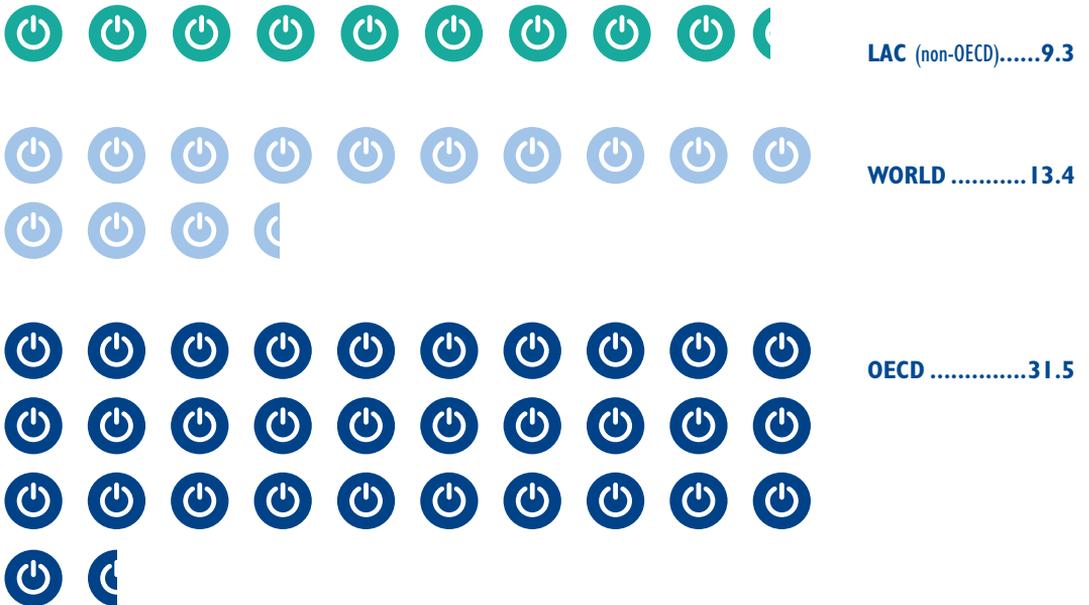
Nonetheless, LAC countries do share common challenges, such as the development of efficient and sustainable patterns of energy production and consumption, and the expansion of rural electrification. In many cases, the extension of existing grids is a key solution. However, this approach is costly and technically complex, often requiring the assistance of regional and multilateral development cooperation agencies.



Photo: Paul Smith/Panos

ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA 2011

average in boe/year



Source: OPEC 2011

**ALMOST 1 IN 5 PEOPLE
WORLDWIDE
HAVE NO ACCESS
TO ELECTRICITY**

Of those, 70 percent are women, who often spend a significant portion of their income on obtaining energy.

Source: SE4ALL



ENERGY POVERTY NON-OECD ASIA

Home to approximately 4.3 billion people, or 60 percent of the global population, Asia is the world's most populous continent. The region is experiencing the fastest—predominantly fossil fuel-based—energy demand growth of all developing regions. Although energy poverty today is mostly concentrated in rural areas of non-OECD Asian countries, energy demand growth will be particularly fast in cities, as urbanization and growing incomes accelerate the need for energy services by urban households.

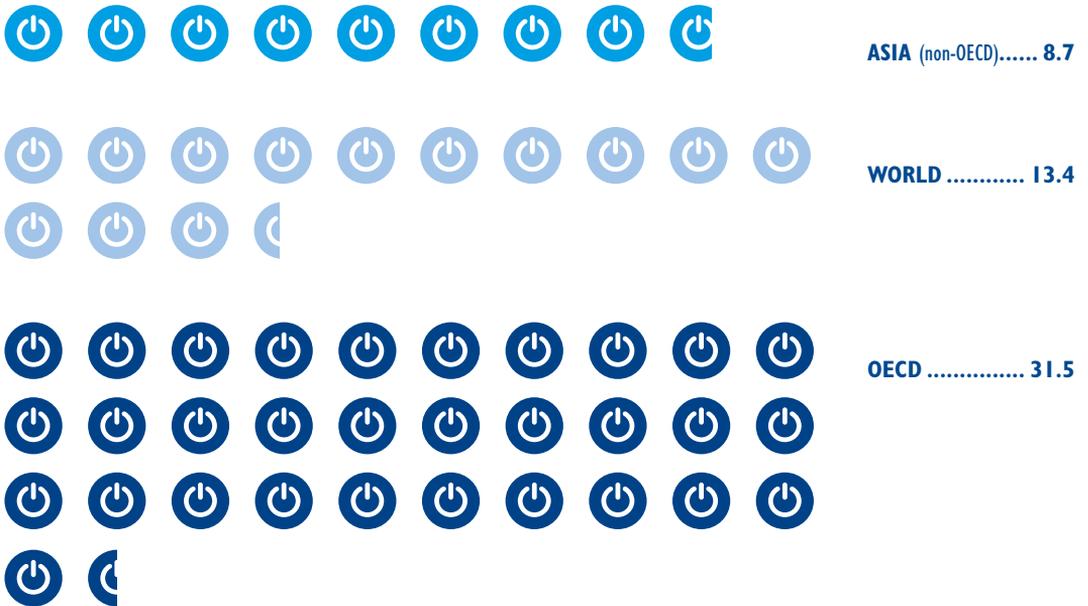
By world standards, non-OECD Asia's energy consumption per capita is still very low. While the sub-region consumes about 34 percent of global energy, on a per capita basis, this equates to just 65 percent of the world average. In non-OECD Asia, around 50 percent of the population—some 1.9 billion people—still rely on biomass for cooking, while some 676 million people have no access to electricity. Significant improvements in energy access and consumption are required in order to achieve faster economic and social growth.



