

# ESMAP Expected Impact Indicators/Tiles

## Definitions and Disclaimers

*ESMAP impact indicators are an overarching view of the results and performance indicators expected to be achieved by: (a) World Bank Group (WBG) lending operations approved in the respective fiscal year (FY) informed by active/existing ESMAP activities; and (b) active/existing WBG lending operations informed by ESMAP activities which were approved in the respective FY. The expected results were sourced from the appraisal and other official WB documents for these lending operations (including Development Policy Loans, Guarantees and GEF operations) and are to be implemented primarily by WBG client country governments and other public-sector entities; for IFC and MIGA, private sector entities are the implementing partners.*

1. WB Development Finance Informed. The total monetary value of lending operations approved by the World Bank which were informed by ESMAP activities.
2. External Financing Mobilized, including Private Sector. The total monetary value of financing from non-World Bank sources under or associated with the above lending operations, approved by the World Bank which were informed by ESMAP activities. Lending operations includes Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD) approach, leveraging the private sector in sustainable ways that bolster scarce public resources for development projects. Non World Bank financing sources may include national and local agencies (both public and private) in WB client countries, multilateral/regional development banks, bilateral agencies, and private entities (e.g., commercial banks).
3. Number of People Provided with Access to Electricity. This indicator measures the number of people that have received new or improved electricity service through operations supported by the World Bank, and the baseline value for this indicator is expected to be zero. This indicator includes both grid and off grid access to electricity.
4. Generation capacity of Renewable Energy Expected to be Installed. This indicator measures the total generation capacity in megawatt (MW) that is expected to be realized, as a result of the project through the construction or rehabilitation of a power plant, mini-grids or standalone systems, including conventionally, renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, geothermal, and small hydro. In the calculations, small hydro represents less than 1% of total MW of renewable energy capacity installed.
5. Number of Beneficiaries Expected to be Reached are project-specific and encompass individual households, businesses, communities, public facilities, institutions, utilities, residential, commercial and industrial customers, industrial enterprises, participating financial institutions (PFIs) and investors
6. CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Expected to be Reduced. This indicator measures the total climate co-benefit of projects over their lifetime, usually set at 20 years. This measure is calculated as part of the greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting of the project and can be found in appraisal and other

documents. While the lifetime of projects is often considered two decades, projects may use shorter or longer project lifetimes in their GHG accounting.

7. Projected Lifetime Energy and Fuel Savings. This indicator projects lifetime energy savings directly attributable to the project, converted to megawatt hour (MWh). The baseline value for this indicator should be zero. Include the projected savings for the lifetime of the intervention in the year it is completed; for a series of small sub-projects financed through the overall intervention, lifetime savings should be recorded at the time of the completion of the sub-project. Fuel savings indicator projects lifetime fuel use that is avoided by energy efficiency measures. Only report directly avoided fuel savings attributable to the intervention. Include the estimated savings for the lifetime of the intervention in the year it is completed; for a series of small sub-projects financed through the overall intervention, lifetime savings should be recorded at the time of the completion of the sub-project. The baseline value for this indicator should be zero.

#### *Other Considerations*

8. Attribution. The indicators considered directly attributable to the WB project or resulting from the intervention are only those that take place within the physical boundary of the project investment, not upstream or multiplier effects. Adjustments based on rebound effects may be included, if the latter is estimated.

9. The tables report Project Results Indicators, as relevant to ESMAP objectives. These impact indicators were calculated based on the target results of World Bank projects that were approved for the respective FY. Actual results will be reported once the project is closed, in the Implementation and Completion Report (ICR).

10. Global Practices and Strategy and operations teams are responsible for ensuring that relevant Result Indicators are used in the results frameworks during preparation and reported in the Implementation Status Reports (ISRs) throughout the life of all operations.