IRENA
International Renewable Energy Agency

30 September 2025

Thirtieth meeting of the Council
Abu Dhabi, 30-31 October 2025

Annual Report of the Director-General on the Implementation of the Work Programme and Budget for 2024-2025

Executive Summary

IRENA has effectively executed its Work Programme and Budget 2024-2025, focusing on key activities to address knowledge gaps, inform global discourse, and drive investment towards a renewables-based energy system. IRENA's *Renewable Energy Statistics 2025* report confirms that renewable energy has become the primary driver of new power generation capacity. In 2024, a record 582 gigawatts (GW) of renewable capacity were added, bringing the global total to 4 443 GW. This expansion, led by solar and wind, accounted for 91.1% of all new power capacity added globally. Despite this significant progress, the regional distribution of these capacity additions reveals persistent disparities and the need for a substantial acceleration to achieve the global goal of tripling renewable power capacity by 2030. *Renewable Energy Statistics 2025* also shows that consistently since 2010, solar and wind energy have been driving the largest growth in renewable electricity, with wind reaching 2 304 TWh and solar 1 624 TWh. The *Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024* report underscores the economic viability of this transition. It reveals that 91% of newly commissioned utility-scale renewable capacity delivered electricity at a lower cost than the cheapest fossil fuel-based alternative, saving an estimated USD 467 billion in global fossil fuel spending in 2024. The 2025 edition of *Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report* underscores that, despite incremental advances, the global community is not on course to achieve the goal. The *Regional energy transition outlook: European Union* report shows that the bloc is actively leading the global energy transition by implementing ambitious climate targets and key policies to enhance energy security, reduce dependency on fossil fuel imports, and maintain economic competitiveness.

To translate global commitments into tangible action, IRENA has focused on strategic initiatives at the regional and country levels. The Agency's analysis emphasises that the G20 and an additional 15 "G20+" countries must more than double their annual renewable capacity additions to meet the 2030 tripling target. A key initiative is the Global Coalition for Energy Planning (GCEP), for which IRENA serves as the Secretariat. The inaugural GCEP Summit in June 2025 in Rio successfully positioned the coalition as a platform for bridging the gap between long-term energy planning and investment mobilisation. IRENA continues to provide targeted support to vulnerable regions through initiatives like the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Lighthouses Initiative and IOREC.

IRENA's 2025 Innovation Day and Innovation Week events served as vital fora for exploring the transformative potential of digitalisation, AI, and other innovative solutions in enhancing grid efficiency and resilience. In the rapidly developing field of green hydrogen, IRENA's regional reports on Central Asia, the South Caucasus and North Africa have provided comprehensive assessments of the potential of these regions to become global hubs for production.

IRENA has also strengthened its collaboration with organisations, academia and the private sector to advance the energy transition. The 15th session of the IRENA Assembly convened under the theme "Accelerating the Renewable Energy Transition" took stock of progress and formulated concrete actions to accelerate the worldwide transition. Several ministerial and high-level dialogues addressed critical issues, such as scaling up finance and trade, energy transition pathways in emerging economies, technologies, climate, the specific priorities of SIDS, African and Mediterranean countries, partnerships in Central Asia and Africa, youth and women, *etc.*

The Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa (APRA) has expanded to 10 member countries, with Djibouti, Mozambique and Uganda recently joining. IRENA's new Accelerated Partnership for Renewable Energy in Central Asia (APRECA) aims to accelerate investments and regional cooperation for renewable energy in Central Asia. The SIDS Decarbonisation Forum was held in February to help SIDS address climate change and reduce their reliance on fossil fuels. The Agency's report, *A just energy transition for communities: Large-scale wind and solar projects in Sub-Saharan Africa*, highlights the socio-economic benefits of large-scale renewable energy projects in the region.

IRENA is actively helping 102 countries strengthen their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The *2023 Year in Review: Climate-driven Global Renewable Energy Potential Resources and Energy Demand* report highlights the critical link between climate change and renewable energy. The report, *Renewable energy in climate change adaptation: Metrics and risk assessment framework* highlights the role of renewables in climate change adaptation, noting a significant gap in adaptation financing.

CIP has successfully supported 121 projects through bespoke technical assistance and tailored advisory support. Geographically, the pipeline spans 41 projects in Africa, 30 in Asia, 2 in Europe, 41 in Latin America and the Caribbean, one in North America, five in Oceania and one in the Middle East. Since its launch at COP27, ETAF's call for project submissions has attracted 105 project proposals to date. The project documents uploaded on the platform have a potential capacity of 16 GW. Thus far, 59 projects submitted (56% of the portfolio) are from countries in Africa. Currently, 26 proposals have been recommended to the Platform partners that fulfil the requirements in four assessed dimensions: energy transition potential, implementation readiness, developer track record, and commercial viability.

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IRENA AT A GLANCE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Francesco La Camera has been Director-General since 4 April 2019

DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Gauri Singh has been Deputy Director-General since 8 January 2020

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT

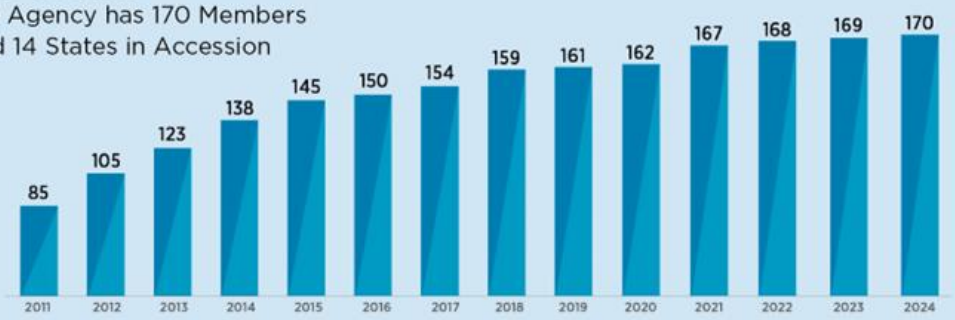
2011

OFFICES

In addition to its Headquarters in Abu Dhabi, IRENA has an office in Bonn, and a UN liaison office in New York

IRENA MEMBERSHIP

As of 31 March, the Agency has 170 Members and 14 States in Accession



15TH ASSEMBLY BUREAU

President: Slovenia

Vice-Presidents:

- Costa Rica
- Namibia
- Türkiye
- United Arab Emirates

COUNCIL

21 Members

29th Council
Chair: Costa Rica
Vice-Chair: Cyprus

30th Council
Chair: Costa Rica
Vice-Chair: Cyprus

2 Committees

Administration & Finance
Chair: Tonga
Vice-Chair: UAE

Programme & Strategy
Chair: El Salvador
Vice-Chair: USA

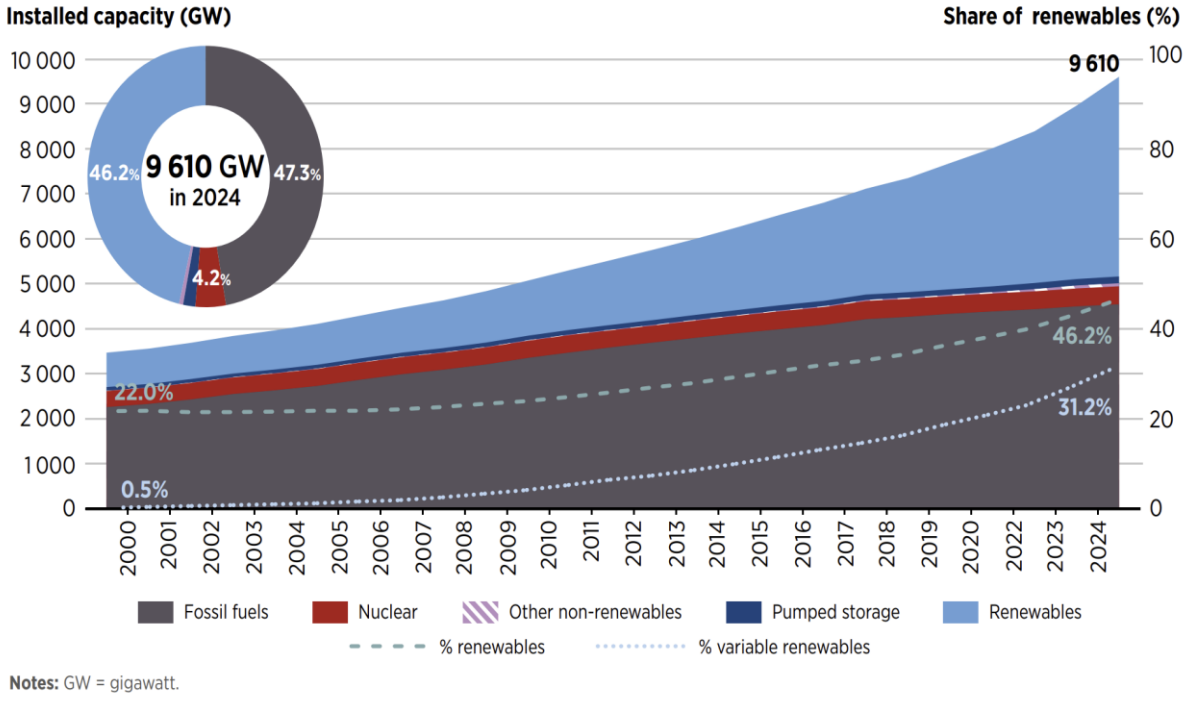
IRENA
International Renewable Energy Agency

Advancing efforts to achieve a net-zero future for all

The current Work Programme and Budget for 2024-2025 will soon come to its conclusion. The activities of the current programmatic cycle were carefully selected and streamlined to fill knowledge gaps, inform and shape the global energy discourse and help drive policy action and investment at scale toward renewables-based energy systems worldwide. This report presents the Agency's programmatic activities undertaken since January 2025.

IRENA's **Renewable capacity statistics 2025**[1] report provides compelling evidence that renewable energy sources have firmly established themselves as the primary driver of new power generation capacity growth. This positive momentum was sustained throughout 2024, with the addition of 582 gigawatts (GW) of capacity, marking a significant 15.1% increase in total renewable capacity, which reached 4 443 GW. Solar energy constituted the largest share of this global expansion, with an installed capacity of 1 866 GW. Renewable hydropower and wind energy also accounted for substantial shares, with capacities of 1 277 GW and 1 133 GW, respectively (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Renewable power capacity growth (GW)



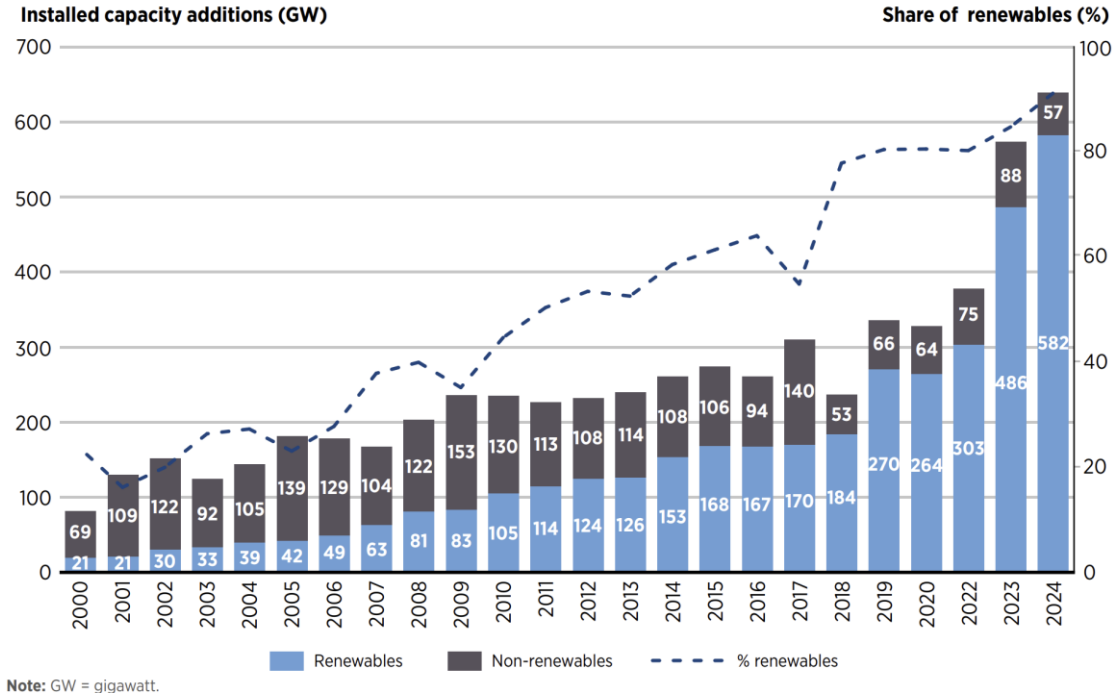
Notes: GW = gigawatt.

Source: IRENA, *Renewable capacity statistics 2025*.

[1] Available here. Revised numbers here.

In 2024, renewable power capacity saw significant growth, remaining well above long-term trends, with a notable expansion in China and the United States. This growth contributed to renewables accounting for 91.1% of all new power capacity added globally, up from 85.8% in 2023. As a result, the overall share of renewable energy in total installed power capacity reached 46.2% (Figure 2). While this progress is promising, a substantial effort is still needed to achieve the global goal of tripling renewable power capacity by 2030.

Figure 2: Renewable share of annual power capacity expansion



Source: IRENA, *Renewable capacity statistics 2025*.

Analysis of the regional distribution of these capacity additions reveals persistent disparities. Asia continued to lead this expansion, adding 413.2 GW in 2024, representing 71% of global capacity additions. The region now hosts 2 382 GW of renewable capacity, accounting for 53.6% of the global total. Europe and North America also registered significant growth, with capacity increases of 71.9 GW and 45.5 GW, respectively. Oceania experienced an expansion of 8.7 GW, 13.3% higher than in 2023, primarily driven by capacity additions in Australia. South America maintained its upward trajectory, expanding by 22.4 GW, which is 7.8% higher than in 2022. The Middle East added 4 GW of new capacity in 2024.

IRENA's latest edition of the **Renewable Energy Statistics 2025**[2] report provides the latest detailed national and global data on renewable energy production, trade, and consumption, highlighting evolving trends across sectors and regions.

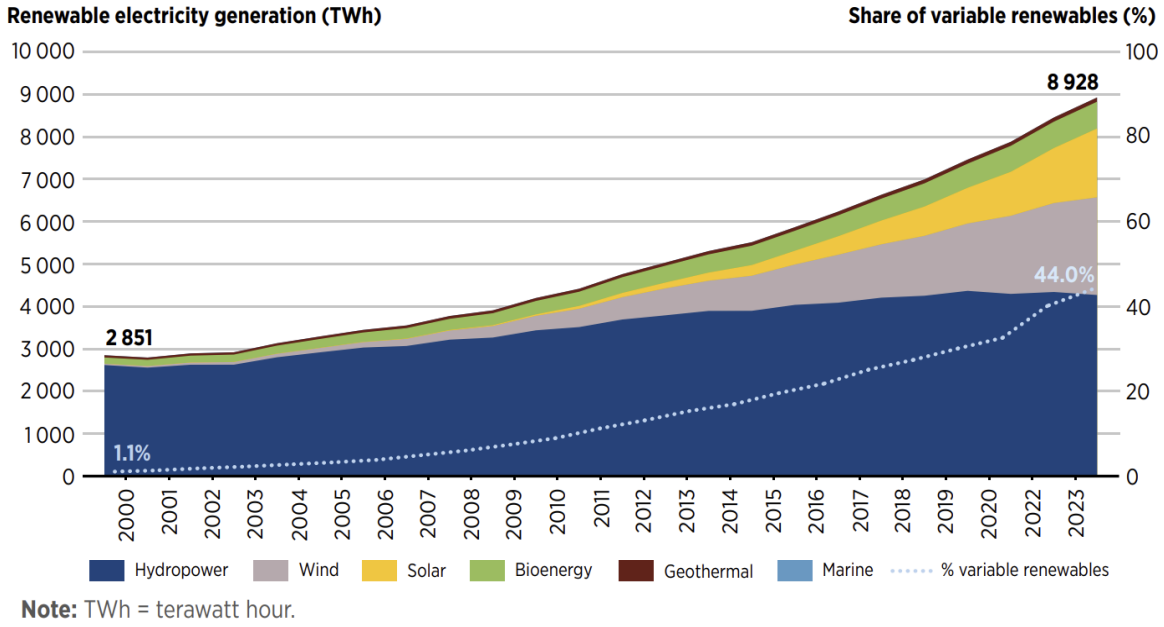
In 2023, electricity generated from renewables reached 8 928 TWh worldwide, accounting for 29.9% and registering a 5.6 % increase from the previous year. In 2023, renewable hydropower remained the largest source of renewable electricity, generating 4 270 TWh, but reported a decrease of 72 TWh (-1.6%) from

[2] Available here.

2022 levels Consistently since 2010, solar and wind energy are the two renewable energy sources driving the largest growth in renewable electricity, with wind reaching 2 304 TWh and solar 1 624 TWh, and a respective increase of 9.8% and 25.2% since 2022. They were followed by bioenergy, producing 632 TWh; geothermal, contributing 98 TWh and marine energy, producing 1 TWh (Figure 3).

Asia continues to dominate in absolute terms of renewable electricity generation, generating 4 008 TWh in 2023. Europe produced 1 626 TWh, up by 11.4% and driven by increases in hydropower, solar and wind, which offset declines in bioenergy, geothermal and marine energy. North America generated 1 452 TWh – a 2.9% decrease from 2022 – and South America generated 1 009 TWh, showing a 6.0% increase from 2022 due to an increase across all technologies. Eurasia produced 369 TWh, growing by 1.8% year-on-year, with solar and wind making up for continuous declines in hydropower generation. Africa generated 216 TWh, showing an increase of 4.5% across all sources. Oceania generated 134 TWh – a robust 18.8% increase. The Middle East followed with 62 TWh, representing a substantial growth of 35%. Lastly, Central America and the Caribbean generated 52 TWh – a decrease of 8.0%.

Figure 3: Cumulative renewable electricity generation, 2000 to 2023



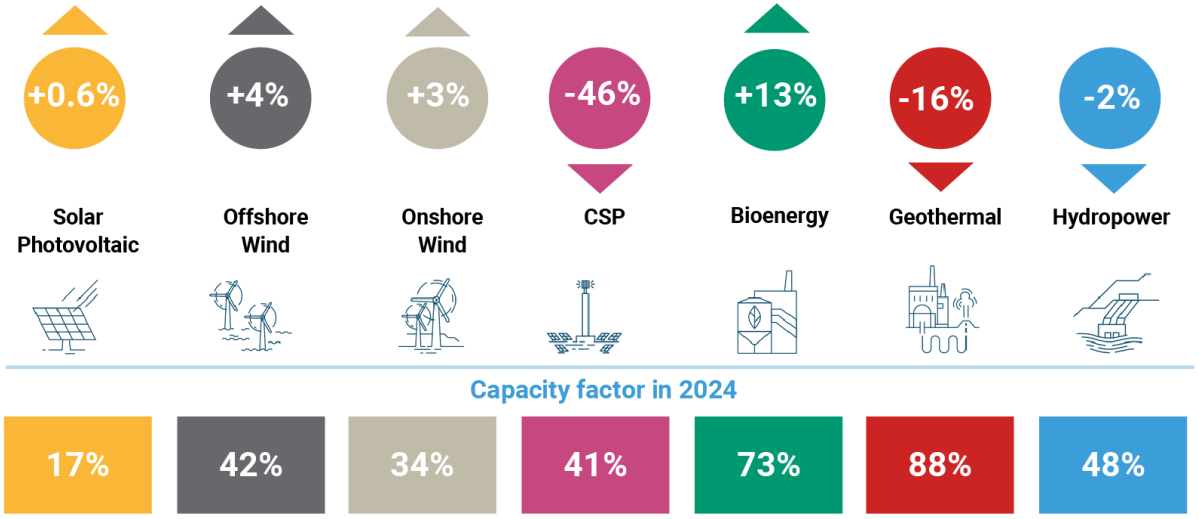
Note: TWh = terawatt hour.

Source: IRENA, *Renewable energy statistics 2025.*

Building on this statistical foundation, **Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024** provides a critical analysis of cost trends by technology and region, offering a data-driven perspective on the economic competitiveness of renewables across global markets. The report reaffirms the economic case for renewables, noting that 91% of newly commissioned utility-scale renewable capacity delivered electricity at a lower cost than the cheapest fossil fuel-based alternative. In 2024 alone, this cost advantage helped avoid an estimated USD 467 billion in fossil fuel spending globally, underscoring renewables' growing role in enhancing energy security, economic resilience, and affordability. While total installed costs for most renewable technologies declined by over 10% compared to 2023, notable exceptions included offshore wind, where costs remained stable, and bioenergy, which saw a 16% increase. Despite these broad cost reductions, a mix of factors—such as financing conditions, capacity factors, and market dynamics—led to a slight increase in the levelised cost of electricity (LCOE) for several technologies: solar PV rose by 0.6%, onshore wind by 3%, offshore wind by 4%, and bioenergy by 13%. In contrast, the LCOE declined sharply for concentrated solar power (CSP) by 46%, geothermal by 16%, and hydropower by 2%, reflecting both technological improvements and project-level efficiencies (Figure 4).