Photo: Moodboard/Corbis

ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA 2011

average in boe/year



Source: OPEC 2011

MORE THAN 95%
OF THE ENERGY POOR ARE
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
OR ASIA

Some 84 percent of people without access to modern energy services are in rural areas of these regions.

Source: SE4ALL



ENERGY POVERTY MIDDLE EAST

The Middle East region exports a substantial quantity of primary energy to the world. With some 53 percent of total proven world oil reserves and 40 percent of world gas reserves, there is little doubt that the region—an area of low-cost production—will continue to be the world’s main supplier of cost-effective hydrocarbons. It is therefore not surprising that the region’s energy consumption per capita is well above the world average at 22.5

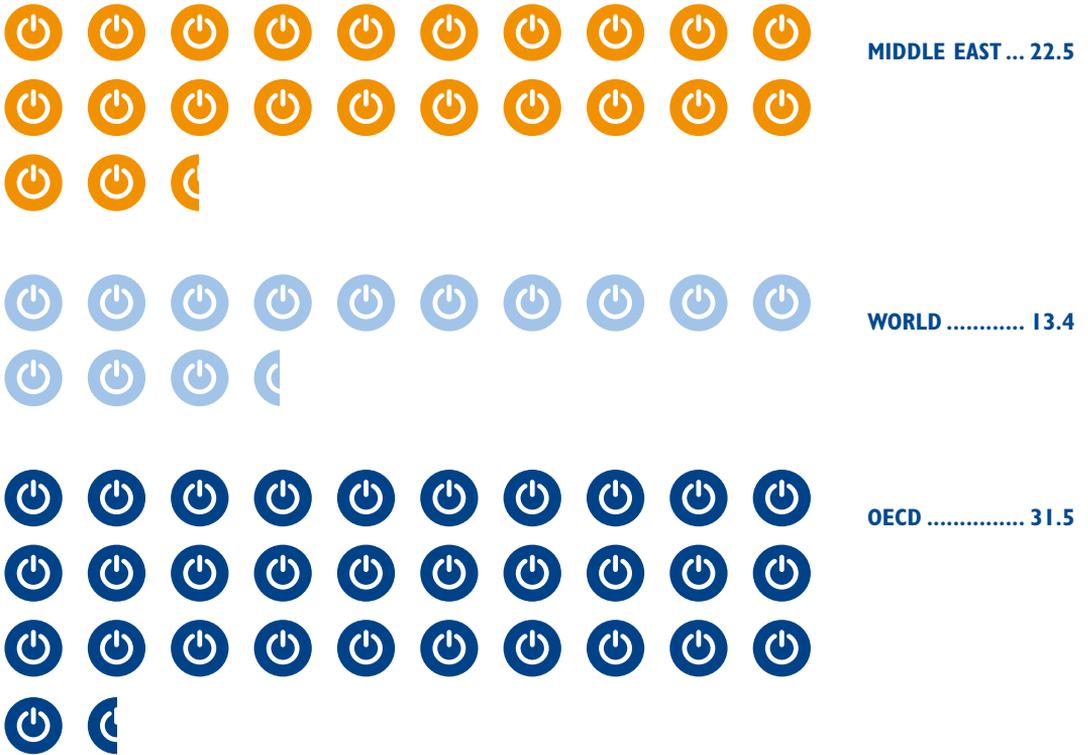
percent versus 13.4 boe, as highlighted in the graph. However, there are still inequalities in access to basic energy services in some—mostly non-oil and gas producing—countries of the region. In order for the Middle East to obtain more balanced economic and social development, efforts to increase energy access must concentrate on rural areas and those countries that lack natural energy resources.



Photo: Juan G Aunion/www.shutterstock.com

ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA 2011

average in boe/year



Source: OPEC 2011

**MORE THAN
50%
OF CURRENT CAPACITY**

Developing countries host more than 50 percent of current global renewable energy capacity.

Source: SE4ALL



ENERGY WATER-FOOD-ENERGY NEXUS

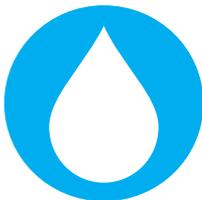
The water-food-energy nexus represents the greatest challenge of our time: How can access to these basic needs be expanded over the coming decades to meet the demands of a growing global population that is expected to reach nine billion by 2050?

The links across the nexus are clear; with around 70 percent of available water resources used for agricultural purposes, water is vital to food security. By the same token, water production and distribution would not be possible without access to energy.

Meanwhile, the challenges of the water-food-energy nexus are exacerbated by climate change, environmental degradation, finite arable land and rising living standards, positioning the issue as a cornerstone of the global development dialogue.

The challenges ahead demand that the international community form a united front to better manage the world's ecosystems and achieve water, food and modern energy access for the millions of extremely poor populations who cannot meet their basic needs.

Addressing this complex and multi-dimensional challenge will depend not only on innovations in technology, access to finance, and improvements in productivity, but also on how efficiently we can work together to mitigate risks and create opportunities that can lead to strong, sustainable and inclusive growth and development for all.



Water

Water for irrigation and food production constitutes one of the greatest pressures on freshwater resources. Agriculture accounts for around 70 percent of global freshwater withdrawals, even up to 90 percent in some fast-growing economies.

Source: WWDR, 2012



Irrigation practices

Poor drainage and irrigation practices have led to waterlogging and salinization of approximately 10 percent of the world's irrigated lands.

Source: WWAP



Food demand

Global population growth projections of two to three billion people over the next 40 years, combined with changing diets, result in a predicted increase in food demand of 70 percent by 2050.

Source: WWDR, 2012



ON FARM IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, EGYPT

The agriculture sector is a critical part of the Egyptian economy and the primary source of income and employment for more than half of the country's population. Irrigation is a critical input for domestic agricultural production, with almost all of Egypt's irrigation water coming from the Nile River. In many parts of the country, however, an inefficient flood irrigation system based on pumps to lift water from canals has resulted in a severe decline in water quality. To improve the situation for farmers in four governorates in Lower Egypt, where they face a number of irrigation and drainage problems, OFID is co-financing the *On Farm Irrigation Development Project*. By modernizing the method of water delivery, the project will vastly improve the efficiency of water use and, ultimately, productivity among smallholder farmers in the region.

2.6 billion
PEOPLE WORLDWIDE
COOK WITH SOLID FUELS

Around 78 percent of these people are in rural areas. All are exposed to household air pollution from solid fuels, which killed an estimated 3.5 million people in 2010.

Source: IEA, World Energy Outlook, 2012

Photo: Thomas Hartwell/Corbis



ENERGY GENDER EQUALITY AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Poverty affects men and women differently. Because of women's traditional role as homemaker and caregiver, they take on much of the burden of taking care of the sick, fetching water and cooking. The lack of access to energy is an important component of poverty, which only intensifies the burden of women in developing countries, affecting their health and preventing the full realization of their human rights.

Without access to clean and affordable energy, women spend hours cooking, inhaling harmful smoke

and fumes. They also must walk an average of six km per day for clean water and expose themselves to unsanitary and often unsafe conditions to find a place to relieve themselves.

Moreover, without energy, healthcare facilities are unable to provide a basic standard of care. Clinics and hospitals with no electricity are limited in the number of services they can offer. For pregnant women, energy poverty means that life-saving prenatal healthcare is often out of reach.



Indoor smoke

Women exposed to heavy indoor smoke are three times as likely to suffer from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (e.g. chronic bronchitis), than women who use cleaner fuels.

Source: WHO



99%

99 percent of all deaths in childbirth occur in developing countries with poor health facilities.

Source: Poor People's Energy Outlook 2013



1 billion

People around the world are served by health facilities without electricity.

Source: Poor People's Energy Outlook 2013



GANSU HEALTHCARE PROJECT, CHINA

In China, many improvements have been made in maternal health since the country introduced a systematic maternal care program in the 1980s. Despite this progress, many inequalities still remain, and the gap in quality of maternal care between richer and poorer areas and urban and rural areas is still growing. The population of Gansu Province, in China's northwestern region suffers from the poor provision of healthcare, including a lack of modern medical facilities for infants and pregnant women. For this reason, the number of maternal deaths and infant mortality rates are higher than the national average. Therefore OFID, together with partner development institutions and the Chinese Government, are supporting the construction of three hospitals in Lanzhou, the province's capital, including a maternal and childcare hospital. The 60,000 square meter hospital, complete with 12 operating rooms will significantly contribute to the health and wellbeing of women and children throughout the region.

15.9GW
WIND CAPACITY IN CHINA

With an annual installed capacity of 15.9GW, China was the world's largest market of wind power in 2012.

Source: Bloomberg

Photo: Blue Jean Images/Corbis



ENERGY TRANSPORTATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Transportation is a crucial component of a country's socio-economic development. It includes physical infrastructure, such as roads, railways, urban transport, ports, airports and inland waterways, as well as vehicles and the energy required to power them.

Efficient transport systems facilitate productivity, integration and trade, and enable countries to participate competitively in the global economy. Locally, they connect people to essential services, markets and jobs, promoting the kind of mobility and interaction necessary for sustainable and effective urban development.

Adequate public transportation and sustainable urban mobility form the backbone of any city. However, without regulation and planning, such as proper energy connectivity to ensure that streets are well-lit and traffic signals function, the trend towards

urbanization and increased motorization is likely to lead to inefficiency, pollution, traffic congestion and stress.

Without the provision of reliable energy infrastructure, transportation will fail to deliver on its key functions of effective service delivery and public safety.

A concerted, cooperative effort is thus required to address the large and growing needs of the transportation sector, and to ensure the availability of affordable and reliable energy to support the quantity and quality of transportation services in the South.



1.3 million
people are killed every year worldwide and another 10 million are permanently disabled because of road safety hazards. Over 90 percent of these deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries.

Source: WHO Fact File – Global Road Safety



BUGA—BUENAVENTURA HIGHWAY PROJECT, COLOMBIA

In Colombia, OFID is co-financing the rehabilitation of the Buga-Buenaventura corridor, which connects Bogota, Medellin and Cali with the Port of Buenaventura. The three cities are Colombia's main centers of production and account for 60 percent of the country's GDP. Located in the country's highlands, they are at considerable distance from a major port. By improving connectivity to the Port of Buenaventura, OFID is helping to support the urban marketplace in these three cities, and thus the development potential of areas that are Colombia's primary growth generators. A key component of OFID's loan is the provision of adequate infrastructure in order to improve the safety standards of the heavily-travelled corridor. Improvements to the road, one of five major corridors that handles more than 80 percent of Colombia's exports, will also encourage the creation of jobs and infrastructure, improving the quality of life of the population in three of the country's largest cities.

**LESS THAN
US\$50BN
FOR UNIVERSAL
ENERGY ACCESS**

Universal access to modern energy services can be achieved for less than US\$50bn per year.

Source: SE4ALL

Photo: PIU



ENERGY, **EDUCATION & CAPACITY BUILDING**

Combined research and technology development are essential if the energy needs of expanding populations are to be met and viable energy supply provided to people across the globe.

In recent years, many organizations, governments and businesses have established platforms to enable globalized thinking. These forums encourage, amongst other things, international knowledge and dissemination of best practices; entrepreneurial initiatives and future-focused ideas; multilateral partnerships and networking. OFID has supported and taken part in many of these forums. But such ideas and best practices must also be brought to national and regional effect.

The introduction of sustainable energy access at regional and local levels, particularly in rural areas, requires not only the necessary policies and adequate funding but also the knowledge of how to implement them.

For this, technical assistance, particularly in the form of education and capacity building, are essential, and skilled workers are required.