At a special address entitled "A moment of Opportunity: Supercharging the New Energy Era"[3] delivered on 22 July, António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General, highlighted the potential of renewable energy to address the climate crisis and provide economic benefits worldwide. He emphasised that fossil fuels are "running out of road," citing the IRENA report as further evidence that solar and wind are not just cleaner, but decisively more affordable. He also urged policy makers and industry leaders to redouble their efforts on the clean energy transition to secure a more sustainable and economically sound future.

Figure 4: Global weighted average costs of electricity from newly commissioned utility-scale renewable power technologies in 2024

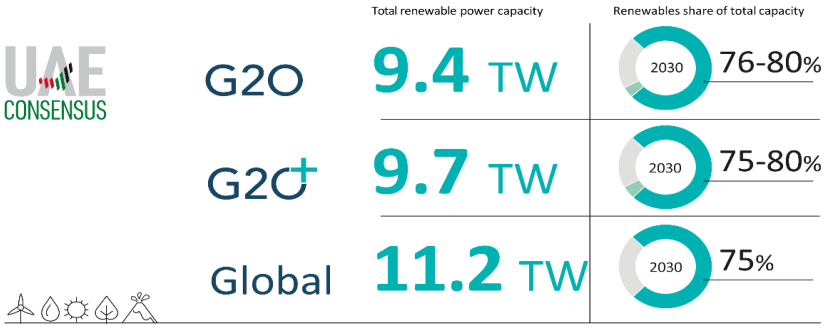


Source: IRENA, *Renewable power generation costs in 2024*, 2025

[33] More information available here.

To achieve the global goal of tripling renewable power capacity by 2030, the world's largest emitters of CO_2 emissions in the countries of the Group of 20 (G20) and beyond would need to more than double their annually added installed renewable capacity by 2030. Unveiled at the **Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue (BETD**) on 18 March, IRENA's latest data collection and policy recommendations provide a crucial lens to examine key performance indicators for the 2030 milestone. These insights provide a rigorous assessment of progress toward 1.5°C-aligned transition pathways within the G20, a group of nations of paramount importance given that they account for 80% of global energy consumption and contribute to over 80% of global energy-related CO_2 emissions. This analysis underscores the G20's pivotal role in determining the success or failure of global climate efforts (Figure 5). The dataset presented also assesses the deployment of renewable power capacities and the gap to reach the global tripling target in 15 additional countries from Asia and Central America. These 'G20+' countries would have to provide as much as 80% of the total installed renewable power capacity by 2030.[4]

Figure 5: Total power capacity in G20, G20+ and globally in 2024 compared to 2030 targets



[4] Additional countries included in the G20+ analysis are Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Singapore, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Belize. G20 data does not include the African Union.

The 2025 BETD provided a platform for engaging with Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa (APRA) countries,[5] partners and the private sector to drive private capital and risk mitigation instruments thereby accelerating the green energy transition in APRA countries. A technical-level workshop on **Enabling Africa's energy transition through public commitment and private investment** was held on the sidelines of the German-African Energy Forum on 17 March, featuring a presentation of APRA country priority projects showcased at the 1st APRA Investment Forum and discussions on current bottlenecks and possible solutions for investments in renewables projects in APRA countries. The workshop gathered representatives from the African, German and international private sectors interested in or active in APRA countries who provided their perspectives on opportunities in their respective markets. The workshop helped to reinforce the foundations for strong collaboration between APRA countries and the private sector in light of the investment opportunities available.

The workshop was followed by a **High-level Roundtable on Accelerating the energy transition and de-risking investments - APRA and the GGG** organised on 18 March. The roundtable, which featured high-level representation from APRA countries and partners, private financial institutions and multilateral development banks, focused on the potential to unlock investments in the energy transition in Africa, given the current challenges of the energy transition on the continent, notably the high cost of capital. The session addressed means to mobilise and leverage private capital through blended finance, public finance by multilateral development banks, and risk mitigation instruments. Discussions also focused on experiences with de-risking strategies and instruments in APRA partner countries, with a special emphasis on green guarantees and the role of the Green Guarantee Group.

At its core, APRA is guided by the leadership and vision of African nations, built on country-driven priorities, national consensus, and partner support, with tailored action plans aligning international cooperation to each country's unique energy transition needs. APRA successfully conducted a national consultation workshop in Djibouti from 5–9 May 2025, led by H.E. Yonis Ali Guedi, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, with the participation of APRA partners and stakeholders. Discussions underscored Djibouti's ambition for 100% renewable power by 2035 and net zero by 2050 and set the foundation for a tailored national Action Plan. The consultation identified heavy reliance on imports, financing barriers, regulatory gaps, outdated grid infrastructure, and limited private sector engagement as key challenges to achieving Djibouti's ambitions. To address these, the Action Plan focuses on mobilising finance and strengthening regulatory capacity, upgrading grid infrastructure and energy efficiency, enabling private sector participation through PPPs and prosumer schemes, and expanding energy access with innovative solutions such as solar pumping, desalination, and mini grids, all underpinned by capacity building and

[5] APRA Members include Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe. More information available here. Please note that Uganda joined in June.

knowledge exchange and tailored assistance. Mozambique's consultation was held from 15–18 September 2025 under the leadership of H.E. Estevão Tomás Rafael Pale, Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy. The workshop gathered national and international stakeholders to define Mozambique's energy transition priorities and inform the development of its Action Plan, opening pathways for targeted APRA and partner support.

On the sidelines of BETD, IRENA and the Government of Germany, in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), held the **Enhancing Mediterranean Energy Cooperation for a Secure and Sustainable Future - Strengthening Energy Security through Renewable Energy Integration, Green Hydrogen Development, and Clean Tech Manufacturing** event. The event aimed to advance collaboration on renewable energy and green hydrogen across the Mediterranean, focusing on regulatory cooperation, cross-border energy infrastructure and investment mobilisation. Discussions highlighted the significance of regulatory harmonisation for energy integration, the evolving role of energy interconnections as future energy corridors, and the need to scale up investment tenfold, among other key points.

Serving as a flagship component of Climate Week NYC and the high-level opening of the Global Renewables Summit, the **High-Level Session on Renewable Energy Abundance**[6] was held on 22 September in New York, United States of America. The session - strategically held two days prior to the United Nations Climate Summit, where numerous countries would disclose their updated NDCs - successfully convened a distinguished cohort of government leaders, private sector executives, and influential figures from civil society financing. Keynote speakers included the President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen, alongside leaders such as the Hon. Prime Minister Philip Davis of the Bahamas; Minister for Climate Change and Energy Chris Bowen of Australia; Brazil's COP30 President-Designate André do Lago; Director-General of IRENA Francesco La Camera, among others. The event highlighted the participants' unified resolve to expedite the implementation of net-zero infrastructure, which could have a profound impact on economic and social frameworks. The leaders concluded that renewables and electrification are transforming the global economy from one of constraint to one of possibility, becoming the foundation for a future where security, affordability, and sustainability drive prosperity and competitiveness.

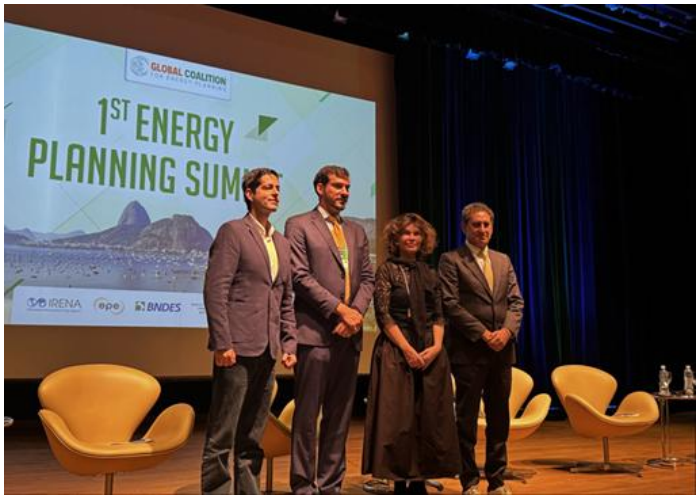
[6] More information available here.

The acceleration of the energy transition depends on a strong institutional framework and transparent planning. These elements help countries create effective investment strategies, manage risks, build investor confidence, and attract private capital. Additionally, aligning climate and energy planning boosts strategy credibility, essential for accessing climate finance. During the G20 Energy Transition Working Group discussions in 2024, the G20 Brazilian Presidency spearheaded the establishment of the **Global Coalition for Energy Planning (GCEP).** The establishment of GCEP was announced by the G20 Energy Transitions Ministerial Meeting in Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, in October 2024. The initiative aims to enhance national planning efforts globally by fostering international collaboration, building institutional capacity, and facilitating knowledge exchange. On 11 January 2025, H.E. Alexandre Silveira De Oliveira, Minister of Mines and Energy of Brazil invited IRENA to serve as the Secretariat of the GCEP.

The 1st Energy Planning Summit of the GCEP[7] took place from 3 to 4 June 2025 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Summit successfully positioned GCEP as the premier global platform dedicated to bridging the critical gap between long-term energy planning and investment mobilisation. Guided by five core principles: promoting transparent energy planning, facilitating knowledge exchange, catalysing investments, encouraging national ownership and leveraging existing partnerships, the Summit advanced dialogue between stakeholders, showcased finance mechanisms, and served to present institutional models that convert long-term scenarios into bankable pipelines.

The Summit underscored a principle of inclusive and open participation, establishing a window of opportunity for countries to join the Coalition in the period between the inaugural Summit in Rio de Janeiro and the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) in Belém. This timeline provides a strategic pathway for engagement, culminating in the formal announcement of GCEP's founding membership at COP30. To ensure the momentum generated in Rio is sustained and amplified on the road to Belém, the Coalition has defined a clear set of immediate actions. These include conducting comprehensive post-Summit debriefings with partners, initiating a global membership drive to broaden participation, and preparing for a high-level showcase of the Coalition's vision and workplan at COP30. This structured approach is designed to solidify GCEP's role as a key implementation vehicle for accelerating the global energy transition.

[7] More information available here.

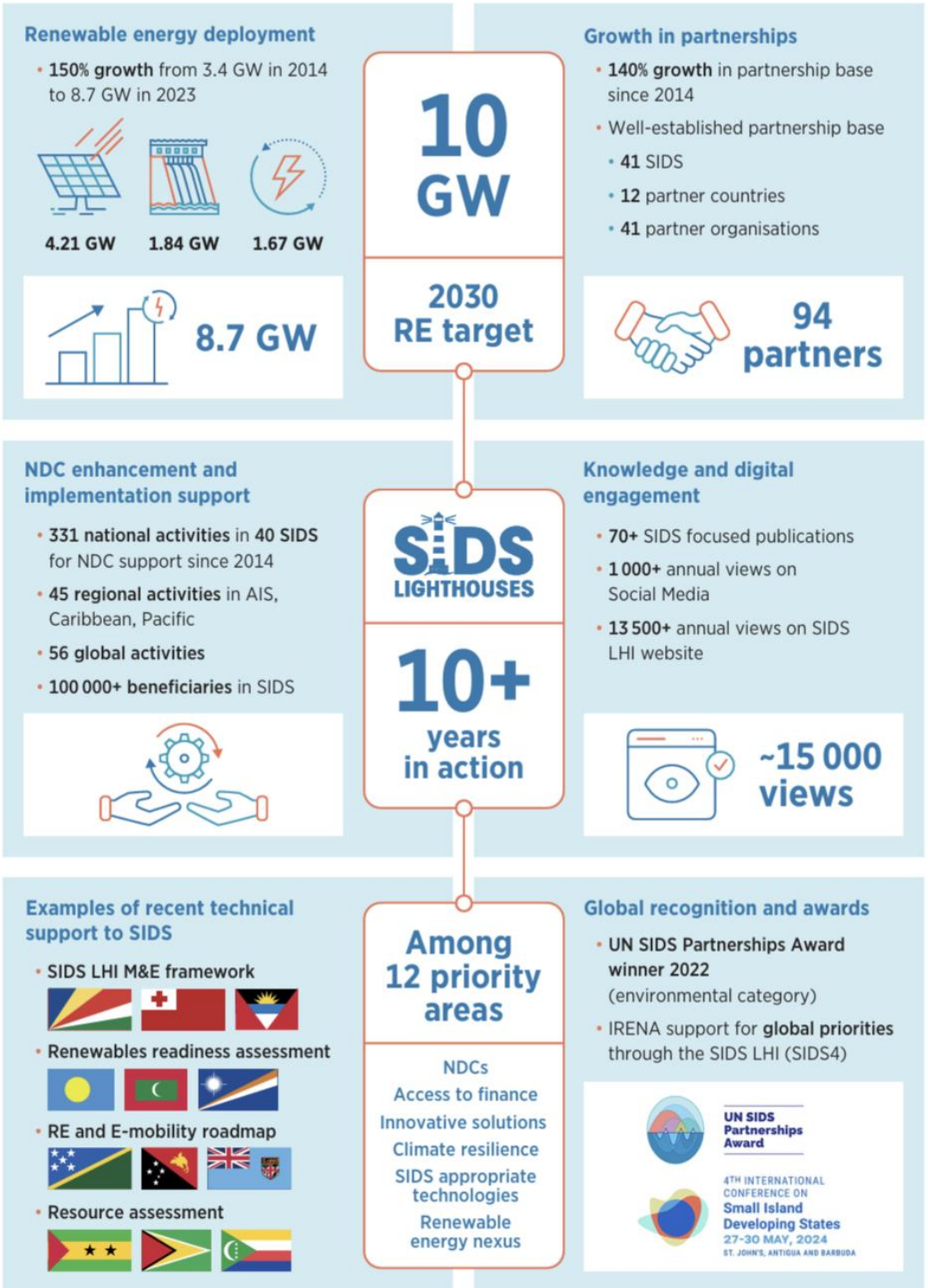


To implement the principles of GCEP on the ground, IRENA continues its extensive range of energy planning capacity-building programmes to support Members in improving their long-term energy planning and modelling. In cooperation with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Senegal Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, IRENA is in the second year of implementation of the Masterplan Development Support Programme. The programme has thus far provided over 350 hours of in-depth training on long-term power and energy sector planning and modelling to 20 experts across all official planning institutions. As a result, the first official cross-divisional energy modelling team was created in Senegal. The team has already developed 12 scenarios, which are being used as a key reference for Senegal's EUR 2.5 billion JETP investment plan. A similar programme is underway in Rwanda, in cooperation with the Danish Energy Agency. These national impacts are scaled up by IRENA-led regional and continental capacity building programmes in Africa, like the Continental Power System Masterplan Programme, which is providing the basis of the Ten-Year Infrastructure Investment Plan, one of the key outcomes of the South African G20 Presidency.

The relentless process of climate change, manifested in increasingly devastating natural disasters, the encroaching threat of sea-level rise and the inherent limitations of national resources, creates a challenging environment for most countries – especially Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Compounding these issues is SIDS' persistent reliance on fossil fuels, a dependence that exposes them to the volatility of fluctuating costs and geopolitical instability. These multifaceted challenges continue to impede SIDS' progress towards achieving their ambitious climate and renewable energy goals, underscoring the urgent need for enhanced international support and tailored solutions. Despite formidable obstacles, these countries demonstrate remarkable resilience in their quest for a sustainable future. The 2025 edition of the annual report of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Lighthouses Initiative, entitled **SIDS Lighthouses Initiative: Progress and way forward[8],** provides an overview of the progress achieved by SIDS in their energy transitions during 2023-2024. Figure 6 provides an overview of the status of the energy transition in SIDS and associated efforts to promote a net-zero future.

[8] Available here.

Figure 6: Overview of efforts to advance the energy transition in SIDS

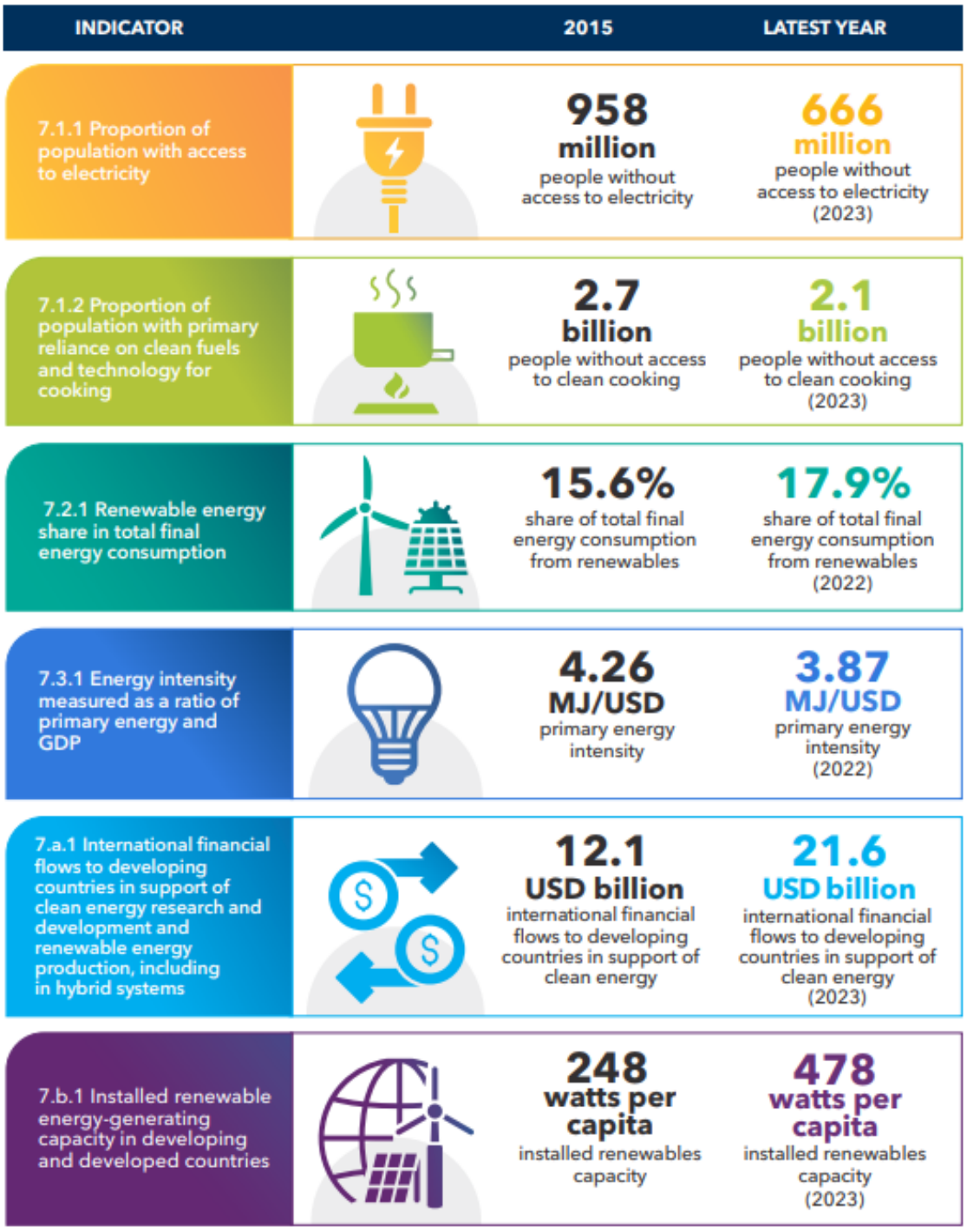


Source: IRENA, *SIDS Lighthouses Initiative: Progress and way forward*, 2024.

The 2025 edition of the **Tracking SDG7: Energy Progress Report**[9] underscores that, despite incremental advances, the global community is not on course to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy by 2030. As of 2023, 92% of the global population had access to electricity, up from 91% the previous year. Yet 666 million people, predominantly in Sub-Saharan Africa, remain unelectrified, with rural and marginalised populations disproportionately affected. Access to clean cooking continues to lag alarmingly, with 2.1 billion people still reliant on polluting fuels, which threaten health, gender equity, and environmental sustainability. The share of renewables in total final energy consumption reached only 17.9%. While renewable electricity deployment has accelerated—reaching a record-high per capita capacity, progress in the heating and transport sectors remains negligible. International public financial flows for clean energy in developing countries reached USD 21.6 billion in 2023, recovering modestly but remaining concentrated among a few recipients, and were insufficient to meet the needs of the least developed countries (Figure 7). To realise SDG7, the report calls for urgent and coordinated action across governments, development partners, and the private sector to scale up decentralised renewable energy solutions, catalyse clean cooking transitions, dramatically improve energy efficiency, and mobilise significantly more inclusive and grant-based finance.

Figure 7: Primary indicators of global progress towards SDG7

[9] Available here. The report is jointly produced by IRENA in collaboration with the International Energy Agency (IEA), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO).



Source: IRENA, *Tracking SDG7: The energy progress report* 2025, 2025.