However, in many countries the education systems are unable to meet the needs of students or fulfill market requirements. And while advanced education is a requirement for research and innovation, vocational training is necessary for technicians to learn how to install, operate and maintain modern energy systems.

Recognizing this need, in 2013 OFID supplied six grants totaling nearly US\$600,000 to support capacity-building and education programs directly related to energy through its Research Grant Program.

This type of assistance focuses on activities that both increase South-South and North-South cooperation and enhance capacity-building, including human resource development, particularly in the LDCs.



PROMOTING EXPERTISE IN WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT AND SOLAR ENERGY

The International Center for Promotion of Enterprises (ICPE) was set up in 1974 on a United Nations initiative, with member countries from Latin America, Asia, Africa and Europe. ICPE is mandated to pursue and promote international cooperation in areas related to entrepreneurial development, the effective management of enterprises, privatization strategies and environmental solutions.

The ICPE organized an *International Training Program on Wastewater Management and Solar Energy* for students and professionals from developing countries, who were introduced to new technologies, technical solutions and best practices in these two areas. The program also provided practical experience and training, with the expectation that this knowledge would be distributed further by participants in their own countries.

In March 2013, OFID provided a grant that facilitated the participation of 20 students from African and Middle Eastern countries in the ICPE program. The grant covered tuition, expert fees, training material and field visits, as well as transportation, accommodation and other related expenses.

80%
FOSSIL FUELS IN 2035

Although gradually declining, it is estimated that fossil fuels will still make up around 80 percent of the global energy demand in 2035.

Source: OPEC World Oil Outlook 2011

Photo: Klaus Tiedge/Blend Images/Corbis



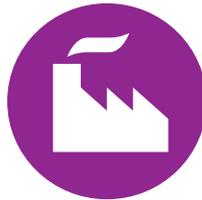
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The UNDP Human Development Report 2013 indicates: “most disadvantaged people contribute little to global environmental deterioration, but they often bear the brunt of its impacts.” Although energy-related carbon dioxide emissions from developing countries are growing very fast, they must be viewed on a cumulative as well as a per capita basis in order to understand the true picture.

OFID believes it is unjust to impede the social and economic development of the majority of the world’s population out of concern for the environment. On the contrary, all three pillars

of Sustainable Development—economic growth, social development and protection of the environment—should be pursued in a balanced way.

One of the priorities is the provision of clean, affordable and efficient energy to the estimated 2.6 billion people who are still reliant on biomass for household cooking, heating and lighting. For that reason, OFID’s activities extend to all regions of the world, financing all types of energy technologies and boosting cooperation with a variety of financial partners.



Consumption & emissions

Global energy consumption could grow 54 percent from 2010–2035.

Global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions could rise 20-30 percent by 2035.

Source: OPEC



MAGGOTTY RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT, JAMAICA

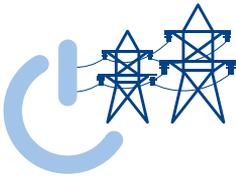
Jamaica is a small island with no natural fossil fuel resources. Through high oil imports (oil currently makes up 95 percent of the country's energy mix) there is no shortage in energy supply for the 2.8 million islanders, but the cost of it is very high. The Jamaican government is committed not only to providing these services at an affordable price, but also to protecting the island's natural environment. In line with new national energy policy directives, the Jamaica Public Service Company (JPS) plans to raise levels of energy generated from renewable sources to 15 percent by 2016. To further this aim, OFID provided a US\$25m loan to JPS in June, 2010, to assist in the construction of a 6.7MW run-of-river (ROR) hydropower plant on the Maggoty River. ROR schemes are very different to conventional hydroelectric projects which traditionally require flooding land to create expansive reservoirs. For a small island with over a hundred small rivers, ROR renewable energy projects provide reliable and affordable electricity while protecting and respecting the environment.

**RENEWABLE
ENERGY**
INVESTMENTS DOUBLED

The world's investment in renewable energy more than doubled over a five year period—to US\$260bn in 2011.

Source: SE4ALL

Photo: JPS



ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY ACCESS

Approximately 1.7 billion people gained access to electricity between 1990 and 2010. However, this is only slightly ahead of population growth of 1.6 billion over the same period. The rate of increase of energy access will have to double to meet the goal of ensuring universal access to modern energy services by 2030.

The lack of electricity access in schools, hospitals, cities, villages and at the household level, creates a multitude of obstructions to a country's socio-economic development. Reliable and affordable

electricity is fundamental to economic development. However, the costs and challenges associated with conventional grid extension are extensive, especially bearing in mind that about 80 percent of those without access to modern energy live in rural areas.

The IEA has highlighted that in order to reach the 2030 goal, the solution for some 60 percent of the global population is likely to be a combination of mini/micro-grid and off-grid technologies, with an emphasis on micro-grids and the provision of regional, sustainable sources.



1.3 billion
*people—almost one in five
in the world—still don't have
access to electricity.*

Source: IEA, WEO 2012



THE BEL AIR 60MW POWER PLANT PROJECT, SENEGAL

Senegal lies on the west coast of the Sahel Region of Africa. Despite its location, a favorable climate and an entrepreneurial population, the country experiences restricted economic growth and much of its population lives in extreme poverty. Government has called for more investment into the country's infrastructure to strengthen productivity, particularly of manufactured goods and services, to foster exports and reduce reliance on food imports.

The *Bel Air Power Plant Project*, which began in 2006 and was supported with a US\$8.7m OFID loan, increased electricity coverage from 65 percent to 86 percent of the population through the construction of a 60MW diesel-fired generation plant. The success of this project was due not only to the increase of electricity access to 20 percent more of the population, but also to the improved stability and reliability of existing services at the lowest possible cost to the end-user. These benefits helped significantly improve both quality of life and economic activities in the project area.

**LOW INCOME COUNTRIES
CONSUME** | **%**
OF GLOBAL ENERGY

Globally, low-income countries consume 1 percent of total global energy, and have an average electrification rate of 30 percent.

Source: World Bank

Photo: Protasov AN/www.shutterstock.com



ENERGY **RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE ENERGY MIX**

Energy is at the heart of the social, economic and environmental challenges facing the world today. When it comes to fighting energy poverty, it has become clear that business-as-usual policies are not sufficient. Developing countries need to tap into all available sources of energy to enhance the living standards of their populations.

Renewables play a key role in the energy supplies of both developed and developing countries and currently amount to around 13 percent of the global energy mix. Indeed, many developing countries with hydroelectric potential have developed this resource to such an extent that it makes a significant contribution to their energy mix. Other major renewables, such as wind, solar and modern biofuels are now also contributing more to total energy production worldwide.

However, it is important to note that efforts to eradicate energy poverty must be technology neutral. Renewable solutions should be implemented when and where economics permit. The priority, however, should be the welfare and productive needs of communities in relation to their resources.

At OFID we believe that, where nature and geography permit, renewable solutions are appropriate, but that the contribution of fossil fuels to the alleviation of energy poverty cannot be undervalued. It will take years before renewable solutions can provide cost-effective power to all locations. Poorer countries should not be deprived of energy for development during this transitional period.



13%

Renewable energy currently constitutes 13 percent of the global energy mix.

Source: OPEC



FAUJI WIND PROJECTS, PAKISTAN

Pakistan has experienced an unprecedented growth of electricity demand in the last decade. However, energy supply has not increased in tandem with demand, which has led to gaping demand/supply disparities. The major area of demand growth is in domestic client consumption, which is rising at an average rate of 4.5 percent annually. The government of Pakistan has consequently put emphasis on tapping the country's vast renewable energy sources to help reduce energy deficiency.

To support this aim, OFID, together with the Islamic Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and a group of local banks, are co-financing a US\$261.5m project involving the construction and running of two wind power farms (50MW each) in the Sindh Province of Pakistan, which has been identified as the country's wind corridor. Once completed, the two projects will be Pakistan's first privately-financed wind power plants. Adding 100MW of power generation capacity to the national grid, this project will be economically beneficial to Pakistan's wind power generation industry and help alleviate the growing energy deficit through the use of natural resources.

54%
MORE ENERGY DEMAND
BY 2035

World energy demand is expected to increase by 54 percent from 2010 to 2035.

Source: OPEC 2013

Photo: Robert Wallis/Panos



ENERGY CHILD MORTALITY AND WATER

In many parts of the world the health and wellbeing of infants and children is highly dependent on both the quality and the availability of water. Despite being preventable, water-related illness remains one of the most significant child health problems worldwide.

It is no coincidence that the areas with high levels of child mortality due to a lack of clean water also lack access to energy. Energy is required to treat both waste water and water for drinking and transport it to the people who need it. Because of these links between energy and water, problems for one can create problems for the other.

In order to reduce the burden of disease and child mortality, support is needed for initiatives that increase access to safe water by building pumps and wells near villages, as well as toilets and waste treatment facilities. Also necessary is the introduction of sound hygiene practices to stop the spread of disease and contamination. Such efforts should be aligned with access to efficient and affordable energy, otherwise they will fall short of creating any real change.

Access to energy is a crucial first step to effectively addressing the problem of water-related illness and making sustainable progress towards the reduction of child mortality, as set out in the MDGs.



2.5 billion people, including almost one billion children, live without even basic sanitation. Every 20 seconds, a child dies as a result of poor sanitation. That's 1.5 million preventable deaths each year.

Source: WWDR, 2012



SWASH PROGRAM, TANZANIA

Waterborne disease is a significant problem in Tanzania, especially for the population who live in poverty. Many children in the country are unable to go to school due to water-related illness or, as is particularly the case for young girls, because a lack of sanitation in school buildings. As part of a country-wide program to reduce child mortality and vulnerability to disease, OFID is co-funding the *Scaling up of School Water Sanitation and Hygiene (SWASH) Program* along with UNICEF and Australian Aid. An important component to ensuring the success of the project is the provision of reliable energy to pump water to the newly built latrines and hand-washing stations as well as funding to ensure effective management of energy and water resources. In total, the project will extend SWASH to 57 schools throughout the country, ultimately providing 40,000 students with not only better hygiene practices, but also the ability to live healthy, more fulfilling lives.

800,000
LIVES SAVED

Replacing outdated cookstoves and open fires with modern energy services would save the lives of 800,000 children who die each year as a result of exposure to indoor smoke.

Source: SE4ALL

Photo: Ami Vitale/Panos



ENERGY **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS**

Access to modern services that provide energy in a clean, affordable and reliable way powers opportunity and, quite literally, fuels development. In short, energy is an enabler: It lights homes and streets, improving safety and traffic conditions, and preserving food and medicines. It powers the pumps that supply water for sanitation and agriculture, and the machines that deliver life-saving medical information.

Energy access is crucial for human development in a thousand different ways and must be prioritized by the global community, in terms of policies and funding, as the most effective way to improve the lives of millions of people across the globe.

However, without an effective global partnership to build an international framework that goes beyond providing aid, efforts to achieve worldwide energy access will continue to fall short.

A strong global partnership based on respect, transparency and the equal participation of all key players—civil society, international organizations, private businesses, government and academia—is key to developing a global agenda that is truly sustainable.

A successful partnership must also include a shared vision of the future that allows for solutions for a multitude of obstacles and settings.

Both developed and developing countries have an equal role to play in addressing the needs of their populations. No single country can tackle the issue of energy poverty alone, nor can sustainable change take place without the participation of everyone.

Indeed, global cooperation and the sharing of resources and knowledge are not only obligations, as set-out in Goal 8 of the MDGs, but also are the best tools available to end poverty once and for all.