The 6th edition of IRENA's flagship **International Off-Grid Renewable Energy Conference and Exhibition (IOREC)**[10] took place in Gaborone, Botswana, from 24 to 28 February as part of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Sustainable Energy Week. The event was hosted by the Government of Botswana and organised by IRENA with the support of the SADC Secretariat and SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE). IOREC brought together approximately 500 participants, representing government officials, development partners, experts and practitioners from different regions of the world, to discuss how off-grid renewables can help achieve UN Sustainable Development Goal 7, while supporting other sustainable development and climate goals. This edition was themed 'Translating commitments to actions: Off-grid renewables for socio-economic development and climate action' and explored enabling policies, financing schemes, innovative business models and technology applications for scaling up off-grid renewable energy. Emphasis was placed on the nexus between energy access and other key development priorities such as agriculture, food, and health services. The conference agenda also included a demonstration trip to off-grid renewable energy sites in Botswana.

[10] More information here.

The 26th of January commemorated the second **International Day of Clean Energy,**[11] a pivotal occasion to champion universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy. This date, also marking the anniversary of IRENA's founding in 2009, serves to underscore the Agency's pioneering role in accelerating the global shift toward renewable energy-centric systems. In anticipation of this landmark day, the United Nations and the UN energy family convened a special event dedicated to expediting progress in achieving universal energy access. H.E. Philemon Yang, President of the United Nations General Assembly, delivered a call for bold action to end poverty, tackle climate change and create a safer, just and prosperous world for all. Meanwhile, in their video remarks, Qu Dongyu, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, Damilola Ogunbiyi, CEO and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All, Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and Tatiana Molcean, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, underscored the importance of clean energy as a driver of development, economic prosperity and green industrialisation. In his video message, Francesco La Camera, IRENA Director-General, stressed the key role of off-grid renewable energy solutions as one of the means to address the existing energy access gap and empower rural areas.

On 22 July 2025, the United Nations Secretary-General delivered a special address on why the transition to renewable energy is inevitable and beneficial for people, planet and economies. Underlining the importance of seizing this moment of opportunity, the Secretary-General presented the special technical report, "Seizing the moment of opportunity: supercharging the new energy era of renewables, efficiency, and electrification". The report provides a high-level synthesis of the state of play of — and the economic imperative and opportunity for — accelerating the transition away from fossil fuels to clean energy, with a particular focus on the roles of renewables, electrification, and energy efficiency. IRENA was a key contributor to the report prepared by the UN Secretary-General's Climate Action Team with the support of UN specialised agencies, funds and programmes as well as other leading international institutions.

[11] More information here.

Driving innovation and technological solutions

Five years ago, IRENA established the **Innovation Day,** a one-day meeting held annually in various regions worldwide with the aim of showcasing emerging innovations and informing and inspiring the broader and faster adoption of innovative solutions that can help deliver a renewable future. Building on a series of Innovation Days in Uruguay, Thailand, Türkiye and Canada, and following discussions at the fourth IRENA Innovation Week 2024, the fifth IRENA Innovation Day on Digitalisation and Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the Energy Transition was held in Abu Dhabi on 14 January. The occasion brought together a diverse mix of policy makers and innovators from the region and beyond, offering the opportunity to showcase successes, highlight challenges, learn from each other's experiences, and explore how innovative solutions can help meet country and regional needs. This event explored the transformative potential of digitalisation – specifically AI, the Internet of Things (IoT), Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), and Digital Twins – in accelerating the energy transition. These technologies promise to enhance grid efficiency and resilience through seamless device connectivity, data aggregation, and real-time management. However, the realisation of this potential is uneven, with emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) facing limitations in data collection, a critical prerequisite for effective digital solutions. Moreover, the inherent biases of AI algorithms, often trained on data from advanced markets, pose a significant challenge. The event featured a panel on exploring digital applications that support the goal of tripling renewables, and another on addressing the unique challenges and opportunities for building sustainable and resilient off-grid communities.

The Innovation Week is an IRENA biennial flagship event that brings together a broad range of leaders, experts, industry representatives, academia, youth and policy makers to discuss cutting-edge innovations to accelerate the global energy transition. Built upon previous editions in 2020, 2023, 2016 and 2018, the **IRENA Innovation Week 2025**,[12] themed "Renewables and Digitalisation for a Sustainable Energy Future," served as a pivotal forum emphasising how innovation catalyses the tripling of renewables for sustainable growth. It explored two pivotal tracks, namely Innovation in Infrastructure for Tripling Renewables: Focusing on closing the infrastructure gaps, leveraging digitalisation, and securing supply chains to scale renewable energy deployment worldwide; and Renewable-Based Solutions for Sustainable Development: Showcasing innovations for resilient power systems, productive uses of energy and local value creation, energy communities and bioenergy's role in sustainable economic growth aligned with country priorities. The event consisted of 18 sessions, featuring 100 speakers and 300 participants from 60 countries. The five key takeaways that emanated from the rich discussions are that Innovation in the energy transition must be approached from a systemic perspective, there can be no digitalisation without energy and no energy without digitalisation, people and communities must be in the center of the energy transition, local value chain development is a priority for the Global South, and that energy is a catalyst for inclusive growth and economic development.

[12] More information available here.

In May 2025, IRENA launched the **Green hydrogen for industrial decarbonisation: Central Asia and the South Caucasus**[13] report in a webinar that gathered regional green hydrogen stakeholders, including experts from ministries, financial institutions and academia. In Central Asia and the South Caucasus, green hydrogen is poised to be a powerful catalyst for a cleaner energy future. It can help these regions decarbonise industries that are difficult to abate, spur industrial innovation, strengthen their energy security, and build a more diverse and resilient economy. This report assesses drivers and barriers for green hydrogen development across Central Asia and the South Caucasus, offering region-specific recommendations to advance deployment.

IRENA's report on **Enabling Green Hydrogen in North Africa**[14] highlights the region's immense potential to become a global hub for green hydrogen production, underpinned by world-class solar and wind resources, geographic proximity to Europe, and emerging political will across countries such as Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, and Libya. The report emphasises that green hydrogen can serve as a catalyst for sustainable industrialisation, low-carbon economic growth, and regional energy integration, supporting both SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 13 (climate action). However, realising this vision requires overcoming structural challenges, including significant infrastructure needs, water constraints, limited domestic demand, and underdeveloped regulatory and financing frameworks. The report calls for strengthened international cooperation, inclusive investment frameworks, targeted capacity-building, and the establishment of enabling policy environments to unlock bankable projects, attract climate-aligned capital, and ensure that green hydrogen development contributes to inclusive growth, the principles of a just transition, and long-term resilience across the region.

IRENA's **Planning and prospects for renewable power: Central Africa**[15] report builds on previous editions of the series and explores the power sector landscape of Central Africa, providing analysis of potential scenarios for long-term development of the sector in the region. From 2020 to 2023, in collaboration with the Central African Power Pool (CAPP), IRENA delivered the Regional Africa Modelling Analysis and Planning Support Programme for Central Africa, which provided targeted training and facilitated the development of national and regional generation capacity expansion scenarios to enhance energy planning processes. This report presents the findings of the comprehensive regional analysis of potential long-term power sector development scenarios. The regional power sector is characterised by the expectation that electricity demand may expand significantly from a very low baseline, that hydropower dominates existing and planned regional power supply, and that there is significant ambition to develop cross-border trade beyond its current, limited scope.

Ensuring the resilience and sustainability of supply chains is vital for advancing green energy, mobility transitions and digitalisation. In partnership with Germany and RFIS Potsdam, IRENA convened high-level expert panels on two key energy security topics from 14 to 16 February at the margins of the Munich Security Conference. The event on **From Mines to Markets: Mineral Supply Chains Amidst Geopolitical Competition and Economic Transition** addressed the challenges of balancing socio-economic and environmental priorities in developed and developing countries. It also explored strategies for future-proofing mineral supply chains against geopolitical shocks and strategies to diversify sources and foster collaborative governance, partnerships, and alliances to secure sustainable supply chains. The event on **Net Zero for Global Security? Navigating the Geopolitical Impacts of the Energy Transition and the Emergence of Global Hydrogen Trade** explored ways to manage the challenges of an increasingly securitised clean transition while further enhancing climate ambition. Discussions focused on avenues for countries to balance economic cooperation, competition, and energy security while investing

[13] Available here.
[14] Available here.
[15] Available here.

in climate-friendly technologies to reap the benefits of the energy transition in terms of sustainable development, peace and stability.

Launched at COP28, the **Empowering Lives and Livelihoods – Renewables for Climate Action (L&)**[16] initiative promotes improved productivity and reinforces resilience in the agriculture and health sectors through renewable energy. In the context of the L&L initiative, IRENA has been conducting in-depth assessments and ecosystem mapping to enable programmatic development of targeted interventions in agri-food and health. In 2025, IRENA continued to forge partnership; its MoU with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) was renewed in January 2025 to advance renewable energy solutions in agrifood systems and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. In June 2025, an MoU was also signed with the Global Off-Grid Lighting Association (GOGLA) and IRENA is one of the champion partners of their Agri-Energy Coalition. In the health sector, IRENA is a part of the Global Coalition on WASH, water and electricity for healthcare facilities, coordinated by WHO, UNICEF, and World Bank.

For accelerating the deployment of renewables in healthcare, IRENA developed assessments, in cooperation with the Governments and stakeholders of Mali,[17] Mozambique[18] and Zimbabwe[19], proposing tailored solar PV system designs and recommendations towards long-term operations, sustainability and to ensure the successful deployment of decentralised renewable energy (DRE) solutions. IRENA carries out country-level assessments of priority agri-food value chains and identifies suitable DRE solutions for each targeted agri-food value chain as well, by assessing the market potential for identified DRE solutions and providing tailored recommendations on priority actions (on policy, finance, demand- and supply-side) to overcome obstacles. In 2025, IRENA completed and published four country reports on DRE for agriculture, namely for Malawi,[20] Nepal,[21] the Republic of Guinea,[22] and Zimbabwe.[23] Furthermore, IRENA published in September a report that assessed the opportunities and barriers for deploying DRE solutions to power Mauritania's artisanal fishing value chain,[24] mapping out the most suitable DRE solutions for different segments of the fisheries value chain, using key financial metrics (net present value, internal rate of return) to assess their viability.

[16] More information available here.
[17] Available here.
[18] Available here.
[19] Available here.
[20] Available here.
[21] Available here.
[22] Available here.
[23] Available here.
[24] Available here.

Investments for a sustainable future

The acceleration of renewable energy deployment, a cornerstone of global sustainability efforts, is significantly bolstered through IRENA's strategic initiatives: the **Climate Investment Platform (CIP)**[25] and the **Energy Transition Accelerator Financing Platform (ETAF**)[26]. These platforms represent a substantial investment of IRENA's resources and expertise, reflecting the Agency's unwavering commitment to catalysing the energy transition. CIP functions as a dynamic facilitator, connecting project developers with a diverse network of investors and financiers. This vital linkage streamlines the investment process, mitigating risks and unlocking crucial capital for renewable energy projects worldwide. It represents a concerted effort to bridge the gap between ambition and implementation, ensuring that promising renewable energy initiatives receive the necessary financial backing to succeed.

Similarly, the ETAF serves as a powerful mechanism designed to address the unique financial challenges faced by developing economies in their pursuit of sustainable energy futures. Through innovative financing structures and targeted support, ETAF aims to de-risk investments and attract private sector participation, thereby accelerating the deployment of renewable energy technologies in regions where they are most critically needed. IRENA's dedication to these platforms underscores its recognition of the pivotal role that strategic financial interventions play in driving the global energy transition, ensuring that the path towards a sustainable future is not only envisioned but also realised.

CIP has successfully supported 121 projects through bespoke technical assistance and tailored advisory support. Geographically, the pipeline spans 41 projects in Africa, 30 in Asia, 2 in Europe, 41 in Latin America and the Caribbean, one in North America, five in Oceania and one in the Middle East. Of these, 86 projects have been featured at regional investment forums (Figure 8). Showcasing projects during these forums is a core part of the platform's approach and complements the advisory support provided. It offers project proponents a unique opportunity to present and pitch their projects directly to potential financiers, receive targeted feedback in real time, and refine their proposals to improve bankability. This direct engagement accelerates the matchmaking process and increases the likelihood of securing financing.

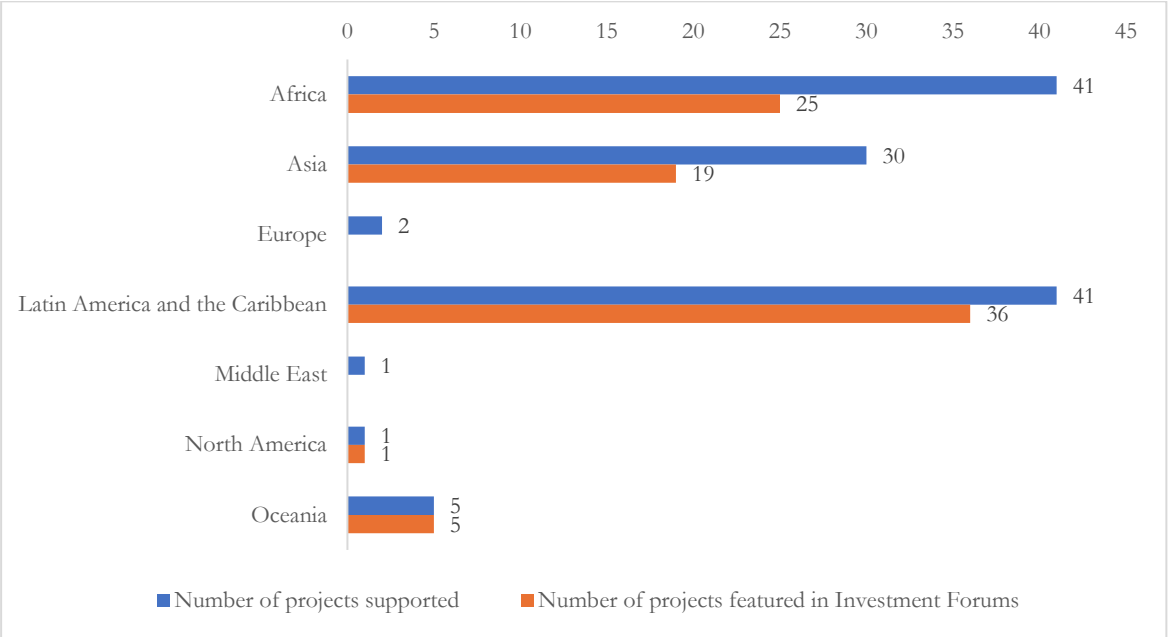
CIP's strategy is focused on capacity-building interventions and extending extensive technical assistance to projects. To that end, the Platform is actively seeking funding for project technical assistance and capacity-building interventions to be mobilised and deployed to eligible projects. Targeting USD 5 million in soft commitments pledged for finalising project development requirements among eligible energy transition projects.

To date, CIP's efforts have been focused on working closely with developers to advance project maturity. While achieving financial close is beyond the platform's direct control, the advisory support and visibility provided through its processes have, as a byproduct, contributed to several supported projects reaching this milestone. Notably, eight renewable energy projects—located in Sub-Saharan Africa (Benin, Nigeria, Zimbabwe), Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia), Southeast Europe (Albania) and the Caribbean (Dominica) —have successfully reached financial close. Together, these projects total 100 MW of installed capacity and have mobilised over USD 176 million in capital.

The **IRENA Investment Fora** are a crucial element in the Agency's strategy to support the mobilisation of investments in energy transitions by bringing together decision makers from the public and private sectors, including the financial community, development partners and other relevant stakeholders, to drive energy transition investments. Selected projects are showcased for matchmaking with financial institutions participating in the Fora, aiming to establish an engagement that could lead to a financial investment in the project(s). The CIP is the primary channel through which projects are sourced and supported, with the preparation of documentation and, where applicable, technical assistance for presentation to investors.

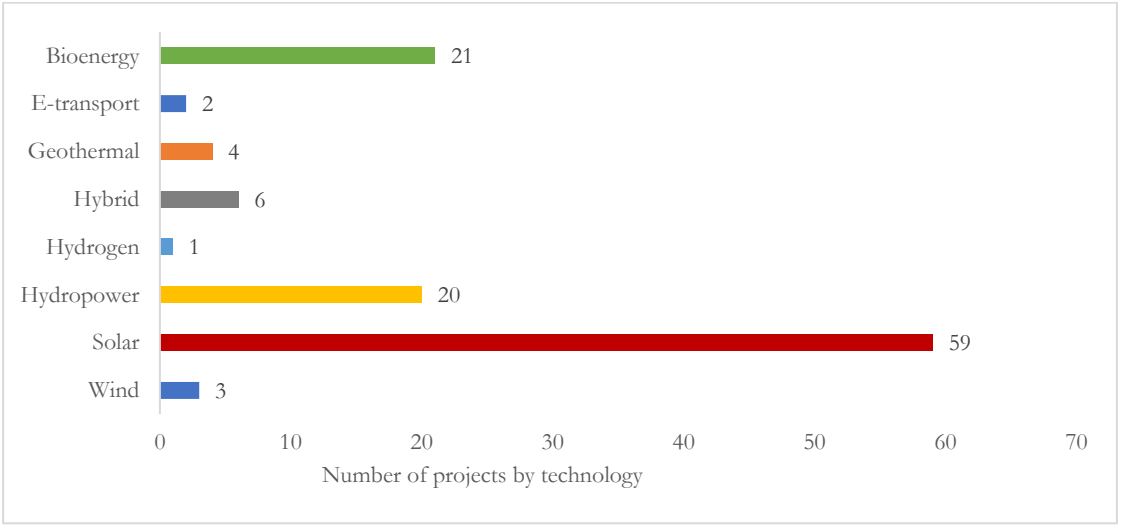
[25] More information here. Please refer to past Progress and Annual reports here for more information here.
[26] More information here. Please refer to past Progress and Annual reports here for more information here.

Figure 8: Number of CIP projects supported and featured in Investment Fora by region



Among projects supported by the Platform, solar dominates, representing just over half of all projects (50.43%). Bioenergy and hydropower follow, accounting for 18.26% and 17.39% of supported projects, respectively. Hybrid projects make up a smaller share at 5.22%, while geothermal energy, wind energy, e-transportation, and hydrogen projects collectively represent less than 8% of the portfolio (Figure 9). The project portfolio is predominantly composed of small- and medium-sized projects, with 48.7% falling within the 0–10 MW range. Projects in the 10–50 MW range account for another 25.2%. At the same time, large-scale projects of 100 MW or more represent only a small fraction of the portfolio, with 8.7% in the 100–500 MW range and just 1.7% exceeding 500 MW+.

Figure 9: Number of projects by technology



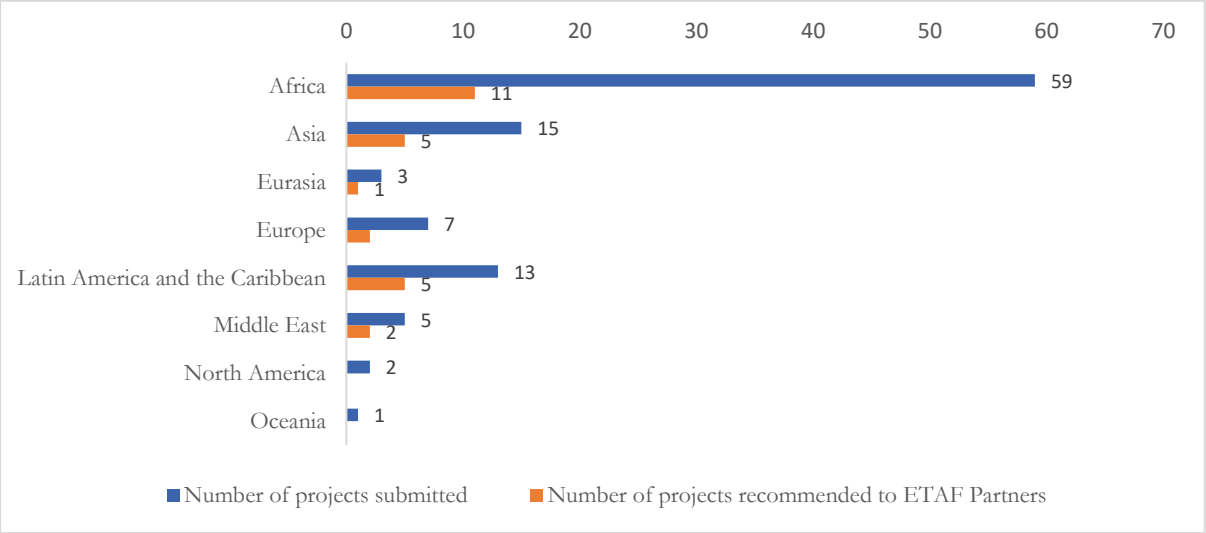
The **Energy Transition Accelerator Financing (ETAF) Platform,** led by IRENA,[27] was established to mobilise capital from global financial institutions such as Multilateral Development Banks, Development Financial Institutions and the corporate sector. The primary objective is to expedite the implementation of renewable energy projects and accelerate the energy transition in developing countries. The Platform was created with an initial target of mobilising USD 1 billion of capital by 2030, which has been surpassed since December 2024, when the total pledges amounted to USD 4.05 billion. The target has been expanded to USD 5 billion by 2030, with a target of at least 5 GW by 2030. This will be achieved by backing renewable and supportive infrastructure, including electricity transmission services and storage.