OFID believes that international cooperation involving all key players, such as the UN SE4ALL Initiative could have a critical impact in terms of alleviating energy poverty. Indeed, the achievement of sustainable development over the long term, for developed and developing countries alike, requires the implementation of globally accepted and shared solutions. OFID's approach to tackling energy poverty relies on the broadening and strengthening of partnership alliances to improve the efficiency and impact of efforts to expand energy access.

Since 2011, OFID's Director-General, Mr Suleiman J Al-Herbish, has served as a member of the UN Secretary-General's High-level Group on SE4ALL. As a partner in the SE4ALL Initiative and champion in the global fight against energy poverty, OFID has aligned its programs with energy poverty eradication and earmarked substantial resources for its own *Energy for the Poor* initiative launched in 2008. While energy poverty is just one of the many challenges that developing countries have to overcome, it is OFID's belief that it is also among the most pressing. OFID is very much aware of the benefits to be gained from dialogue and cooperation with like-minded institutions on the issue of energy poverty. And it is in this spirit of dialogue and cooperation that OFID is doing its share.

MORE ENERGY DEMAND AMONG NON-OECD COUNTRIES

The share of non-OECD energy demand is estimated to rise from 55 percent to 65 percent in 2035. China accounts for the largest share of growth in global energy use, with its demand rising 60 percent by 2035.

Source: IEA

Photo: Ryan Rayburn/World Bank

OFID MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON ENERGY POVERTY

The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), meeting at the level of Ministerial Council in its 33rd Annual Session, held in Seefeld, Austria on 14 June 2012;

Re-affirming the need for the international community to afford low income countries better chances for achieving their sustainable development aspirations, including appropriate transfer of technology;

Recognizing that energy is essential for poverty eradication and sustainable development; and that access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services is crucial, particularly for developing countries;

Recalling the Solemn Declaration of the Conference of Sovereigns and Heads of State of OPEC Member Countries (the Riyadh Declaration¹), which emphasizes that eradicating poverty should be the first and overriding global priority guiding local, regional and international efforts;

Acting upon the commitment, reaffirmed by the Riyadh Declaration, that OFID continue to align its programmes with the objective of achieving sustainable development and the eradication of energy poverty in the developing countries;

Pursuant to the "Energy for the Poor Initiative" launched in Jeddah, in June 2008, during the meeting of energy producers and consumers, and the call therein on OFID to consider a program of US\$ 1 billion for alleviating energy poverty;

Taking note of the joint statement² issued at the conclusion of the G8 Energy Ministers Meeting in Rome, in May 2009, which supported the international initiatives to combat energy poverty;

Acknowledging the momentum maintained by leaders at the September 2009 G20 Summit in Pittsburgh, USA, who pledged their support to promoting energy access and committing voluntarily to the "Energy for the Poor Initiative";

Observing that energy poverty was at center stage when world energy ministers, from producing and consuming countries, who met in Cancun, Mexico, for the 12th International Energy Forum (IEF) in March 2010, stated that reducing energy poverty should be added as the 9th Millennium Development Goal;

Welcoming the designation of 2012 by the UN General Assembly as the "International Year of Sustainable Energy for All" and concurring with the universal access to modern energy services component of the UN Secretary-General's "Sustainable Energy For All" initiative;

¹ 17 - 18 November 2007

² Joint statement issued by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey

On the occasion of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20); Have decided the following:

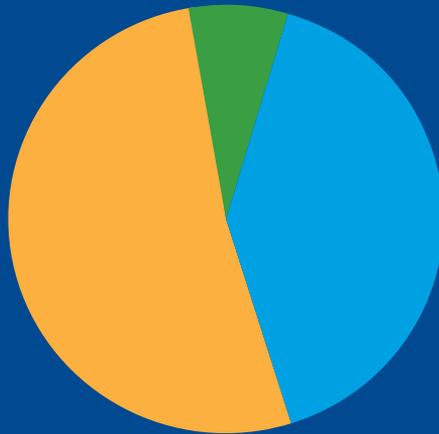
1. Through its continued commitment to development assistance and acknowledging the right of countries to unhindered development, OFID is financing a wide spectrum of operations in education, health, agriculture, food security, rural development, transport, water supply, industry, and communications. Yet, access to modern energy services is vital to support all aspects of development.
2. Universal access to modern energy services is an objective that the international community aspires to achieve by 2030. OFID welcomes the “Sustainable Energy For All” Initiative, as it provides a means to achieve the Riyadh Declaration objective of eradicating energy poverty. We call upon the Rio+20 Summit to adopt universal access to modern energy services by 2030 as a goal for sustainable development.
3. Strong political will and long-term government commitment, including pro-poor energy policies and national plans that include explicit targets, are prerequisites to energy poverty eradication. However, while OFID always responds to its partner countries priorities and strategies, we believe that the universal eradication of energy poverty requires sustained international effort through concerted, quick and decisive action by the whole international community.
4. Efforts to eradicate energy poverty must be technology neutral. While renewable solutions are appropriate where economics permit, fossil fuels continue to be an important contributor to energy supply. Poor countries cannot be deprived of energy for development during the transition to a more diversified energy mix.
5. The investment required to ensure universal access to modern energy services is very substantial, and all available types and sources of funding will need to be tapped. However, the availability of capital is a necessary but not sufficient condition to deliver access to modern energy services. An enabling environment and an appropriate investment climate are crucial to delivering adequate financing.
6. Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) need to further harmonize their approach to combat energy poverty, share analysis and knowledge, avoid unnecessary overlaps in line with international declarations including the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Development Agenda.
7. OFID notes with satisfaction that the energy sector covers nearly 20 percent of its total, cumulative commitments benefiting the public sector. Since the Riyadh Declaration, our Institution, responding to the priorities of its Partner Countries, has increased the share of energy projects in total operations, and in 2011 this share reached 25% as a wide variety of operations were approved.
8. OFID commits a minimum of US\$1 billion revolving to finance OFID’s “Energy for the Poor Initiative” to further augment OFID’s ability to work against energy poverty. OFID stands ready to scale up its commitment if demand warrants.
9. OFID commits to work with bilateral, regional and multilateral development institutions in our Member Countries, as well as with other sister organizations, to create synergies and to develop joint resources. We call upon UN agencies and other regional and international institutions to join efforts with OFID.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF **OFID ENERGY ACTIVITIES**