The first Forum of Partners meeting of 2025 took place alongside the IRENA Assembly in January and the second in June. Among the topics discussed were the mismatch between projects received by ETAF, which require support to achieve bankability, and the expectations of partners seeking fully-fledged, ready-to-finance projects. The Forum of Partners agreed that ETAF needs to mobilise more technical assistance resources to help projects reach bankability and that partners are expected to be more engaged earlier on in project development. The Agency has been mobilising funding to provide the much-needed facilitation to close the project development gaps.

Since its launch at COP27, ETAF's call for project submissions has attracted 105 project proposals (Figure 10) to date. The project documents uploaded on the platform have a potential capacity of 16 GW. Thus far, 59 projects submitted (56% of the portfolio) are from countries in Africa.

Currently, 26 proposals have been recommended to the Platform partners that fulfil the requirements in four assessed dimensions: energy transition potential, implementation readiness, developer track record, and commercial viability. The power generation potential of these projects amounts to 3.3 GW, with a total required investment of USD 5.4 billion. Eighteen of the 26 recommended projects have received interest from at least one ETAF Partner, and further engagements are underway with partners, who are reviewing the projects to determine their eligibility for funding commitments. However, the portfolio analysis conducted in 2024 revealed that many projects submitted to the ETAF portal require additional technical assistance to enhance their attractiveness and eligibility for partners' de-risking and financing solutions.

Figure 10: Number of ETAF projects submitted and recommended to partners



[27] Within the ETAF structure, IRENA acts as the Secretariat and manages the ETAF platform, from project sourcing to financial close.

Solar PV (utility-scale), hydropower and onshore wind technologies are attracting the most interest from partners. As the ETAF secretariat, IRENA facilitates discussions between developers and ETAF Partners. Several projects are under active matchmaking. For some projects, however, bankability concerns were identified, including limited off-take attractiveness or implementation readiness.

Common reasons why projects are not recommended to ETAF's partners for funding considerations include (i) insufficient project readiness or completeness; ii) inadequate financial structure; iii) project size; iv) insufficient alignment with SDGS; and v) limited track record. During assessments, proponents are allowed to resubmit when the submitted project information is insufficient to recommend it to Partners for their consideration. Four solar PV projects – three in Uzbekistan (897 MW) and one in Comoros (26.3MW), achieved financial close with participation of ETAF partners. These projects will generate enough electricity to power 5.9 million inhabitants while reducing annual CO_2 emissions by more than 1 million tonnes.

To assist developers in preparing high-quality submissions and to support the scaling-up of renewable project financing in developing countries, IRENA hosts dedicated webinars under both the CIP and ETAF initiatives. In June 2025, IRENA organised a webinar focused on submitting bankable renewable energy proposals, with an emphasis on Central Asia, following a Call for Projects targeting Central Asian countries. This online event provided detailed insights into IRENA's project facilitation and support tools, guidance on eligibility criteria and application procedures, and practical tips for submitting investor-ready, bankable proposals.

The session was attended by approximately 30 participants from the public and private sectors across Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and beyond Central Asia. As a result of these efforts, both CIP and ETAF platforms observed a notable increase in project information submissions from the region.

Project facilitation and support for APRA member countries

To expand its project portfolio, particularly from developing countries, the Agency's facilitation platforms supported a significant increase in projects from APRA countries. In total, 25 projects valued at USD 2.5 billion had been supported on the CIP and ETAF platforms as of December 2024, compared to nine projects valued at USD 1 billion in December 2023. The momentum of submissions slowed in the first half of 2025. During this period, the Agency focused on technical assistance, capacity building activities and bilateral matchmaking for the projects in the portfolio to advance with their documentation and readiness for the financing. In-country capacity-building interventions, online webinars and awareness activities are underway to reignite the project submissions with two workshops concluded (Namibia in July and Ethiopia August) and two more planned by the end of 2025. These workshops target the private sector, public utilities, government agencies and local financial institutions working with renewable energy projects in APRA countries. In Namibia, IRENA is facilitating one of the ETAF partners in appraising a public utility solar PV project expansion for potential financing.

In-country capacity-building interventions, online webinars and awareness activities are underway to reignite the project submissions with three workshops concluded (Namibia in July and Ethiopia and Ghana in August) and two more planned by the end of 2025. These workshops target the private sector, public utilities, government agencies and local financial institutions working with renewable energy projects in APRA countries.

Additional project-focused technical assistance is being provided to APRA countries Sierra Leone and Namibia specifically:

- In Ghana IRENA technical assistance support is targeting locally owned mini-grids Engineering Procurement and Construction contracting entities to increase their participation and success rate in the government's mini-grid tenders.

- In Sierra Leone, the Agency has supported the appraisal, access to financing for the expansion of a strategic hydroelectric power dam that will double the existing capacity while optimising the use of the river flows during the high-water flows in the rainy seasons. Additionally, the government is benefiting from the development of a guide for the development of bankable, productive use of renewable energy mini-grids.
- In Namibia, IRENA is facilitating one of the ETAF partners in appraising a public utility solar PV project expansion for potential financing.

Following the first APRA Investment Forum, hosted in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2024, IRENA will convene the second APRA Investment Forum in Freetown, Sierra Leone, on 22-23 October 2025.[28]

In focus:

Post-APRA Investment Forum update

The APRA Investment Forum, held from 14 to 16 October 2024 in Nairobi, Kenya, brought together 25 projects from seven APRA countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe. The project has an aggregated installed capacity of 1GW and is seeking USD 715 million in funds with an expected leverage of USD 2.5 billion in total investments.

[28] More information available here.

Ethiopia

IRENA has been working closely with project developers in the country to refine and help prepare documentation before engaging with funding partners. This has enabled IRENA to identify gaps and recommend actions to improve the completion of the project development.

Two additional projects are supported by linking them to potential funding opportunities on the ETAF platform. One involves construction of two 100 MW solar PV power plants that are seeking concessional funding from ETAF partners. The second is a 300 MW wind power project valued at USD 600 million working towards achieving financial close in 2025.

Ghana

IRENA, through ETAF, is supporting the Sege Solar PV project developed by Renergy Solar ApS, which has attracted the interest of four ETAF partners. Initially structured as a 20 MW plant, it is now being scaled up to 100 MWp to enhance bankability and impact. Once operational, it is expected to generate over 200,000 MWh annually, displace more than 100,000 tCO_2e, and become one of Ghana's largest renewable power platforms.

In parallel, recent mobilization has identified the Afram North and South solar mini-grid portfolio, which will extend electricity access to underserved communities in northern and southern Ghana. These projects are under consideration for potential showcasing at the upcoming APRA Investment Forum in Sierra Leone in October 2025.

Rwanda

At the end of 2024, Rwanda issued a call for the development of an 80 MW solar plant with a 30 MWh battery energy storage system. IRENA has facilitated the introduction of potential international developers interested in investing in the country.

Sierra Leone

Technical assistance and capacity-building activities are under way to support public and private sector stakeholders in Sierra Leone by delivering a guide for the development of bankable Productive Use of Renewable Electricity (PURE) Mini-girds in the context of Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone will also be hosting the next APRA Investment Forum. Coordination is underway between IRENA and the host country to stimulate the mobilisation of a pipeline of attractive projects from APRA member countries and to explore funding opportunities for the development and financing of these projects.

Emerging project facilitation workstreams

In June 2025, IRENA organised the European and Central Asian (ECA) Energy Transition Private Sector Roundtable, bringing together renewable energy project developers to discuss project development and access to financing within the region. The Roundtable took place in Antalya, Türkiye, as part of the ECA Energy Knowledge Forum hosted by the World Bank Group and served as a platform for advancing the implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives in the ECA region. The IRENA roundtable panel included project developers from the public sector and public-private partnerships from Azerbaijan, North Macedonia, and Tajikistan, alongside a representative from the International Finance Corporation, working across the ECA region. The session's outcomes included sharing success stories and

lessons learned from regional projects, which highlight progress in overcoming development challenges. In addition, IRENA's engagement through bilateral meetings during the forum days with key stakeholders from Armenia, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Tajikistan, and others reinforced regional collaboration and identified opportunities to leverage IRENA's project facilitation tools, such as the CIP and ETAF, to accelerate renewable energy projects.

As the operationalisation of the ETAF Platform advances, new streams of sustainable energy solutions are being explored. The platform's agility enables it to respond to emerging opportunities as they mature. Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF) remain the most viable option for rapidly reducing aviation emissions, with potential lifecycle reductions of up to 80% compared to conventional fuels. However, SAF deployment faces significant barriers, including limited early-stage capital, fragmented policies, and underdeveloped supply chains; challenges that are particularly acute in developing and emerging markets. High fuel premiums further restrict smaller airlines' participation, slowing the growth of SAF value chains. In 2024, IRENA and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) signed a memorandum of cooperation to facilitate financing and technical support for clean aviation fuels, including SAF. As part of this collaboration, a dedicated SAF window is being established on the ETAF Platform to assess project bankability, identify gaps, and recommend suitable projects to ETAF partners. Additional support will include training and targeted technical assistance to address bankability challenges identified during assessments.

On 22 September, the IRENA and ICAO jointly launched **Finvest@ETAF.**[29] This initiative is designed to support SAF and clean aviation energy projects globally. The dedicated portal is hosted on IRENA's ETAF platform. Its unveiling was strategically timed just prior to the commencement of the 42nd ICAO Assembly in Montréal. Finvest@ETAF will operate as the unified gateway for project developers seeking investment, efficiently connecting proposals with a global network of public and private financiers. Submissions will undergo a comprehensive, joint screening process conducted by experts from both organisations. This assessment will integrate technical due diligence with a thorough evaluation of investment readiness. Following successful screening, projects will be formally presented to the financing and de-risking partners operating under the broader ETAF Platform.

[29] More information available here.

As the international carbon market landscape evolves, with the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism and growing expectations around high-integrity crediting, carbon markets are increasingly recognised as a key pathway for accelerating global climate action while mobilising much-needed finance for sustainable development. In parallel, interest from Members in how to sustainably leverage such credit mechanisms has been gaining momentum. During the first eight months of 2025, as the international carbon market landscape evolves, with the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism and growing expectations around high-integrity crediting, carbon markets are increasingly recognised as a key pathway for accelerating global climate action while mobilising much-needed finance for sustainable development. In parallel, interest from member countries on how to sustainably leverage such credit mechanisms has been gaining momentum. During the first eight months of 2025, IRENA has invested time and resources in creating strategic partnerships and expanding collaborations to increase knowledge on this important topic, with the aim of better assisting its members in transforming their carbon reduction initiatives into financing sources for the implementation of more ambitious energy programmes. Several initiatives of technical assistance are in the pipeline for 2H 2025 and 2026 to facilitate market access and ensure robustness and integrity of carbon trading systems in line with the highest global standards. These initiatives will also contribute to collective knowledge as well as operational capacity by assessing the role that the Agency can play by incorporating carbon finance into existing facilitation and support mechanisms.

International cooperation and partnerships

IRENA remains committed to in-person engagement with Members to exchange views and enhance strategic collaboration through the organisation of high-level Members' visits by Heads of State, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ministers of Energy, Special Envoys for Climate Change, *etc.* and bilateral meetings at IRENA headquarters. IRENA is also engaging and expanding outreach with States in Accession and non-Members to reiterate the benefits of joining IRENA and expedite the ratification and accession processes. Additionally, in recognition of the value of collaborating with intergovernmental organisations, academia and private sector representatives, IRENA has benefited from the knowledge exchange and their expertise and identified and engaged in strategic collaboration to advance the energy transition.

The 15th session of the **IRENA Assembly** convened from 11 to 13 January under the theme "Accelerating the Renewable Energy Transition – The Way Forward" (Energy security, Socio-economic development, and Financing options). Commemorating the 5th World Energy Transition Day, the Assembly united global leaders and energy policy makers to take stock of progress and formulate concrete actions to accelerate the worldwide transition to renewable energy while ensuring alignment with the UAE Consensus, the 2030 Agenda, and the Paris Agreement.

15 Assembly

1524 participants registered

133 Member representatives | **8** States in Accession | **40** Ministers | **263** from international organisations | **3 184** livestream participants

The Opening featured a **High-level Plenary on Accelerating the Energy Transition – The Way Forward** brought world leaders and high-level representatives from organisations and the private sector to engage in in-depth discussions on the multidimensional challenges in accelerating the energy transition and the opportunities to drive prosperity and energy security. Participants also discussed the importance of macroeconomic planning, private finance and international cooperation to scale up finance. Special focus was placed on the different circumstances, needs and priorities of countries and regions, particularly in Africa and the SIDS. In addition, avenues to maximise future COP sessions and the next submission of NDCs to propel a just and inclusive energy transition were explored.

Several Ministerials, High-level Meetings and side events focusing on critical and pertinent issues for the energy transition were held on the Pre-Assembly Day on 11 January and during the Assembly.

The **Ministerial Roundtable on Scaling up Finance to Support the Energy Transition in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies** provided a platform to discuss gaps in the current financing architecture to mobilise support from developed to developing countries and the reforms needed for a just energy transition. Participants also had the chance to examine ways to improve coordination and simplify access to international support through the rollout of nationally-led country platforms and identify policy reform and technical assistance partnerships to create an enabling environment and build institutional capacity in the energy and finance sector. Moreover, they analysed approaches to reinforce private investor offers to derisk investments and attract private capital.

It is undeniable that there is a need for innovative project funding, especially during the preparation and development stages. The **Ministerial Dialogue on Innovative Sustainable Finance** convened Ministers, policy makers and developers to explore advanced strategies for financing renewable energy development by leveraging innovative financial instruments. The potential of carbon credit markets as a mechanism to incentivise emissions reductions, allowing developers to access financing while countries and companies offset carbon footprints, was highlighted.

While most emerging economies have committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions, there is a critical need to scale up energy transition investments in the next six years to 2030. The **High-level Panel on Energy Transition Pathways in Emerging Economies** was convened to discuss net-zero pathways, energy transition strategies and plans for implementing the UAE Consensus and advancing the dialogue on implementing the Global Stocktake outcomes in emerging economies. The emphasis was on the immediate acceleration of the energy transition and how public finances could be leveraged to attract and de-risk private capital.

The **High-Level Dialogue on Tripling Impact in Small Island Developing States: Accelerating Renewables, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Development** highlighted the energy transition priorities of SIDS as outlined in the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS. The session also focused on resources and strategies needed to scale up the renewables-driven energy transition in SIDS aligned with the Tripling Renewables goal to strengthen climate resilience and sustainability and achieve energy security and independence.

The High-Level Dialogue Accelerated Partnership for Renewable Energy in Central Asia (APRECA) aimed to accelerate renewable energy partnerships in Central Asia and explore scaling up renewables, fostering regional and international cooperation, and strengthening infrastructure aligned with climate goals. Discussions highlighted policy frameworks, investments, and private sector engagement for green industrialisation. By leveraging finance, APRECA aims to unlock the region's potential for the global energy transition and promote regional economic development.

The **Ministerial Roundtable Accelerating Africa's Energy Transition and Green Industrialisation Agenda** served to review one year of the Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa (APRA)'s implementation, highlighting evolving national priorities and progress in scaling transformative renewable energy. It also examined the systemic changes required to attract capital and effective arrangements to ensure sustainability. High-level representatives had the opportunity to share insights on collective action and support from partners, aligning interventions with Africa's development aims, as well as exploring how to enhance green industrialisation, accelerate the energy transition, and ensure long-term results.

The **Ministerial Roundtable on Scaling up Finance to Support the Energy Transition in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies** event examined financing gaps and identified necessary reforms for a just energy transition in emerging and developing markets. It also explored avenues to improve coordination through nationally led country platforms, policy reform, and capacity building to unlock private investments. Discussions also highlighted ways to strengthen concessional finance and derisk projects, enabling greater private capital flow while aiming to align global support with ambitious climate and energy goals.

Together with the Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI), IRENA hosted a roundtable discussion on **Innovative Renewables Risk Mitigation Instruments** at the sidelines of the 15th IRENA Assembly. The event highlighted the concentration of renewable energy investments in high-income regions and the stark contrast with the minimal support received by lower-income countries. Addressing barriers to private investment, such as regulatory unpredictability and perceived risks, is crucial for achieving global equitable progress in renewable energy adoption. Participants emphasised the need for innovative policy designs and risk mitigation instruments to promote equitable investment in renewable energy, especially in under-represented regions like Africa. With a notable growth in renewable energy capacity and a record investment in energy transition technologies, there is an urgent need to address the disparities in investment and access to renewable energy, particularly in developing economies where the cost of capital remains a significant barrier.

The side event on **Enablers for scaling up trade in green commodities** explored strategies and enabling measures to scale up trade in green hydrogen and hydrogen-derived commodities essential for decarbonising heavy industry and transport. Building on insights from IRENA's joint report with the World trade Organization (WTO) launched at COP29, **Enabling global trade in renewable hydrogen and derivative commodities**, discussions highlighted best practices, regulatory frameworks and international cooperation to foster global markets for green commodities.

IRENA continues to work closely with civil society, private sector companies, industry associations, research institutes and intergovernmental organisations to advance the energy transition through **IRENA's**

Coalition for Action. This year's **High-Level Public-Private Dialogue** focused on "Building community support for the energy transition," exploring ways to strengthen community engagement to build trust and support for a just and inclusive energy transition. Participants stressed the importance of empowering local communities and citizens, including indigenous peoples, marginalised groups and vulnerable populations. Enabling policy frameworks are needed to facilitate ownership and fair access and align financial flows and energy subsidies with transition objectives. Inclusive decision making, fair benefit-sharing and participatory planning should guide the transition. Critically, several objectives were advanced, such as strengthening community engagement strategies, understanding existing challenges and sharing best practices, facilitating international collaboration, and positioning IRENA as a key knowledge partner.

In 2025, IRENA was officially designated as the **Facilitator of the Power Breakthrough**, recognising the Agency's convening power and technical leadership in accelerating electricity system decarbonisation. Launched at COP26 in 2021, the Breakthrough Agenda aims to accelerate international collaboration across key emitting sectors, making clean technologies more affordable, accessible, and attractive. Its Power Breakthrough pillar focuses on fast-tracking decarbonisation through joint action among governments, technical partners, and the private sector. The Agency led the development of the engagement strategy for 2024–early 2025, consolidating planned activities, milestones, and outputs into a coherent roadmap that supports alignment across initiatives, governments, and non-state actors. IRENA also contributed to refining the global power sector landscape map, enhancing its scope and usability to guide implementation, identify gaps, and promote synergies among partners. Through targeted sectoral roundtables and outreach to initiatives and countries, IRENA strengthened collaboration, expanded the initiative's reach, and helped integrate new partners. In addition, IRENA leveraged international platforms and high-level engagements to facilitate dialogue, visibility, and strategic alignment across the power sector. Acting as convenor and strategic advisor, IRENA supported discussions on priority areas such as grids, storage, finance, and decarbonisation pathways, while providing direct support to the Breakthrough Secretariat and contributing to ongoing planning for effective implementation. These efforts reinforced the Action Agenda ecosystem, mobilised commitments, and enhanced coordination among stakeholders, ensuring that the Power Breakthrough Agenda advances collaboratively toward its objectives.

Despite this positive momentum and promising future outlook, the current trajectory of offshore wind deployment remains insufficient to meet the ambitious 2030 targets. The **Global Offshore Wind Alliance: Catalysing Inclusive Offshore Wind Growth Through Strategic Partnerships** side event aimed to foster strategic partnerships, establish a collaborative platform for sharing knowledge, and catalyse innovative financing.

The side event on **Energy Transitions across the Mediterranean: Enabling Infrastructure for a Sustainable Future** explored the emerging challenge of meeting evolving energy demands in the region and the urgent imperative to address climate change. While recognising that the region possesses an unparalleled opportunity to harness its abundant renewable energy resources and emerge as a global leader in the clean energy economy, the event sought to enhance understanding of the key enabling conditions for renewable energy infrastructure development in the region, strengthen collaboration, and determine a shared vision for a renewables-powered Mediterranean.

The **Key Enablers for the Energy Transition: Grid and Storage** event explored the indispensable role of expanded and modernised grid infrastructure, coupled with advanced energy storage solutions, in realising the ambitious targets of the UAE Consensus co-hosted by **IRENA and the Coalition for Action**. Through insightful public-private dialogues, experts discussed existing challenges, identified emergent opportunities and cultivated innovative solutions to elevate energy system efficiency, reliability and resilience. Ultimately, the event aimed to catalyse tangible outcomes that accelerate the energy transition and underpin the achievement of global climate and energy objectives. The meeting's key messages include scaling up renewable energy, fostering market and policy reforms, and building long-term capacity.

The event on **Planning and prospects for renewable power: Central Africa** marked the launch of the report of the same name, which presents the key outcomes of the Central African Power Pool (CAPP) support programme. It revealed the critical role of regional analysis and data-informed scenarios in developing Central Africa's landmark power sector masterplan, stressing that enhancing institutional capacity and promoting collaborative and regional energy planning can lay the groundwork for transformative change. Participants explored the alignment of planning processes with CMP frameworks, harnessed these findings to stimulate renewable energy investments and facilitated country-driven energy transitions across Central Africa.

According to the 2024 SDG7 progress report, 1.8 billion people will remain without access to clean cooking in 2030 under the current trajectory. This lack of progress has significant implications for climate change, as well as significant health and other negative development outcomes. The **SDG7 and climate ambitions through a renewables-based clean cooking** event highlighted the successful integration of renewables-based clean cooking into climate strategies, including NDCs and national targets. It also explored cross-sector collaboration to achieve SDG7 and climate goals while examining finance options to support developing countries.

The **Global Coalition for Energy Planning: Shaping the Agenda for Action** event examined priorities for the Global Coalition for Energy Planning (GCEP)'s Agenda for Action, fostering collaboration, capacity building, and best-practice exchange in national energy planning. It explored critical priorities, leveraged existing knowledge networks, connected finance and planning communities, and aligned approaches to strengthen energy planning.

The **Annual Meeting of the Global Geothermal Alliance (GGA)** served to discuss priorities for the Global Coalition for Energy Planning (GCEP)'s Agenda for Action, and fostered collaboration, capacity building and best-practice exchange in national energy planning. Participants also explored critical priorities, leveraged existing knowledge networks, connected finance and planning communities, and aligned approaches to strengthen energy planning.

IRENA organised the Annual meeting of the **Coalition for Action** to elect the new Steering Group, bringing a wealth of expertise and knowledge from leading organisations such as the Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET), RES4Africa, the International Solar Energy Society (ISES), the European Renewables Energies Federation (EREF), Solar Power Europe, the Renewables Grid Initiative (RGI), the World Resources Institute (WRI), and Contemporary Amperex Technology (CATL). In 2024–2025, the Coalition experienced significant growth, receiving over 40 new membership applications, of which 34 were approved. With 182 leading renewable energy players including private sector companies, industry associations, civil society, research institutes and intergovernmental organisations, the Coalition's scope, impact, and influence continue to shape the global renewable energy agenda. Members underscored IRENA's critical role in global energy transformation amidst ongoing geopolitical tensions. They reaffirmed the importance of the Coalition for Action in empowering nongovernmental stakeholders to pursue ambitious renewable energy targets, with the involvement of companies, civil society organisations, NGOs, and research institutions to drive tangible progress. Advocacy and addressing misinformation were emphasised as key priorities, with a collective effort needed to develop effective solutions in these areas.

The **Policy Recommendations for Achieving 100% Renewable Energy by 2050** event, co-hosted by **IRENA and the Coalition for Action**, highlighted policy recommendations and strategies to achieve 100% renewable energy by 2050 and examined pathways for phasing out fossil fuels and nuclear, emphasising enabling subsidies, rapid innovation, and overcoming regulatory and financial hurdles. Discussions focused on flexibility, electrification, grid modernisation, energy storage and efficiency. The event aimed to empower governments to implement ambitious policies ensuring universal, sustainable

energy access by fostering public-private collaboration and promoting social equity. The meeting's key messages include scaling up renewables, expanding investment and innovation and for the energy transition, and strengthening policy and governance for a just energy transition.

The event on **Environmental Impacts and Benefits of Renewables** examined the local environmental impacts and benefits of renewable energy projects, exploring solutions and policies to address challenges and maximise benefits. Discussions also highlighted how to assess and minimise negative impacts and identify measures to overcome barriers to increase the adoption of renewables.

The decarbonisation of the aviation sector is critical to achieving global climate goals. Sustainable Aviation Fuels and other cleaner aviation energy options offer viable pathways for reducing the sector's carbon footprint. In this context, a side event was dedicated to **Sustainable Aviation Fuels: Launch of the IRENA-ICAO Collaboration** and establishing the ICAO Finvest Hub as a dedicated module of the ETAF Platform. The event featured a fireside chat with Francesco La Camera, IRENA Director-General, H.E. Mr Juan Carlos Salazar, ICAO Secretary-General and H.E. Mr Sameh El-Hefny, Minister of Civil Aviation, Egypt.

The side event on **Empowering Lives and Livelihoods with Renewables** spotlighted financing solutions for renewable energy in healthcare, focusing on underserved areas. Participants explored best practices and de-risking strategies and encouraged collaboration among governments, the private sector and international partners. Policy frameworks were identified to bolster climate resilience, scale investments and improve cross-ministerial coordination.

The side event on **Skilling for Tripling Renewables: Enhancing International Collaboration** aimed to refine principles and galvanise commitments towards accelerating skill-building for tripling renewables. It also aimed to foster international collaboration, supporting shared standards, open curricula and best practices while scaling domestic initiatives aligned with the global call to action.

Women's contribution and leadership are vital in the transition to a sustainable, secure, inclusive, just and climate-neutral energy system. IRENA, in partnership with the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates, established the **Women in Diplomacy** initiative to enhance the network for diplomats – especially women – to share knowledge and build partnerships to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy and respond to climate change impacts. On the sidelines of the Assembly, the Women in Diplomacy event explored ways to promote equitable inclusion of women in the integration of AI within the energy sector. Discussions examined workforce, skill development and leadership dynamics in technological transformations, emphasising gender equity as well as the potential of innovative AI-driven solutions to advance social, economic and climate goals, with a particular focus on gender equality.

IRENA YOUTH The sixth edition of **IRENA's Youth Forum**[30] convened from 9 to 16 January 2025, on the sidelines of the 15th IRENA Assembly, and continued to provide space for young people's perspectives on the global energy discourse to be heard through a series of interactive sessions. This year's theme was "Youth for Accelerating a Renewables-powered Energy Transition: Innovation, Action and Impact." This expanded eight-day Forum served to amplify youth voices in global energy policy, enhance their capacity for policy and project development, highlight their role in financing the energy transition, and strengthen networks and partnerships.

[30] More information available here.

The **IRENA 2025 Legislators Forum** served as a crucial platform for examining legislative strategies that directly support the UAE Consensus targets of tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030. Legislators gained valuable insights on incorporating these objectives into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), overcoming financial obstacles and strengthening regional collaboration. These focused discussions, knowledge-sharing networks, and expert guidance on finance and policy equipped participants to drive collective action, shape global energy strategies, and accelerate the transformative progress necessary for a sustainable energy future.

On 17 June, the **Coalition for Action** and IRENA hosted an event on the report entitled **Achieving 100% Renewable Energy: Opportunities & Challenges**, reaffirming that a 100% renewable energy system is technically feasible, cost-effective, and socially and environmentally beneficial. Roundtable discussions addressed barriers such as fossil fuel subsidies, regulatory inertia, and underinvestment, and emphasised the need for phase-out strategies, market reforms, scalable finance, and equitable policy frameworks to accelerate the transition. On 2 September, the Coalition launched the report on **Nature-positive Energy Principles** at the event "Addressing Barriers to Siting Clean Energy Projects and Advancing Equitable Solutions" during ConnectKARO in India. The report outlines six guiding principles to ensure that accelerated renewable energy deployment also safeguards biodiversity and ecosystems: Accelerate nature-positive energy development; co-utilise; conserve, restore, and enhance; monitor and adapt; extend the useful life; and engage local actors.

IRENA's **Utilities for Net Zero Alliance (UNEZA**) published a report on **Standards and certifications for the energy transition**[31], highlighting the critical role of international standards in accelerating the global energy transition. The report showcases real-world examples of how standardisation can help unlock global supply chains, support regulatory alignment and enhance the scalability of key energy transition technologies. Based on the report, UNEZA plans to launch a global supply chain initiative that will, among other actions, call for standardising key energy transition equipment that can unlock global supply chains. Within the initiative, a road map will define key equipment types for standardisation, considering regional differences. Furthermore, UNEZA's structured approach to achieving the net zero target encompass various aspects of sustainability and the clean energy transition with the top priority to build capabilities and talent. As such, UNEZA has launched a new **Digital Academy on Net Zero**[32], a knowledge dissemination platform that contributes to upskilling the workforce, fosters learning and collaboration among power utilities around the world. The catalogue content of the platform will be expanded and used for capacity building for utilities in Global South.

The Alliance for Industry Decarbonization (AFID) published the **Green hydrogen: A cross-industry dialogue for sustainability**[33] report that explores the crucial role of green hydrogen in decarbonising transport, power and industry, and advocating for a global shift towards sustainable energy practices. Highlighting the need for international cooperation, the report calls for standardised definitions, safety standards and regulatory frameworks to accelerate the development and adoption of green hydrogen and sets a goal to establish green hydrogen as an accessible and cost-effective technology option by 2030.

[31] Available here.
[32] More information available here.
[33] Available here.

Promoting the energy transition at the regional level

The **Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa (APRA)** continues to rise in prominence among African countries. Two new countries, Djibouti and Mozambique, joined APRA at COP29, while Uganda joined the Partnership in June, bringing its membership to 10 countries. To date, seven national priority action plans (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe) have been completed. Following the national consultations that took place in May 2025, Djibouti's national priority action plan is being finalised. The engagement with Mozambique will commence with the national consultations taking place in September 2025, and the national action plan is expected for Q4-2025. Engagement with Uganda will start in Q4-2025. IRENA has started engaging with them and is in the process of organising national consultations to receive input and prepare their action plans. Completion is expected to be reached by Q3 this year. In addition, seven country-specific action plans have been completed for Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe.

In Rwanda, IRENA has worked closely under APRA with national stakeholders on a two-phase support that encompasses (1) the update of the Least-Cost Power sector Development Plan (LCPDP) and (2) the comprehensive reinforcement of the long-term planning skills among its energy sector actors, so that scenario development and plan updates can be undertaken domestically. IRENA supported the update of the LCPDP through online and in-country training in December 2024. The draft updated LCPDP was finalised in March 2025 and is currently under approval. For the second component, IRENA and Rwanda embarked on a comprehensive program involving the organisation of three in-person workshops in Rwanda and one online session, totalling 160 training hours for approximately 15 participants. The participants are being trained on how to develop the MESSAGE-Rwanda model (based on the SPLAT tool), update and improve the representation of technologies in the model, as well as the development and interpretation of scenarios. The second phase started in April 2025 with the organisation of the first training in the country. The second training course took place in July 2025, with another aimed for the end of September 2025. This is expected to be completed by Q1-2026.

Working with the Ministry of Energy in Ghana and the Ministry of Energy and Power Development in Zimbabwe, IRENA has initiated a pre-feasibility assessment of project sites earmarked for development by the respective countries. The IRENA site assessment is a cost-effectiveness analysis of these sites, with the aim of supporting the countries in selecting financially viable sites for developing Solar and Wind projects. For Zimbabwe, the final reports were completed in August 2025, and for Ghana, the interim reports are under development.

IRENA has been collaborating with the government of Kenya to develop a training activity focused on designing competitive procurement (auctions), in response to the Kenya APRA Action Plan's activity on "Development of regulations on renewable energy resources, electricity market, build supply and open access". In that respect, IRENA has been collaborating with the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) on the organisation of a national workshop on Renewable Energy Policy and Auction Design, which is scheduled to take place in October 2025.

Ethiopia and Zimbabwe have identified power infrastructure modernisation as an urgent priority in their national APRA action plans. To support this, a capacity-building training focusing on grid flexibility planning measures is proposed. This will enable relevant authorities to design informed strategies for the seamless integration of solar and wind energy into their power systems. The training will utilise the IRENA FlexTool, an open-source modelling tool that identifies optimal flexibility options based on documented expansion plans or scenarios modelled through IRENA's REMAP process. In addition to the training, a flexibility gap report will be developed for Zimbabwe. Engagement with the target countries began in June 2025, with a completion timeline of Q4 2025 and Q1 2026 for Ethiopia and Zimbabwe, respectively.

Ghana and Sierra Leone highlighted in their respective APRA action plans the need for support for Improvement of Primary Data and Statistics on Energy Access and GHG Emissions, and the Enhancement of the reliability of Energy and Climate data respectively. In response, IRENA is working with both countries to organise a training in renewable energy statistics to address skills and data gaps related to the collection of off-grid renewable energy statistics, promoting data transparency and dissemination, and developing Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) material for tracking NDCs and SDGs. The joint training is scheduled to take place in October 2025.

Under the overarching framework of APRA, IRENA aims to support Sierra Leone in improving the bankability of Productive Use Renewable Energy (PURE) mini-grid projects, increasing private sector participation and contributing to the country's electrification and green industrialisation ambitions. The main output would be a developer's guide that enhances the bankability of PURE mini-grids in Sierra Leone. Additionally, the targeted mini-grid developers will be capacitated to adopt and operationalise these methods and tools provided in the guide, ultimately contributing to sustainable socio-economic development in the target country. The procurement process is underway, with expected delivery in Q4 2025.

Under the APRA action plan, IRENA co-facilitated with the SELCO Foundation a knowledge-exchange site visit in India entitled "Solar Power in Action", which took place on February 8-9, 2025. Representatives from the government and private sector active in the energy access space in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe participated. The tour included field visits to various locations in the Indian state of Karnataka to witness first-hand the impact of decentralised renewable energy (DRE) on local livelihoods. The visit focused on understanding how DRE solutions are implemented in diverse settings – from millet and food processing units to chili-pounding units operated by people with disabilities. The delegates gathered insights that could be replicated in their region, recognising the transformative potential of DRE in creating sustainable economic opportunities. By observing the practical applications of solar-powered processing units, they gained a deeper understanding of how these technologies can enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and improve the quality of life for rural communities. The visit also emphasised the critical role of DRE in fostering healthier and more robust livelihoods. Delegates witnessed how access to reliable and clean energy empowers local entrepreneurs and communities, enabling them to engage in value-added activities and achieve greater economic independence. The experience underscored the importance of DRE solutions in driving sustainable development and creating a brighter future for all.

Along similar lines, IRENA unveiled a new partnership model that can accelerate renewable energy deployment and foster green industrialisation in Central Asia. Launched at the COP29 Energy Transition Investment Forum for Central Asia,[34] the **Accelerated Partnership for Renewable Energy in Central Asia (APRECA**), is designed to leverage the collective strengths and resources of Central Asian countries through a robust framework of regional cooperation that aims to fast-track investments, enhance inter-regional connectivity to support renewable energy trade, and maximise socio-economic benefits.

[34] More information available here.

Despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are disproportionately impacted by climate change. Key challenges for SIDS include fragile grid networks, geographical barriers to energy transmission, and infrastructure gaps in land and sea transportation. On 20-21 February 2025, IRENA, through the SIDS Lighthouses Initiative, organised together with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the **SIDS Decarbonisation Forum.** The Forum addressed the urgent need for decarbonisation and climate resilience in SIDS. It focused on innovative solutions to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, enhance renewable energy deployment, and strengthen climate resilience. This event built on efforts since 2015 to promote renewable energy, improve access to climate finance, and share best practices and emerging technologies. Key outcomes included a valuable knowledge exchange on best practices and lessons learned from energy transition efforts in Pacific SIDS, the Maldives and Japan. Discussions covered enabling policy and regulatory frameworks, designing, installing, and operating renewable energy projects, developing bankable project concepts tailored to the SIDS context, and accessing various climate financing, including the Joint Crediting Mechanism. Additionally, participants were introduced to various innovative solutions currently operating in Japan and had the opportunity to visit green hydrogen plants and an agrivoltaics project.

Accessible, reliable and affordable energy plays an essential role in human and economic development for the people of Sub-Saharan Africa, especially in improving livelihoods and access to opportunities. IRENA's **A just energy transition for communities: Large-scale wind and solar projects in Sub-Saharan Africa**[35] report highlights the crucial role of renewables in promising substantial socio-economic gains against the backdrop of a lack of access to electricity that hampers communities' climate resilience, limits their adaptive capacities, and increases their reliance on environmentally harmful energy sources like fossil-based fuels. The report shed light on the risks faced by geographically and socio-economically marginalised communities, noting that the most promising locations for large-scale solar and wind projects in Sub-Saharan Africa are often in rural areas. Yet, an accelerated roll-out of climate and energy solutions with land-intensive requirements would increase competition for land. Many rural residents' livelihoods rely on the use of land and other natural resources already vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It examined practices at several large-scale wind and solar projects in sub-Saharan Africa, to explore the benefits communities adjacent to such projects may be able to gain. It also discussed the benefits related to project siting, ownership structures, investments in community development, skill development and employment opportunities, local procurement, and community energy and gender.

[35] Available here.

IRENA's regional outlooks are becoming key instruments to turn global climate ambitions into concrete national and regional action. IRENA's **Regional energy transition outlook: European Union**[36] report - developed with the European Commission and directly endorsed by Commissioner Jørgensen - takes a close look into the European Union (EU)'s renewables potential and needs and underlines that it stands at a pivotal juncture. Specifically, the EU is actively leading the global energy transition by implementing ambitious climate targets and key policies to enhance energy security, reduce dependency on fossil fuel imports, and maintain economic competitiveness. Despite challenges in decarbonising end-use sectors, the EU aims to boost renewable energy investment and innovation; with renewable power capacity projected to nearly triple by 2030, quadruple by 2040 and quintuple by 2050 compared to 2021 levels, it is urgent to fast-track clean energy deployment and modernise infrastructure The report proposes key priorities for the EU's energy transition such as expanding infrastructure, committing to renewable electrification, furthering market integration and strengthening institutional frameworks, ultimately providing benefits like energy independence and affordability for all EU citizens.

[36] Available here.

Collaborative Frameworks

IRENA's **Collaborative Frameworks (**CFs)[37] (Table 1), originally established in response to Members' requests, continue to provide tangible evidence of the Agency's commitment to strengthening Member engagement and ownership of programmatic outcomes. These platforms enable peer-to-peer collaboration and the exchange of national experiences, challenges and context-specific solutions.

Table 1: Collaborative Frameworks and their respective Co-facilitators

Collaborative Framework on Critical Materials for the Energy Transition	 
Collaborative Framework on Enhancing Dialogue on High Shares of Renewables in Energy Systems	 
Collaborative Framework on the Geopolitics of Energy Transformation	 
Collaborative Framework on Green Hydrogen	 
Collaborative Framework on Hydropower	 
Collaborative Framework on Just and Inclusive Energy Transition	 
Collaborative Framework on Ocean Energy/Offshore Renewables	 
Collaborative Framework on Project Facilitation to Support on-the-ground Energy Transition	 

[37] More information available here.

On 13 February, the Secretariat invited IRENA Members to submit proposals for topics of interest under each Collaborative Framework. These proposals will be considered for implementation during future CF meetings in 2025 and beyond, contributing to advancing IRENA's programmatic and strategic priorities, as defined by Members.

The proposals submitted by Members addressed the following Collaborative Frameworks:

Collaborative Framework on Critical Materials for the Energy Transition

- Strategic storage challenges, particularly given that many critical materials are difficult or prohibitively expensive to store
- Pathways to more secure, sustainable, and resilient critical materials value chains in emerging markets and developing countries
- Secure supply chains for critical materials
- Life cycle assessment of battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and stationary battery storage, including end-of-life battery management

Collaborative Framework on Enhancing Dialogue on High Shares of Renewables in Energy Systems

- Impact of green hydrogen production on cross-border trade in renewable electricity
- Role of AI in the energy transition

The **Collaborative Framework on Enhancing Dialogue on High Shares of Renewables in Energy Systems** also organised a meeting on 22 May[38] to provide an opportunity to share technical insights and strategies for improving the flexibility and stability of power systems through VRE integration. Discussions on grid modernisation included the need to address congestion, ensure frequency stability, and enable greater system resilience through technologies like hyper grids and HVDC. The critical role of AI and cybersecurity was underlined in managing increasingly complex grids, with intelligent systems monitoring and controlling thousands of network points in real time. The next meeting of the CF dedicated to "Geothermal Energy and Market Integration: Resilience, Flexibility, and Participation in High-Renewables Systems" will be conducted in October 2025.

Geopolitics of the Energy Transformation

- Role of AI and emerging technologies
- Regional trends and advancements in energy technologies

The seventh meeting of the **Collaborative Framework on the Geopolitics of the Energy Transformation** (CF-GET), held on 17 June 2025, addressed interdependencies, supply-chain resilience and strategic infrastructure. Building on discussions at the Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue (BETD) Roundtable, it presented developments under IRENA's 2025 geopolitical work programme, gathered perspectives and enabled exchange to support preparations for a proposed Global Dialogue. The meeting was structured around two thematic focus areas, reflecting the priorities of IRENA's 2025 Work Programme: Segment I: Clean Technology Supply Chains, Critical Materials, and Domestic Transitions; and Segment II: Strategic Infrastructure and Geopolitical Cooperation. Throughout the discussion, Members stressed the importance of regional coordination, harmonised market design, and regulatory alignment to mitigate geopolitical risks and unlock the full potential of strategic infrastructure.

[38] More information available here.