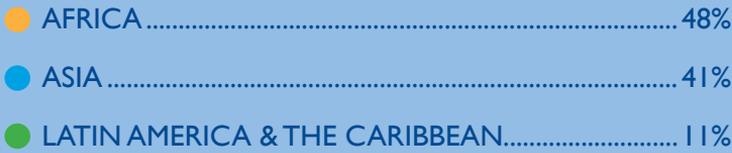
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013

TOTAL US\$3.8bn

- AFRICA 50%
- ASIA 42%
- MULTIREGIONAL,
LATIN AMERICA
& THE CARIBBEAN 8%



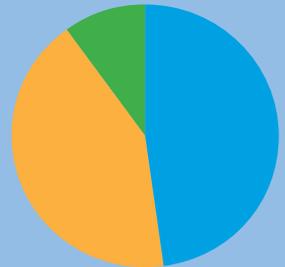
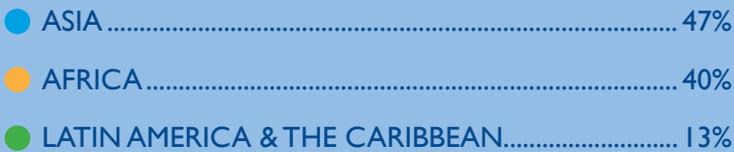
Public Sector Lending US\$2.2bn



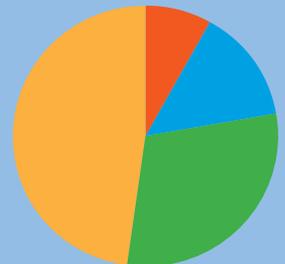
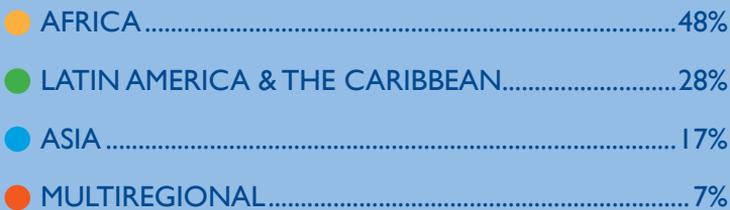
Trade Finance Facility US\$1.2bn