Collaborative Framework on Green Hydrogen

- Importation and development of hydrogen derivatives
- Offshore hydrogen production
- Past, present and future trends in hydrogen use within the transport sector
- Harmonised assurance schemes for renewable hydrogen and derivatives in global trade
- Clean hydrogen certification to facilitate cross-border trade
- Assessment of hydrogen's impact on employment (*e.g.* job creation, skill requirements), the economy (*e.g.* tax revenue), local communities (*e.g.* community inclusion), and broader social dimensions such as well-being, as well as its role in driving industrial development through the emergence of new local industries

Collaborative Framework on Hydropower

- Sustainable and resilient hydropower development with active local community engagement
- Enhancing financial viability and attracting investment
- Technological and operational optimisation, including flexibility from hydropower, plant upgrades and small-scale hydro
- Pumped hydro storage as a means to balance intermittent renewable energy sources

While solar and wind will provide the bulk of energy in future power systems, hydropower will remain vital for a secure and sustainable supply. In response to the growing need for solutions in systems dominated by variable renewables, the 10th meeting of the Collaborative Framework on Hydropower, planned for the last quarter of 2025, will focus on the optimal operation of hydropower in such contexts. It will provide a platform for experts to exchange insights and best practices on unlocking hydropower's potential to deliver cost-efficient and resilient systems, with discussions on flexibility, pumped storage, hybridisation with solar and wind, the contribution of small hydropower, and regional integration.

Collaborative Framework on Just and Inclusive Energy Transition

- Continued need for a social tariff for energy (linked to market prices) to support vulnerable consumers and those in energy poverty, especially in light of the European Union's Emissions Trading System for buildings and road transport (ETS2) or comparable national policies. This aims to assist consumers unable to independently participate in the energy transition and provide financial leeway to implement basic energy efficiency measures
- Combining social tariffs with participation in energy communities to engage vulnerable groups in the energy transition
- Strategies for improving reskilling and upskilling of the renewable energy workforce
- Ensuring equitable access to clean energy solutions in underserved and vulnerable communities
- Best practices for integrating social inclusion principles into national and regional energy policies
- The role of emerging technologies and AI
- Impacts of the energy transition on employment in oil and gas-producing countries

The **Collaborative Framework on Just and Inclusive Energy Transitions** was convened on 5 May[39] to exchange knowledge on governance arrangements that can inform government efforts on planning and policy design for just energy transitions and the importance of data and monitoring. Participants also considered priorities for international cooperation in this space, including the importance of stakeholder engagement and social dialogue, and the centrality of ensuring energy access and affordability, capacity-building and holistic policymaking. The Framework held another meeting on 3 July to showcase success

[39] More information available here.

stories in unlocking financing for just energy transitions and capture lessons learned from efforts to date that can inform country strategies.

Collaborative Framework on Ocean Energy/Offshore Renewables

- Facilitating access to testing facilities for offshore renewable energy technologies
- Development of standardised moorings, foundations, and power connections for floating offshore renewables
- Offshore infrastructure and the "green ports" concept

Collaborative Framework on Project Facilitation to Support on-the-ground Energy Transition

- Attracting capital to develop bankable clean hydrogen and renewable energy projects
- Strengthening public-private partnerships for renewable energy development
- Innovative financing mechanisms to accelerate project deployment
- Addressing regulatory and administrative barriers to project implementation and permitting
- Strategies for financing renewable energy projects
- Challenges of project finance in developing countries
- Supply chain and green industrialisation in the development and financing of renewable energy projects
- Public-private collaboration in renewable energy development
- Global trends in utility-scale renewable energy financing
- Role of international financial institutions (IFIs) in energy transition planning
- Best practices for de-risking renewable energy projects

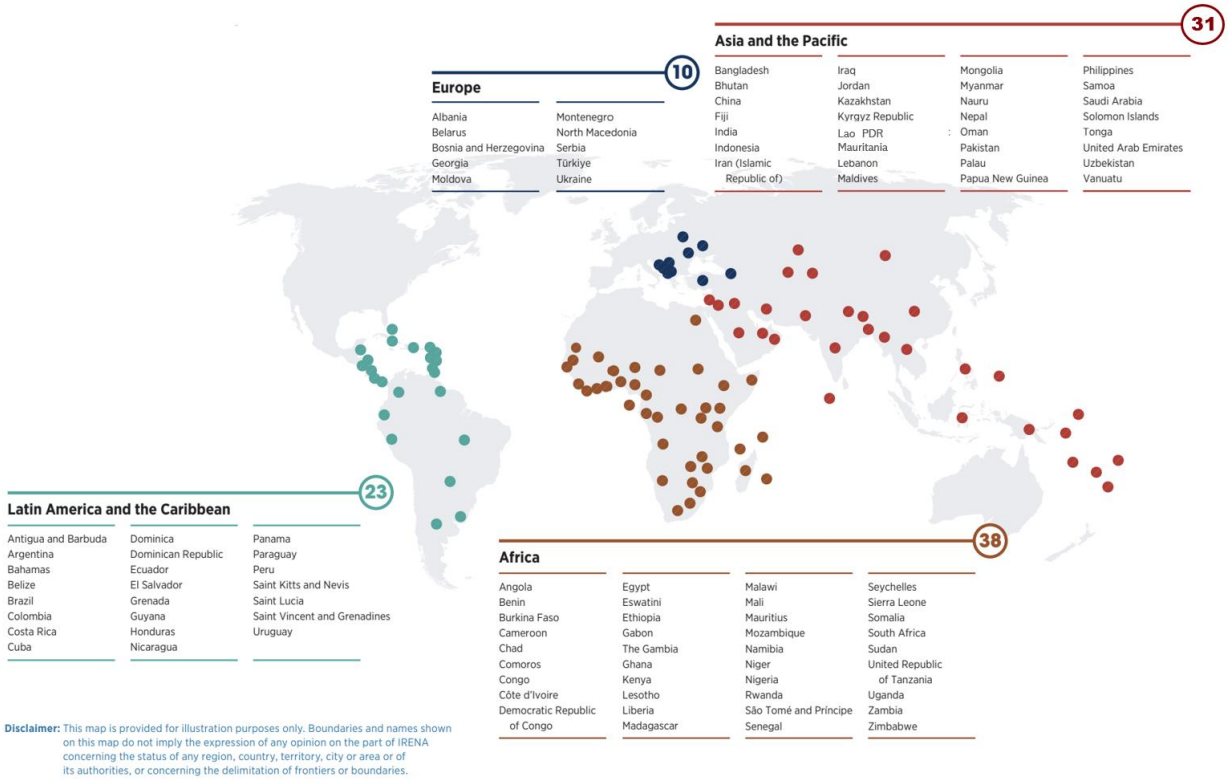
At the same time, it has become increasingly evident that regular engagement with national subject-matter experts plays a crucial role in the success of the Frameworks by improving the quality of both discussions and outcomes. Deeper involvement from technical experts is particularly valuable in technology-focused Frameworks (*e.g.* Green Hydrogen, Hydropower, Ocean Energy/Offshore Renewables).

To support this objective, the Secretariat encouraged the involvement of national experts in the Collaborative Frameworks, aiming to build a robust network of subject specialists. In this context, Members were requested to nominate Technical Focal Points (TFPs) - different from those already designated - who could contribute by sharing practical insights and best practices during CF meetings.

Targeted climate action

IRENA's Members are demonstrating a growing demand for specialised support from the Agency to strengthen their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and facilitate their effective implementation. In response, IRENA has actively engaged with 102 countries across all continents, providing technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity-building initiatives. These efforts aim to help Members refine their climate commitments, accelerate the deployment of renewable energy, and integrate clean energy solutions into their broader sustainable development strategies. By fostering collaboration and leveraging its expertise, IRENA plays a crucial role in supporting countries to align their NDCs with global climate objectives, ensuring a just and inclusive energy transition (Figure 11). This equals 5.9 billion people and encompasses total energy-related greenhouse gas emissions of 31 838 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2eq$).[40] Cumulatively, IRENA's NDC enhancement and implementation support encompasses 209 activities to meet the needs of IRENA Members, who are the Parties to the 2015 Paris Agreement, in enhancing and implementing their energy transition plans while incorporating these climate action commitments into their NDC submissions. IRENA also contributes to long-term strategies through work packages focused on assessing renewables, technology and innovation, as well as analysing policies, planning and finance.

Figure 11: IRENA's climate action engagement



[40] Data retrieved from World Bank for population; and EDGAR (Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research) for GHG emissions.

On 3 June, IRENA hosted an online event on **Virtual Dialogue on Energy Transition and Carbon Markets: Perspectives from countries and global partnerships**[41], in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The meeting gathered over 100 participants from IRENA Members and States in Accession, engaged in discussions on the opportunities, challenges, and good practices of market-based instruments for the energy transition.

Through the **Global Atlas for Renewable Energy Initiative**, IRENA continues to support its Members in assessing their true renewable potential, thereby facilitating the planning and deployment of renewable projects. Recently, IRENA enhanced the Global Atlas datasets by incorporating diverse renewable energy resource and ancillary datasets from leading international institutions and private sector entities, including GEBCO, NOVELTIS, ORNL, OSM, TheWindPower, TU-Delft, UNEP-WCMC, WRI and VORTEX.[42] The Agency has also enhanced the infrastructure of the Global Atlas platform to improve the user experience in screening and assessing renewable potential. At the country-level, IRENA has conducted detailed analyses to map investment opportunities for utility-scale solar and wind areas for Colombia[43] and Georgia.[44] These analyses identify favourable zones for solar PV and onshore wind projects in both countries, along with their associated techno-economic parameters.

IRENA has also supported the Democratic Republic of Congo in assessing the technical and financial potentials for deploying rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) systems in various cities – Kinshasa,[45] Mbandaka,[46] and Kananga[47] – using the **SolarCity simulator**[48]. A capacity-development meeting was conducted for local stakeholders covering renewable resource assessment, specifically urban solar mapping and financial modelling, with key insights from the analysis.

At the utility-scale, and under Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa (APRA), IRENA has assisted Zimbabwe in assessing the technical and financial viability of ten solar parabolic trough collector (PTC) sites designated for utility-scale project development, with a combined potential installed capacity of 1.9 GW. Using industry-standard methodologies, IRENA delivered a comprehensive pre-feasibility analysis report to the country. The findings included a recommendation to reconsider the location of one site due to its low energy yield and limited financial prospects.

For the second year in a row, IRENA, in partnership with the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), produced the second edition of the **Year in Review: Climate-driven Global Renewable Energy Potential Resources and Energy Demand**[49] report examining the links between climate change and renewable energy. The report emphasises the urgent need for enhanced tools, knowledge and policies that integrate climate science with energy innovation, promote a shift to diverse energy portfolios for security, and establish flexible market structures for clean power systems. It also underscores the importance of integrating climate insights into energy planning to improve reliability, anticipate demand peaks, and strengthen infrastructure resilience. Furthermore, it accentuates the importance of regional collaboration and localised solutions in balancing supply-demand dynamics, optimising cross-border energy flows and building resilient energy infrastructures.

The escalating frequency and severity of extreme weather events, fuelled by climate change, pose significant threats to the integrity and reliability of renewable energy systems globally. IRENA's report on **Quality**

[41] More information available here.
[42] More information here.
[43] Available here.
[44] Available here.
[45] Available here.
[46] Available here.
[47] Available here.
[48] More information here.
[49] Available here.

infrastructure for renewables facing extreme weather[50] highlights the emergence of robust quality infrastructure (QI) as a vital cornerstone for combating these challenges. It also highlights that QI can secure the resilience and performance of renewable energy assets through coordinated standards, testing, certification, and continuous monitoring. By integrating QI measures throughout the project lifecycle—from design and construction to operation—developers can effectively mitigate risks and enhance infrastructure durability against harsh environmental conditions. In addition, the report underlines that economic analyses consistently demonstrate that the long-term benefits of QI outweigh implementation costs and calls on policy makers to promote and enforce rigorous QI practices to future-proof renewable projects against escalating climate risks. This way, they can ultimately safeguard both energy security and financial viability.

IRENA's **Renewable energy in climate change adaptation: Metrics and risk assessment framework** [51] report highlights the critical role of renewable energy in climate change adaptation, emphasising its ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance resilience, and support sustainable development. It notes that while global climate finance flows reached USD 1.3 trillion annually in 2021-2022, adaptation finance remains insufficient at USD 63 billion, far below the estimated USD 212 billion needed annually by 2030 for developing countries. Using the impact chain method, the report demonstrates how renewable energy can mitigate risks, such as increased energy demand and greenhouse gas emissions from desalination, as illustrated in the Canary Islands case study. For instance, desalination powered by renewable energy could reduce risk scores by up to two-thirds under high-emission scenarios (RCP8.5). The report calls for expanded pilot projects, improved metrics, and synergistic approaches to quantify the benefits of renewable energy-based adaptation, while urging enhanced investment and collaboration to close the adaptation finance gap and foster a climate-resilient future.

[50] Available here.
[51] Available here.

Communications, outreach and engagement

IRENA continues to amplify its impact through outreach and communication activities. Since the beginning of 2025, IRENA has been referenced in over 27, 787 media articles in 55 languages across 169 countries. This represents a 5.3% growth in overall media mentions when compared to the same period in 2024. IRENA mentions in top-tier news outlets and agencies such as Reuters, Forbes, AP, Bloomberg, etc. grew substantially, increasing by 20.1% compared to the same period in 2024.

This growth was driven by strategic collaboration with international organisations and partners to promote flagship IRENA reports. For example, the Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024 report, released in July 2025 and cited in the United Nations Secretary General's special 'Moment of Opportunity' climate address, was mentioned 1 066 times in 19 languages across 77 countries within its first two weeks from launch, a 502% increase over the 2024 edition, which recorded 177 mentions in 13 languages across 36 countries during the same post-launch period. The report continues to be regularly cited by top-tier news outlets, underscoring the effectiveness of high-level collaboration in promoting IRENA's flagship publications.

To enhance the visibility of IRENA's work among its diverse membership, the Agency expanded its hosted media programme for the 15th IRENA Assembly. The programme gives an opportunity for international journalists, particularly from developing countries, to attend and cover the IRENA Assembly. This year's programme included 24 journalists from 19 countries. Their coverage resulted in 91 varied media pieces, including articles, podcasts, and broadcasts, spanning a wide range of topics, a 19.7% increase compared to the hosted media programme in 2024.

More than 1.9 million people visited the IRENA website since 1 January 2025, generating 3.8 million pageviews. The highest number of active users came from China, the United States, India, Germany and the United Kingdom. The traffic peak days were marked by major events, such as the flagship publication launch of the Renewable Capacity Statistics in 2025 report, attracting over 40,000 views, resulting in more than 19,000 report downloads to date. The related press release is the most-read news item this year, with over 15,000 views, closely followed by news on Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024.

The innovative interactive content types keep user engagement high and boost the dissemination of publications. The digital versions of five flagship publications cumulatively attracted over 33,000 people, adding up to the direct IRENA report downloads of over 219,000 overall. The most read visual story summarising 2024 achievements in renewable energy registered over 5,000 views. In May 2025, IRENA launched its new podcast series called All Things Renewable. The podcast features a series of interviews with experts, guided by insights from IRENA's research and activities, to break down how renewables are transforming economies, powering communities, and driving sustainable development.

In terms of social media presence, IRENA's followers continued to grow, reaching 25 9405 on LinkedIn, an increase of 17.5% (nearly 20k new followers) since 1 January 2025. Furthermore, IRENA's X account reached 140 474 followers, growing by 0.3%. Instagram saw an 8.2% increase, reaching 18 928 followers as of the reporting date, while Facebook experienced a 0.8% decline, bringing the total to 454 144 followers. Instagram and LinkedIn continue to be the fastest-growing social media platforms for IRENA.

This growth was largely driven by the implementation of thematic weeks, which presented complex renewable energy topics in an accessible and engaging manner. Additional momentum came from extensive, real-time coverage of IRENA Innovation Week in June through videos, graphics, and photography. The successful launch of flagship reports, Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024 in July, and Renewable Capacity Statistics 2025 report in March, accompanied by social media campaigns featuring dedicated digital assets such as videos, infographics and animations, further drove our engagement. Moreover, the APRA

social media campaign, spotlighting APRA countries via dedicated cards and posts viewed by over 20,000 people, contributed to increased visibility and audience reach.

In addition, IRENA's newsletter subscribers reached 144 625 by 31 August 2025, representing a 2.6% increase since the beginning of the year. Countries with the most subscribers included the Netherlands, USA, Ireland.

IRENA Insights,[52] the short, focused webinars showcasing key insights from teams across the Agency, have long established themselves as vital tools for sharing expertise and fostering dialogue on the energy transition. This year's first webinar took place on 4 February and discussed key findings from IRENA's 2024 **Sustainable aviation fuels in Southeast Asia: A regional perspective on bio-based solutions** report that evaluated Southeast Asia's sustainable aviation fuels production potential using sustainable feedstock across various pathways**.** The webinar on 11 February focused on the findings from the latest edition of IRENA's report series **Renewable Energy and Jobs – Annual Review 2024**. On 6 March, IRENA organised a webinar on Green **Hydrogen: the importance of developing a robust quality infrastructure ecosystem**, to share the key findings and recommendations on building and strengthening QI systems from the report jointly prepared by IRENA and the German Metrology Institute on A Quality Infrastructure Roadmap for Green Hydrogen. The event on 11 March focused on **Green Hydrogen: the importance of developing a robust quality infrastructure ecosystem,** presenting the findings of the report on A Quality Infrastructure Roadmap for Green Hydrogen. The webinar held on 25 March highlighted findings from IRENA's report titled **A just energy transition for communities: Large-scale wind and solar projects in Sub-Saharan Africa** that explored the potential inherent community benefits from some large-scale wind and solar projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. On 22 July, the webinar on **Empowering Lives and Livelihoods: Decentralised renewable energy solutions for agriculture in Nepal** presented an overview of the initiative, and dived into key findings from IRENA's assessment report, presenting solutions specific to four agri-food value chains. The webinar **Reaching Zero with Renewables: Aluminium Industry**, held on 29 July, explored challenges and opportunities in reducing emissions from aluminium production, particularly highlighting the role that renewable energy can play in facilitating the industry's transition. On 2 September, IRENA Insights held a webinar to present the key findings of the **Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024: Key Findings and Insights** report, providing an opportunity to deepen understanding of the economics shaping the global shift to renewables, as well as the opportunities and challenges. The latest webinar was convened to showcase the insights and practical implementation guidance contained in the **Participatory Processes for Energy Planning: A Practical Toolkit** report.

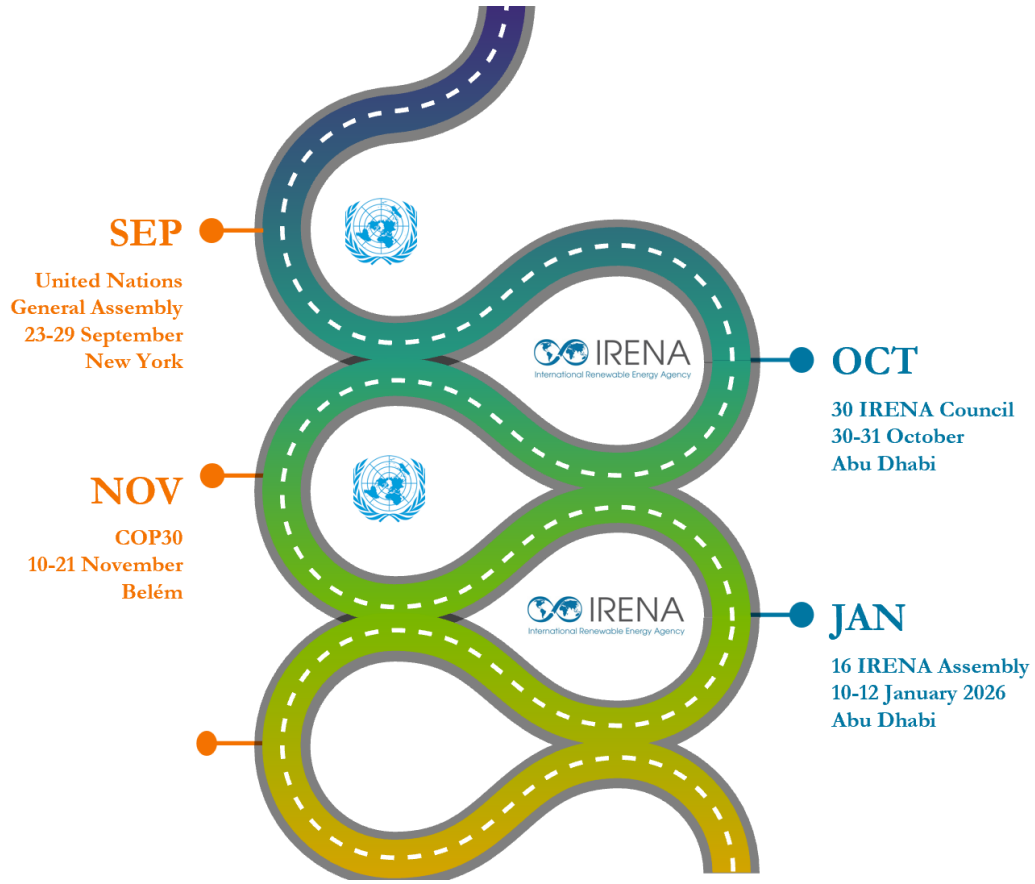
IRENA's Policy Talks[53] are a series of webinars that provide a forum to exchange experiences and best practices in policy design and implementation. On 14 May, the first Policy Talk in 2025 was held, titled **Green hydrogen for industrial decarbonisation of Central Asia and the South Caucasus**. The event presented findings from the newly launched IRENA report and included a discussion with regional experts to share challenges, opportunities and learnings. Drawing from IRENA's report on **Policies for advancing the renewables-based electrification of road transport**, the first webinar in 2025 was held on 17 June to present policies and examples addressing barriers and promoting the renewables-based electrification of road transport in different contexts.

[52] More information available here.
[53] More information available here.

Looking ahead

This section provides a snapshot of some of IRENA's upcoming key events as well as selected upcoming events and publications.

Key dates



Publications

IRENA continues to issue a range of publications featuring unique scholarship covering the full spectrum of topics associated with the energy transition, as well as a variety of other technical content and collateral on behalf of its Divisions. As of end-July, the Agency had released 53 knowledge products, ranging from annual flagship and technical reports (including *Renewable energy statistics 2025*; *Renewable power generation costs in 2024*; and *Regional energy transition outlook: European Union*) to partnership reports (via the Coalition for Action; Alliance for Industry Decarbonization; the Utilities for Net Zero Alliance; the SIDS Lighthouses Initiative; and Empowering Lives and Livelihoods: Renewables for Climate Action), translations of key reports into the five official UN languages, technical and advisory products, and material to support IRENA Communications activities.

The Publications Office also continued to ensure the quality and academic integrity of the Agency's output by managing and maintaining the IRENA PleaseReview (peer review) platform, Zotero referencing system, and anti-plagiarism/AI detection software platform.

Selected upcoming IRENA publications in 2025

Table 2: Selected upcoming publications, 2025

Quarter	Provisional report title
Q4	Regional energy transition outlook: South America
Q4	Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking the tripling of renewable power and the doubling of energy efficiency
Q4	Global landscape of energy transition finance
Q4	Renewable energy and jobs: Annual review 2025
Q4	Off-grid renewable energy statistics 2025

Effective functioning of the organisation

To deliver on its mandate, the Agency relies on the contributions and support of its Members, cooperation with a wide range of experts and institutions, and the commitment of its talented staff. This chapter summarises the Secretariat's key institutional and strategic activities to date. The Administration and Management Services (AMS) Division supports efficient implementation of the Work Programme and facilitates effective use of the Agency's resources. The Agency continues to innovate in its processes and practices to remain responsive to the dynamic nature of its programmatic work.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

ICT continues to serve as a strategic enabler and tool for the Agency in the implementation of its Work Programme by providing state-of-the-art IT services and solutions to IRENA units. ICT is regularly maintaining and consolidating its IT capabilities through initiatives for digital transformation (process automation, paperless, *etc.*), infrastructure modernisation (in HQ as well as in Bonn and New York Offices, cloud and on premise), operational excellence (IT governance, cost optimisation, proactive maintenance, regular monitoring, *etc.*) and internal capacity building (trainings, technology workshops *etc.*).

As per the IT strategy, which is closely aligned with the IRENA Medium-term Strategy, ICT is strengthening its role as a:

- Driver of digital transformation towards higher institutional effectiveness and efficiency through maintaining and enhancing the Executive dashboard, ERP and other online tools for collaboration and knowledge sharing. Some initiatives related to Artificial Intelligence and a framework for its use in the Agency are ongoing.
- Enabler of developing value-added business capabilities on renewable energy through the maintenance and enhancement of the IRENA website and web platforms on renewable energy. Continuous enhancements to the IRENA website are implemented.
- Pillar of organisational resilience and compliance through implementing the cybersecurity management framework and the business resilience plan. For example, several enhancements to the network performance and security have been implemented.

Procurement

The Agency has continued to implement its administration of cost-effective procurement processes for goods, services and other related requests. To ensure the transparency, fairness, openness and competitiveness of the procurement process bidding opportunities, the Request for Proposals (RFP) or Invitation to Bid (ITB) are mostly posted on IRENA's website, UNGM and disseminated to the vendors registered with IRENA's vendors' database.

From 29 March to 31 August 2025, more than 155 procurement contracts and agreements for goods and services were awarded with a total value of USD 2.2 M. Furthermore, 22 newly registered vendors were added during the same period. The Procurement Section vendor database has also increased in recent years to reach more than 1070 vendors from various countries worldwide.

General Services and Travel

Travel support and services were provided to staff, delegates and participants in conferences and workshops. From 1 January to 31 August 2025, the Agency facilitated the travel of staff and Members' representatives, receiving 472 travel requests and 125 services for 11 workshops. The section continues to provide facility management services for the IRENA Headquarters and staff. This is a crucial function that contributes to a healthy and productive work environment while delivering ongoing, day-to-day services to staff. As part of these ongoing services, General Services continues exploring further enhancement measures for Health and Safety to provide a better work environment for staff.

Institutional Indicators

The new Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework includes Institutional Indicators on key performance indicators that are critical for showing the impact of the Agency's work at the institutional level. These include Human Resources, Ethics training, Staff Welfare, Financial Resources and Governing Body Meetings. The analysis below presents data from the M&E framework as well as analysis from the work undertaken since the beginning of the year.

Human Resources

During the biennium, the work of Human Resources spanned administrative, operational, and strategic activities. Significant effort was placed on aligning human resource policies and processes more closely with the Agency's strategic and programmatic objectives, including additional personnel sourcing and building organisational capabilities that are needed to achieve the Agency's operational objectives with the right combination of skills, knowledge, competencies, and expertise, while promoting geographical, cultural, and gender diversity. Human resources practices, rules, and procedures have continued to be refined and updated to ensure effective and efficient responsiveness to the emerging and evolving needs and challenges of the Agency while safeguarding its core values and principles. Attracting, developing and retaining highly qualified staff is key to the Agency's success. In this respect, IRENA continues its outreach efforts to attract talent from all over the world, including by tapping into Members' expertise, and through the mechanisms provided by the decision of the Assembly at its second session (A/2/DC/5) such as loan and secondment arrangements.

Since 1 January 2025, 19 vacancies (core and project, including Interns and Associate Professionals) have been announced. Out of 93 core posts, 79 are filled or under recruitment (69 filled and ten under active recruitment), and 14 are vacant. The 69 staff members in core posts are from 43 nationalities, with 51% being women and 49% being men. There are also 114 project posts that are currently filled or under recruitment (106 filled and eight under active recruitment (Figure 12). The combined core and project posts comprise a total of 175 staff members, representing 76 nationalities, with 47% female and 53% male staff (Tables 6 and 7 as of 31 March). Tables 4 and 5 show the loaned personnel as well as the seconded personnel, funded by voluntary contributions, as of 31 August.

Figure 12: Staff Status as of 31 August 2025

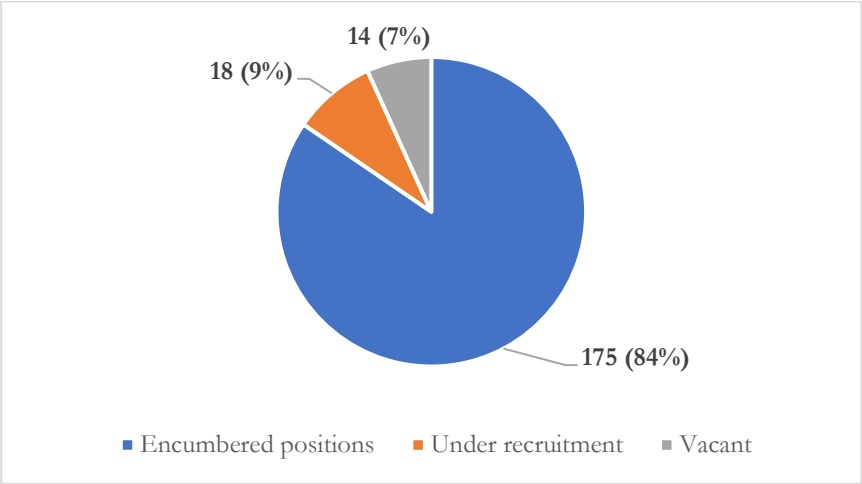


Table 3: Filled/under recruitment: Core and Project posts by level as of 31 August 2025

Level	Filled or Under Recruitment	Total	
ASG	**1**	**1**	
D-2	**1**	**1**	
D-1	**6**	**6**	
P-5	**21**	**23**	
P-3/4	**69**	**78**	
P-2/1	**57**	**57**	
Sub-total Professional and above	**155**	**166**	
General Services	**38**	**41**	
Total	**193**	**207**	

Table 4: Loaned personnel as of 31 August 2025

Division	Title	Loaned from
CEP	Programme Officer	United Arab Emirates
ODG	Liaison and Protocol Officer	United Arab Emirates
ODG	Communications Officer	United Arab Emirates
CEP	Loaned Officer - SGCC	China
CEP	Loaned Officer – Partnerships (SNAM)	Italy
PFS	Loaned Officer – ENI	Italy

Table 5: Seconded Officers (Voluntary Contributions) as of 31 August 2025

Division	Title	Seconded from
CEP	Programme Officer - Geothermal	Iceland
CEP	Programme Officer	Republic of Korea
IITC	Programme Officer Technology and Innovation	Japan
KPFC	(JPO) Associate Programme Officer	Germany
PFS	(JPO) Associate Programme Officer	Germany

In the new M&E system, the Institutional Indicator on Human Resources includes two sub-indicators. One is on workforce gender parity, which reports on the gender ratio at IRENA disaggregated (a) institution-wide, and (b) at senior management level (ASG, D2, D1, P5 and P4). The second sub-indicator is the geographic distribution of IRENA's staff by country for all three duty stations.

In terms of workforce gender parity institution-wide, Table 6 shows that IRENA employed 84 female and 95 male staff members in 2022. In 2023, the numbers remained relatively stable, with 85 female and 101 male staff members, amounting to 186 IRENA staff. The trend continued in 2024, with 81 female and 92 male staff members. In 2025,

In senior management, gender parity is evident in the highest posts (ASG, D2, D1), but there were more male than female staff members holding P5 and P4 posts in both biennia.

Table 6: Workforce gender parity, 2022-2025

Workforce gender parity - Institution wide (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Female	Male	Total
2022	84	95	179
2023	85	101	186

Workforce gender parity - Institution wide (2024-2025)

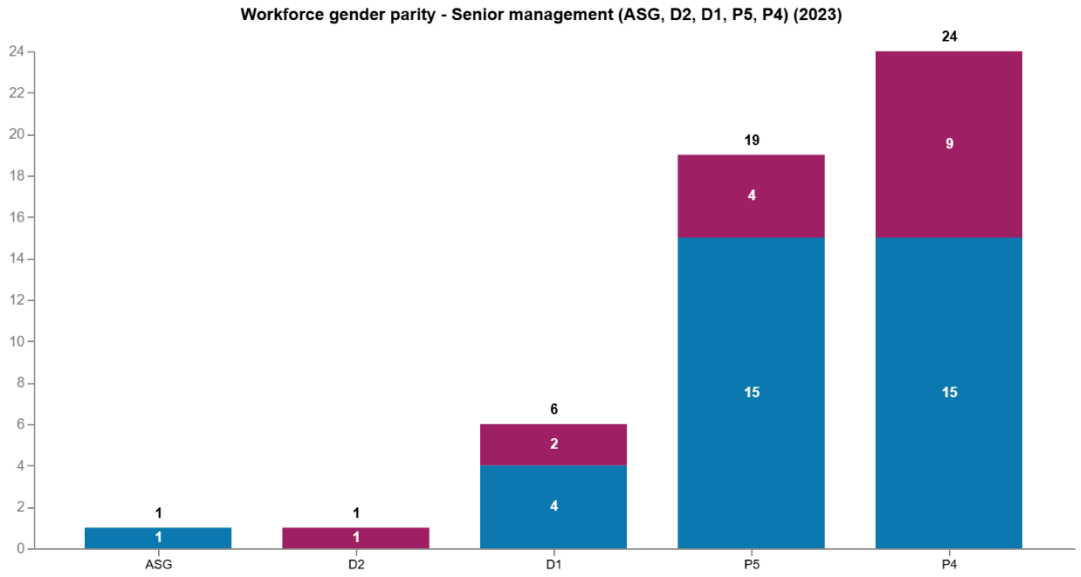
Target biennium	Female	Male	Total
2024	81	92	173
2025	82	93	175

Workforce gender parity - Senior management (ASG, D2, D1, P5, P4) (2022-2023)

Year	Gender	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	Total
2022	Female		1	3	5	7	16
2022	Male	1		3	18	15	37
2023	Female		1	2	4	9	16
2023	Male	1		4	15	15	35

Workforce gender parity - Senior management (ASG, D2, D1, P5, P4) (2024-2025)

Year	Gender	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	Total
2024	Female		1	2	7	6	16
2024	Male	1		4	10	17	32
2025	Female		1	1	7	8	17
2025	Male	1		3	11	15	30



1. ASG
2. D2
3. D1
4. P5
5. P4

1. ASG
2. D2
3. D1
4. P5
5. P4

In terms of the geographic distribution of staff, Table 7 shows that there have been minor fluctuations year by year since 2022. In 2022, IRENA employed 179 people, with the majority coming from Europe (50), followed by countries in Asia (49), Africa (30), and Latin America and the Caribbean (17). By 2023, the total workforce increased to 189 staff members, with a slight shift in regional representation. Asia became the largest source region with 54 staff members, followed closely by Europe (50). The numbers for Africa (34) and Latin America and the Caribbean (17) also increased slightly or remained stable. During the 2022-23 biennium, the predominant countries of origin were: Africa: Kenya, Egypt, Tunisia, and Sudan; Asia: India, Pakistan, and China; Europe: Germany and Italy; Latin America and the Caribbean: Brazil and Colombia.

In 2024, the staff numbers dropped to 176, with the majority originating from Europe (53), followed by Asia (43), and then Africa (35). As of 31 August 2025, the staff's geographical distribution has remained relatively stable. The list of major contributing countries is generally consistent with the 2022-2023 biennium, with the notable addition of South Africa to the predominant countries of origin.

Table 7: Geographic staff distribution

Workforce by region (2022-2023)

Region	2022	2023
Africa	30	34
Asia	49	54
Eurasia	5	5
Europe	50	50
Latin America and the Caribbean	17	17
Middle East	13	14
North America	11	11
Oceania	4	4
Total	**179**	**189**

Workforce by region (2024-2025)

Region	2024	2025
Africa	35	38
Asia	43	45
Eurasia	5	4
Europe	53	53
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	14
Middle East	14	14
North America	7	6
Oceania	3	1
Total	**176**	**175**

Workforce by region (2022-2023)

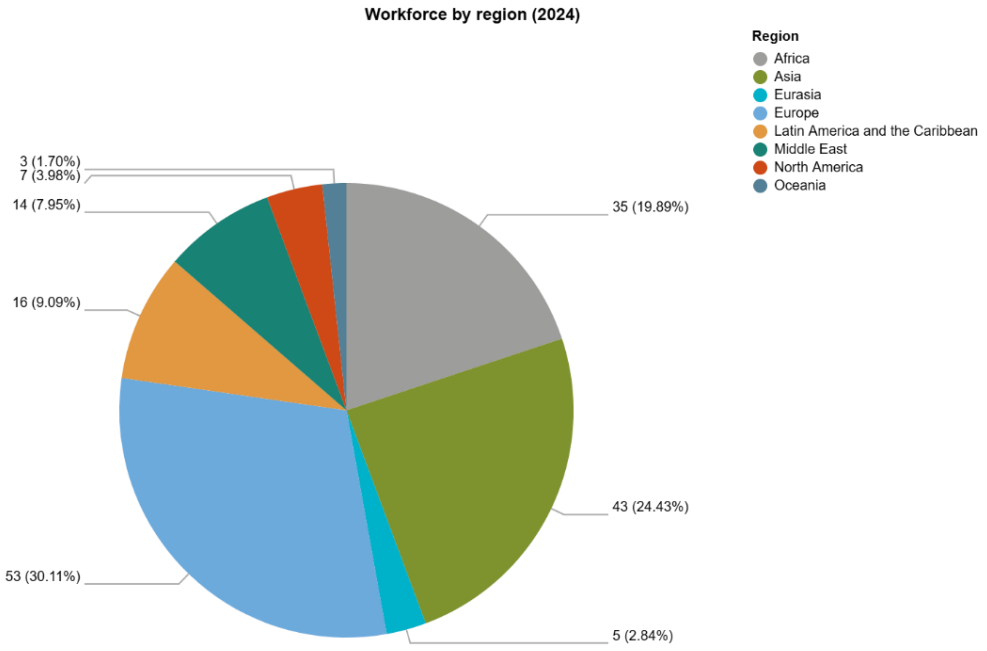
Region	2022	2023
Africa		
Benin	1	1
Cameroon	1	1
Cote d'Ivoire	1	
Djibouti	1	2
Egypt	3	3
Eswatini		1
Gabon		1
Gambia	1	1
Ghana	1	1
Kenya	6	4
Mali		1
Mauritius	1	1
Nigeria	2	2
Rwanda		1
Senegal	1	1
South Africa	1	3
Sudan	4	4
Tunisia	3	3
Uganda	1	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1	1
Zimbabwe	1	1
Asia		
Afghanistan	1	1
Bangladesh		1
China	6	6
India	15	14
Indonesia	2	3
Japan	3	3
Kyrgyzstan	1	1
Malaysia	2	3
Maldives	1	1
Nepal	2	2
Pakistan	7	9
Philippines	3	4
Republic of Korea	3	2
Sri Lanka	1	2
Tajikistan	2	2
Eurasia		
Russian Federation	1	1
Türkiye	4	4
Europe		
Austria	2	1
Belgium	1	2
Bulgaria	1	2
Croatia		1
France	4	4
Germany	8	8
Greece	2	1
Hungary	1	1
Ireland	2	2
Italy	6	5
Lithuania	2	2
Netherlands	2	2
Poland	1	1
Portugal	1	1
Romania	2	2
Serbia	2	2
Slovakia	1	
Slovenia	1	1
Spain	3	3
Ukraine	1	1
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	7	8

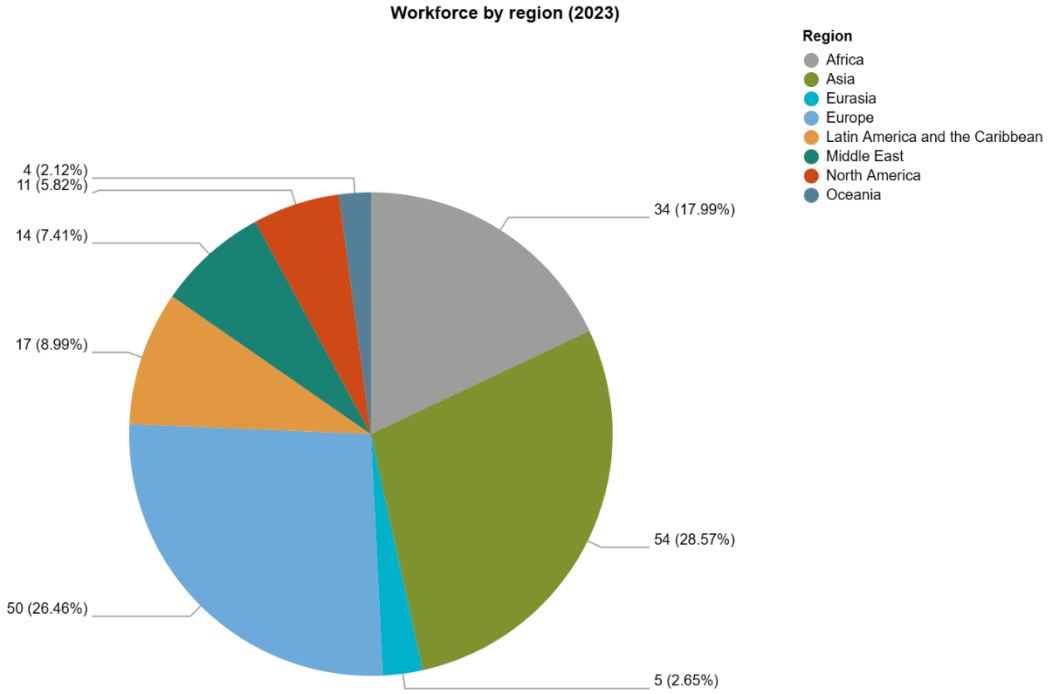
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Argentina	1	1
Brazil	3	5
Colombia	2	2
Costa Rica	2	1
El Salvador	1	1
Guatemala	2	1
Jamaica	1	1
Panama	1	1
Peru	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	3	3
Middle East		
Iraq	1	1
Jordan	5	5
Lebanon	4	4
State of Palestine *	1	2
Yemen	2	2
North America		
Canada	3	4
Mexico	3	3
United States of America	5	4
Oceania		
Australia	2	1
Fiji	1	1
New Zealand	1	2
Total	**179**	**189**