Private Sector Facility US\$306m

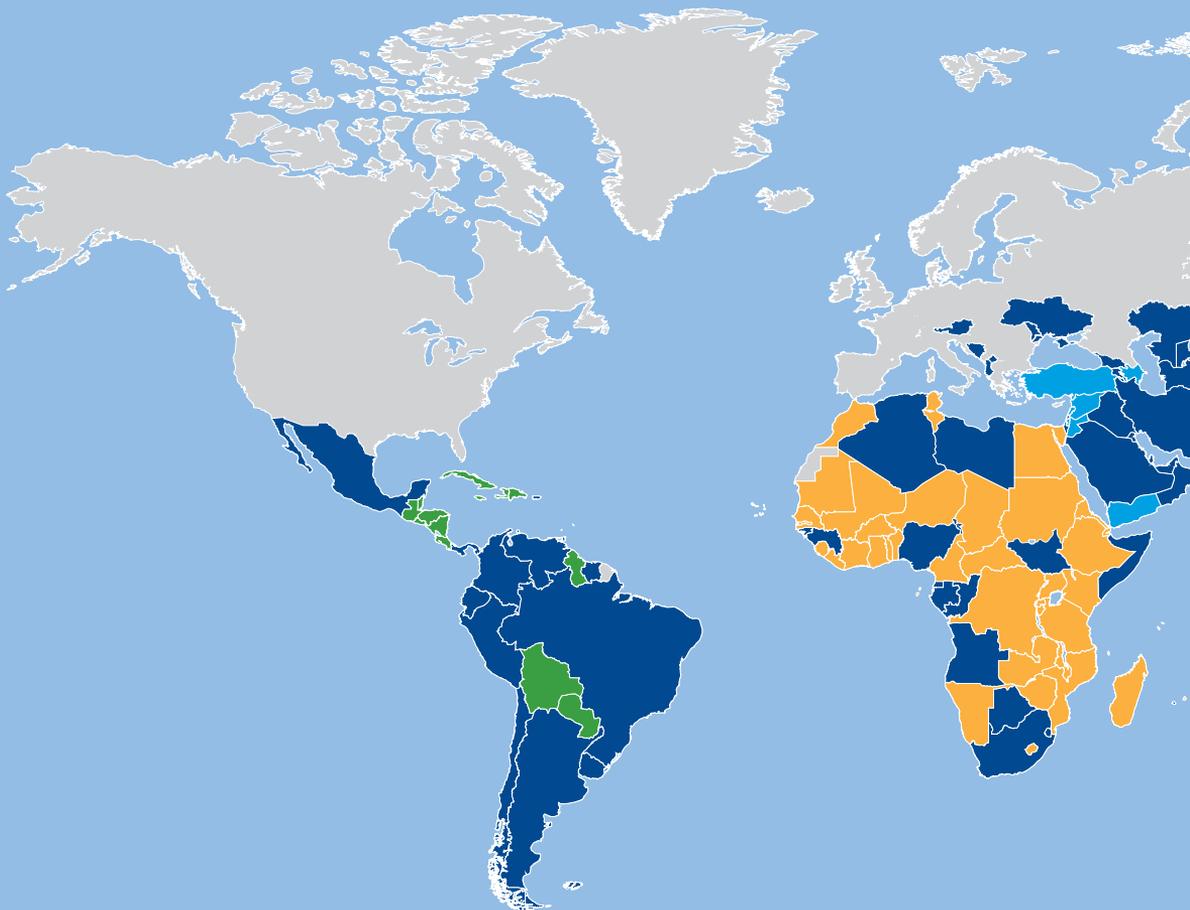


Grant Assistance US\$32.7m



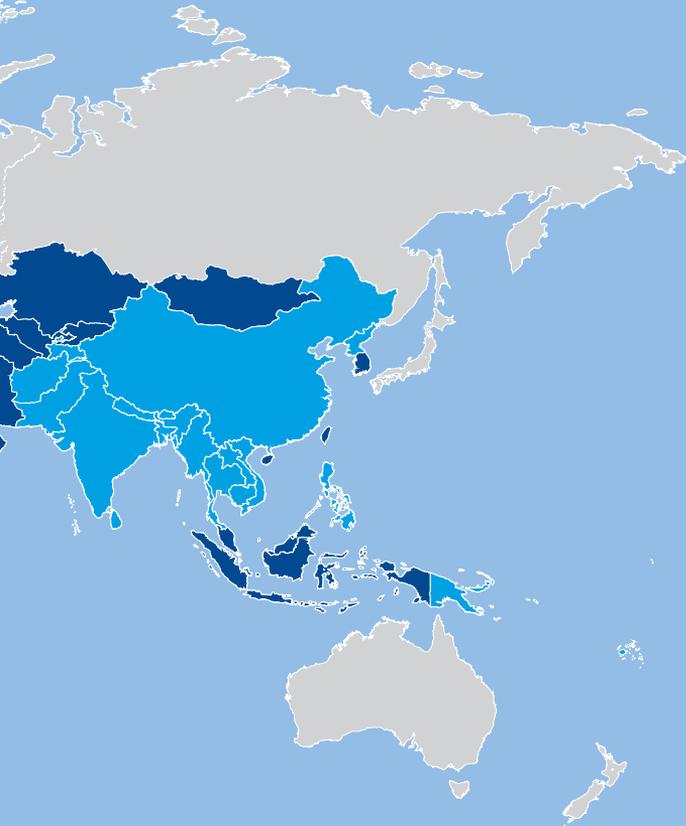
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF **OFID ENERGY ACTIVITIES**

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013



- ASIA
- LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN
- AFRICA

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ASIA

Afghanistan
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
China
Fiji
India
Jordan
Kiribati
Lao PDR
Lebanon
Maldives
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Palestine
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Syria
Tajikistan
Thailand
Turkey
Vietnam
Yemen

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay

AFRICA

Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo D.R.
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Ghana
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Rwanda
São Tomé & Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Sudan
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

BIOFUELS

fuels derived from biomass or waste feedstocks; includes ethanol and biodiesel

BIOMASS

renewable energy from plants and animals, e.g. wood, crop waste and animal dung

BOE

barrel of oil equivalent

BRIC

Brazil, Russia, India, China

CAF

Andean Development Corporation

CARBON FOOTPRINT

total set of greenhouse gas emissions from a defined source

CLIMATE CHANGE

change in climate, i.e. regional temperature, precipitation, extreme weather, etc., caused by increase in the greenhouse effect

CO₂

carbon dioxide

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

total amount of electricity generated by a power plant

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT INDEX

composite measure of energy use in developing countries, whereby inputs are commercial energy consumption per capita, share of commercial energy in total final consumption, and share of population with access to electricity

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

changes required for a reduction in energy use for a given energy service

ENERGY MIX

combination of different energy sources within the total energy supply of a population during a given time

ENERGY POVERTY

lack of adequate, accessible and affordable energy to promote economic growth and satisfy basic human needs

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FOSSIL FUELS

peat, coal, oil and natural gas

G8

group of eight industrialized nations: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom and the United States.

G20

G8 members, plus Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey and the European Union

GEOTHERMAL

energy available as heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam

GW

gigawatt (billion watt)

HYDROPOWER

electrical energy derived from turbines being spun by fresh flowing water

IEA

International Energy Agency

IEF

International Energy Forum

IFAD

International Fund for Agricultural Development

IIASA

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

IMF

International Monetary Fund

IOCs

international oil companies

IRENA

International Renewable Energy Agency

LAC

Latin America and the Caribbean

LDCs

least developed countries

MDGs

Millennium Development Goals

MENA

Middle East and North Africa

MOU

memorandum of understanding

MULTIREGIONAL

Initiatives that are carried out across more than one region

MW

megawatt (million watt)

NGO

non-governmental organization

NON-OECD ASIA

Asian countries excluding Japan and South Korea

NON-OECD LAC

Central, South American and Caribbean Countries excluding Mexico and Chile

OECD

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OPEC

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

PIU

Project Implementation Unit

PRIMARY ENERGY

crude oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear and hydro-electricity

RENEWABLE ENERGY

energy derived from renewable natural processes, such as solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, and biomass

SE4ALL

Sustainable Energy for All: an initiative launched by the United Nations Secretary-General that brings all key actors to the table to make sustainable energy for all a reality by 2030

SE4ALL HLG

High-level Group established by UN Secretary-General to oversee implementation of SE4ALL

UNCSD

United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development

UNDP

United Nations Development Program

UNEP

United Nations Environment Program

UNESCO

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFCCC

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

WB

World Bank

WEO

World Energy Outlook

WHO

World Health Organization

WWAP

World Water Assessment Program

WWDR

World Water Development Report



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SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY FOR ALL

*OFID is a key partner in the
Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Initiative*



OFID THE OPEC FUND FOR
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