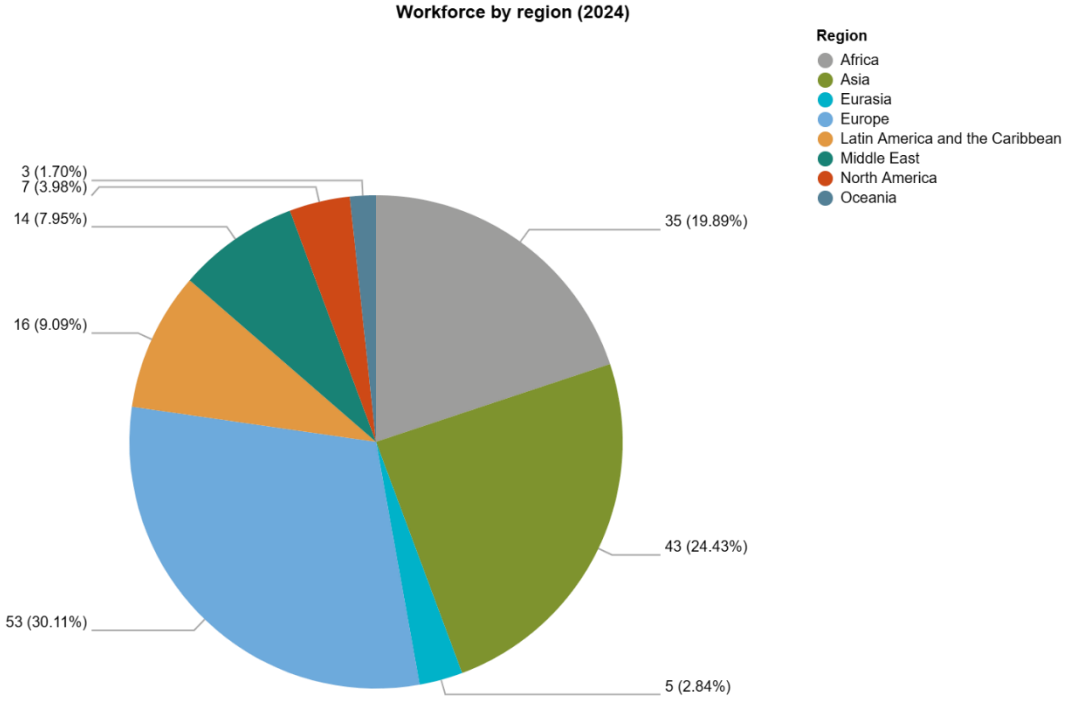
Workforce by region (2024-2025)

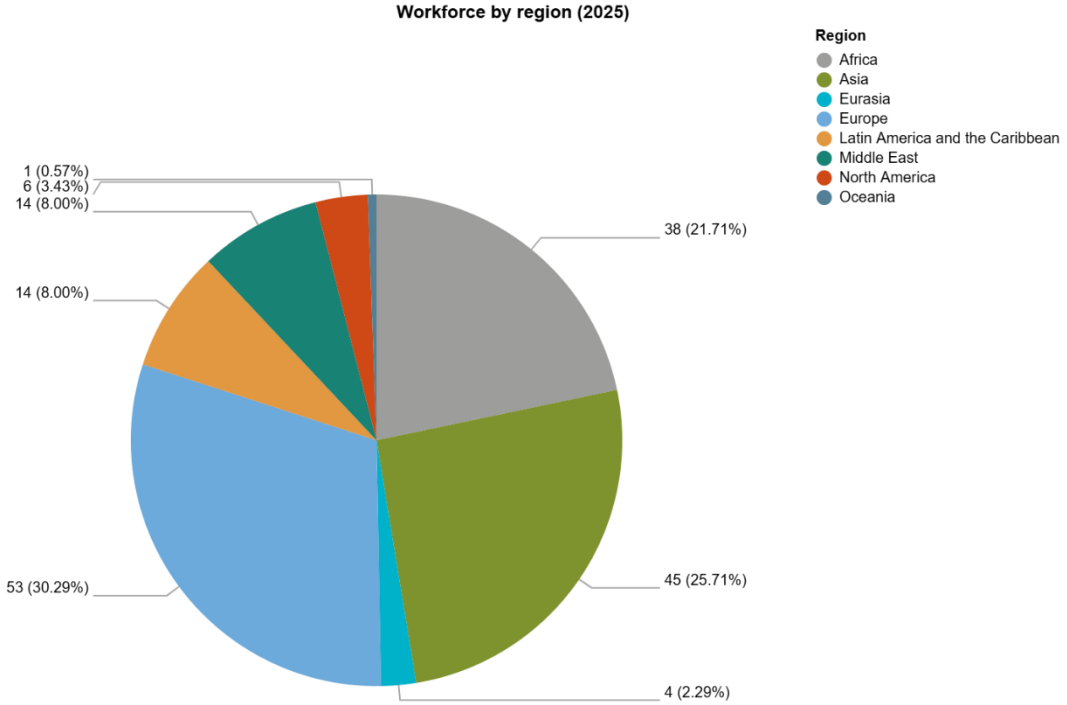
Region	2024	2025
Africa		
Benin	1	1
Djibouti	1	1
Egypt	3	3
Eswatini	1	1
Gabon	1	1
Gambia	1	1
Ghana	1	1
Kenya	4	4
Mali	1	1
Mauritius	1	1
Niger	1	1
Nigeria	2	2
Rwanda	1	2
Senegal	1	1
South Africa	3	4
Sudan	4	5
Togo	1	1
Tunisia	3	3
Uganda	1	2
United Republic of Tanzania	1	
Zimbabwe	2	2

Asia		
Afghanistan	1	1
Bangladesh	1	1
China	3	3
India	14	15
Indonesia	1	1
Japan	2	2
Kyrgyzstan	1	1
Malaysia	3	2
Nepal	2	3
Pakistan	7	7
Philippines	4	4
Republic of Korea	1	1
Sri Lanka	1	1
Tajikistan	2	2
Uzbekistan		1
Eurasia		
Russian Federation	1	1
Türkiye		3
Türkiye	4	
Europe		
Austria	1	1
Belgium	2	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1
Bulgaria	2	2
Croatia	1	1
France	3	4
Germany	9	9
Greece	1	1
Iceland	1	1
Ireland	2	2
Italy	5	5
Lithuania	2	2
Netherlands	2	2
Poland	1	1
Portugal	1	1
Romania	3	3
Serbia	2	2
Slovenia	1	1
Spain	5	3
Sweden	1	1
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	8	8
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Argentina	1	1
Brazil	4	4
Colombia	3	2
Costa Rica	1	1
El Salvador	1	1
Guatemala	1	1
Jamaica	1	1
Panama	1	1
Peru	1	
Trinidad and Tobago	2	2
Middle East		
Iraq	1	1
Jordan	6	6
Lebanon	3	3
State of Palestine		2
State of Palestine *	2	
Yemen	2	2
North America		
Canada	4	3
Mexico	2	1
United States of America	1	2
Oceania		
Fiji	1	
New Zealand	2	1
Total	**176**	**175**


Workforce by region (2024)
Region
Africa
Asia
Eurasia
Europe
Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East
North America
Oceania
3 (1.70%)
7 (3.98%)
14 (7.95%)
16 (9.09%)
53 (30.11%)
5 (2.84%)
43 (24.43%)
35 (19.89%)


Workforce by region (2023)
Region
Africa
Asia
Eurasia
Europe
Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East
North America
Oceania
4 (2.12%)
11 (5.82%)
14 (7.41%)
17 (8.99%)
50 (26.46%)
5 (2.65%)
54 (28.57%)
34 (17.99%)


Workforce by region (2024)
Region
Africa
Asia
Eurasia
Europe
Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East
North America
Oceania
3 (1.70%)
7 (3.98%)
14 (7.95%)
16 (9.09%)
53 (30.11%)
5 (2.84%)
43 (24.43%)
35 (19.89%)


Workforce by region (2025)
Region
Africa
Asia
Eurasia
Europe
Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East
North America
Oceania
1 (0.57%)
6 (3.43%)
14 (8.00%)
14 (8.00%)
53 (30.29%)
4 (2.29%)
45 (25.71%)
38 (21.71%)

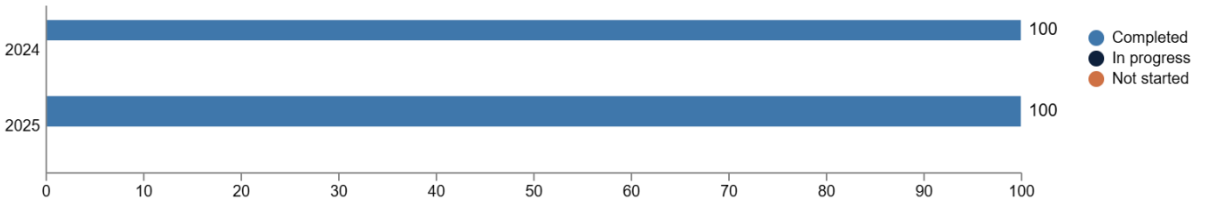
Ethics training completion

This Institutional indicator shows the completion rate of the mandatory Ethics training. In 2023 and 2024, all incoming staff members received ethical training. As of 31 August 2025, Ethics training had been completed for 100% of newly recruited staff members (Table 8).

Table 8: Institutional Indicator – Ethics training completion, 2023-2025

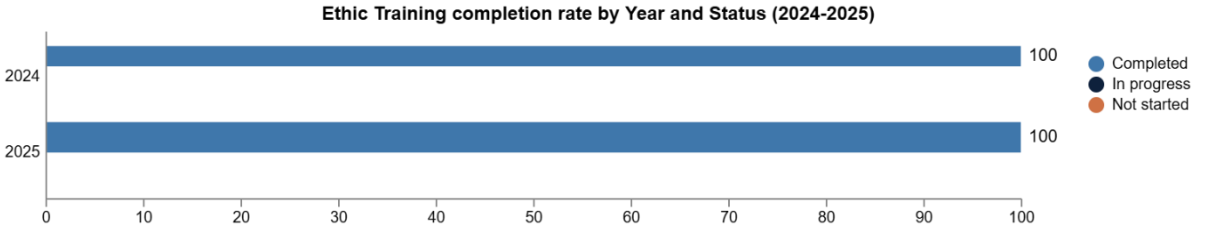
Completion rate of mandatory Ethics training (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Completed %	In progress %	Not started %
2023	100		



Completion rate of mandatory Ethics training (2024-2025)

Target biennium	Completed %	In progress %	Not started %
2024	100		
2025	100		



Staff welfare

The Institutional Indicator on Staff Welfare requires periodic surveys, which will be carried out by the Agency.

Financial resources

IRENA's Budget Section provides strategic advice to the senior leadership team and programme managers on planning, administration and management of IRENA's financial resources. The support to the Agency also includes the preparation of IRENA's budget, reporting processes, and administration of core and voluntary contributions through budgeting and control services, as well as the provision of forecast information and preparation of financial reports for management, governing bodies, and donors.

The Agency's Finance Section continues to perform a critical role in the overall functioning of the Agency and is responsible for managing the financial resources and preparation of Annual Financial Statements, ensuring full compliance with IRENA's Rules and Regulation and International Accounting standards. The Section also manages the day-to-day financial operations, including payment processing, payroll, investments and contributions. In addition, it ensures accuracy, timeliness and compliance in financial transactions. Finance endeavours to continue to seek improvements and increase efficiencies in its processes whilst maintaining internal controls and mitigating potential risks.

Biennial budget overview

Table 9 presents an overview of IRENA's assessed contributions (core budget) and core non-assessed contributions for the current biennium. Tables 10 to 16 outline the budget utilisation by programmatic division, including the Office of the Director General and the Administration and Management Services unit, for the biennium as well.

Table 9: 2024-2025 Biennium Budget utilisation by funding source (thousand USD)

	2024-2025 Biennium Budget	Utilisation as of 31 Aug 2025	
		Commitment and Expenses	Proportion of 2024-2025 Biennium Budget
Assessed Contributions (Core Budget)	**44,778**	**41,890**	**94%**
Core Non-Assessed UAE Contribution:			
UAE Support	5,000	4,370	87%
Governing Body Meetings	3,200	2,937	92%
IT Infrastructure Support	920	892	97%
Subtotal	**9,120**	**8,199**	**90%**
Core Non-Assessed Germany Contribution:			
Innovation and Technology Centre	10,890	9,555	88%
Subtotal	**10,890**	**9,555**	**88%**
Total Core Non-Assessed	**20,010**	**17,754**	**89%**
Grand Total	**64,788**	**59,644**	**92%**

*In addition to Core Non-assessed contributions, UAE and Germany provide annual in-kind contributions of approximately USD 5.4 million and USD 1.9 million respectively.

Table 10: 2024-2025 Biennium Budget Utilisation by division (thousand USD)

Division	2024-2025 Biennium Budget	Utilisation as of 31 Aug 2025	
		Commitment and Expenses	Proportion of 2024-2025 Biennium Budget
Country Engagement and Partnerships	8,426	7,799	93%
IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre	10,890	9,555	88%
Knowledge, Policy and Finance Centre	10,500	9,971	95%
Project Facilitation and Support	3,421	3,154	92%
Office of the Director-General	18,288	17,037	93%
Administration and Management Services	13,263	12,128	91%
Grand Total	**64,788**	**59,644**	**92%**

Table 11: 2024-2025 Biennium Budget Utilisation, Country Engagement and Partnerships Division (thousand USD)

Object of expenditure	2024-2025 Biennium Budget	Utilisation as of 31 Aug 2025	
		Commitment and Expenses	Proportion of 2024-2025 Biennium Budget
Staff costs*	**5,014**	**4,928**	**98%**
Total Non-Staff Costs	**3,412**	**2,872**	**84%**
Project & Seconded Personnel, Interns and Consultants**	2,235	2,197	98%
Contractual Services	606	303	50%
General Operating Expenditures	179	125	70%
Travel of Staff	61	41	67%
Programme and Expert Meetings	317	206	65%
Furniture and Equipment	14	-	0%
Grand Total	**8,426**	**7,800**	**93%**

*Includes re-allocation of USD 191,250 from "Programme and Expert Meetings"
**Includes re-allocation of USD 48,106 from "Programme and Expert Meetings"

Table 12: 2024-2025 Biennium Budget Utilisation, IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre (thousand USD)

Object of expenditure	2024-2025 Biennium Budget	Utilisation as of 31 Aug 2025	
		Commitment and Expenses	Proportion of 2024-2025 Biennium Budget
Staff costs	**4,668**	**4,328**	**93%**
Total Non-Staff Costs	**6,222**	**5,228**	**84%**
Project & Seconded Personnel, Interns and Consultants	4,226	3,652	86%
Contractual Services	1,063	855	80%
General Operating Expenditures	333	282	85%
Travel of Staff	258	201	78%
Programme and Expert Meetings*	242	235	97%
Furniture and Equipment	100	3	3%
Grand Total	**10,890**	**9,556**	**88%**

*Includes re-allocation of USD 15,000 from "Contractual Services"

Table 13: 2024-2025 Biennium Budget Utilisation, Knowledge, Policy and Finance Centre (thousand USD)

Object of expenditure	2024-2025 Biennium Budget	Utilisation as of 31 Aug 2025	
		Commitment and Expenses	Proportion of 2024-2025 Biennium Budget
Staff costs	**5,285**	**5,192**	**98%**
Total Non-Staff Costs	**5,214**	**4,779**	**92%**
Project & Seconded Personnel, Interns and Consultants	3,948	3,859	98%
Contractual Services	890	652	73%
General Operating Expenditures	193	138	71%
Travel of Staff	80	59	73%
Programme and Expert Meetings	88	69	79%
Furniture and Equipment	15	2	15%
Grand Total	**10,500**	**9,971**	**95%**

Table 14: 2024-2025 Biennium Budget Utilisation, Project Facilitation and Support Division (thousand USD)

Object of expenditure	2024-2025 Biennium Budget	Utilisation as of 31 Aug 2025	
		Commitment and Expenses	Proportion of 2024-2025 Biennium Budget
Staff costs	**2,512**	**2,385**	**95%**
Total Non-Staff Costs	**909**	**769**	**85%**
Project & Seconded Personnel, Interns and Consultants	513	512	100%
Contractual Services	216	110	51%
General Operating Expenditures	72	50	70%
Travel of Staff	102	97	95%
Furniture and Equipment	6	-	0%
Grand Total	**3,421**	**3,154**	**92%**

Table 15: 2024-2025 Biennium Budget Utilisation, Office of the Director-General (thousand USD)

Object of expenditure	2024-2025 Biennium Budget	Utilisation as of 31 Aug 2025	
		Commitment and Expenses	Proportion of 2024-2025 Biennium Budget
Staff costs	**9,553**	**9,038**	**95%**
Total Non-Staff Costs	**8,735**	**7,999**	**92%**
Project & Seconded Personnel, Interns and Consultants	4,333	4,017	93%
Contractual Services	2,961	2,803	95%
General Operating Expenditures	378	320	85%
Travel of Staff*	820	792	97%
Programme and Expert Meetings	238	63	26%
Furniture and Equipment	5	4	83%
Grand Total	**18,288**	**17,037**	**93%**

*Includes re-allocation of USD 250,000 from "Project & Seconded Personnel, Interns and Consultants"

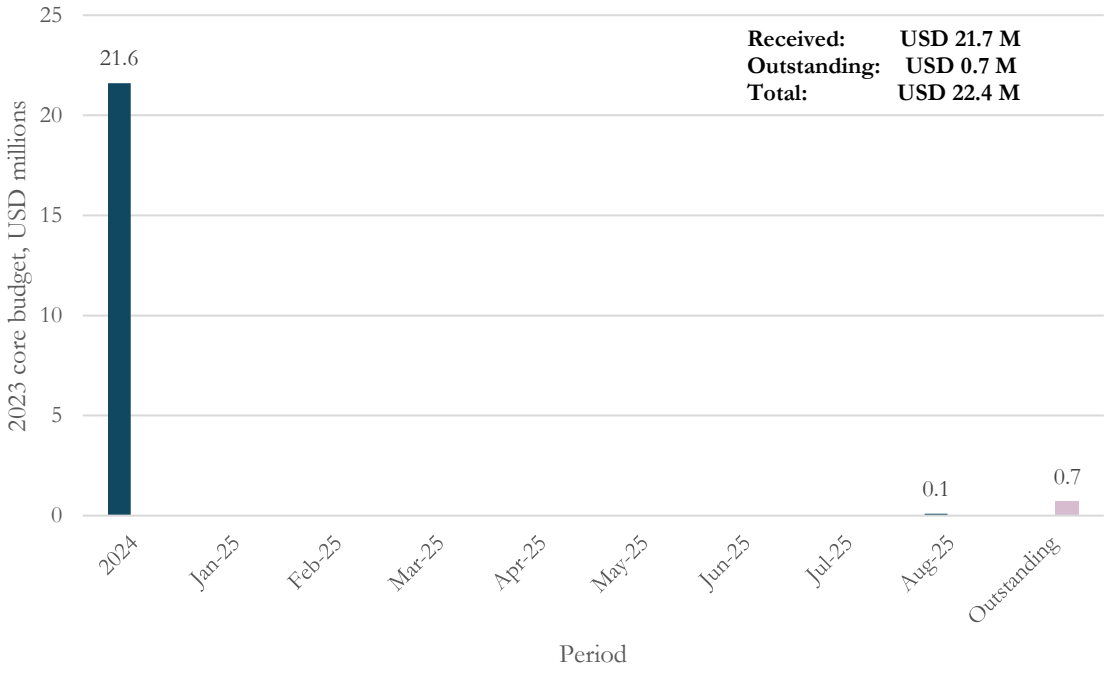
Table 16: 2024-2025 Biennium Budget Utilisation, Administration and Management Services (thousand USD)

Object of expenditure	2024-2025 Biennium Budget	Utilisation as of 31 Aug 2025	
		Commitment and Expenses	Proportion of 2024-2025 Biennium Budget
Staff costs	**8,824**	**8,824**	**100%**
Total Non-Staff Costs	**4,439**	**3,304**	**74%**
Project & Seconded Personnel, Interns and Consultants	1,869	1,604	86%
Contractual Services	550	312	57%
General Operating Expenditures	1,807	1,265	70%
Travel of Staff	13	4	31%
Furniture and Equipment*	200	119	59%
Grand Total	**13,263**	**12,128**	**91%**

*Includes re-allocation of USD 9,060 from "General Operating Expenditures" and USD 83,800 from "Contractual Services"

Figures 13 and 14 show the Received and outstanding assessed contributions for the 2024 and 2025 core budgets, respectively. Figures 15 and 16 show the Number of Members with received and outstanding contributions to the 2024 and 2025 core budget, respectively.

Figure 13: Received and outstanding assessed contributions for 2024 core budget (million USD, as of 31 August 2025)



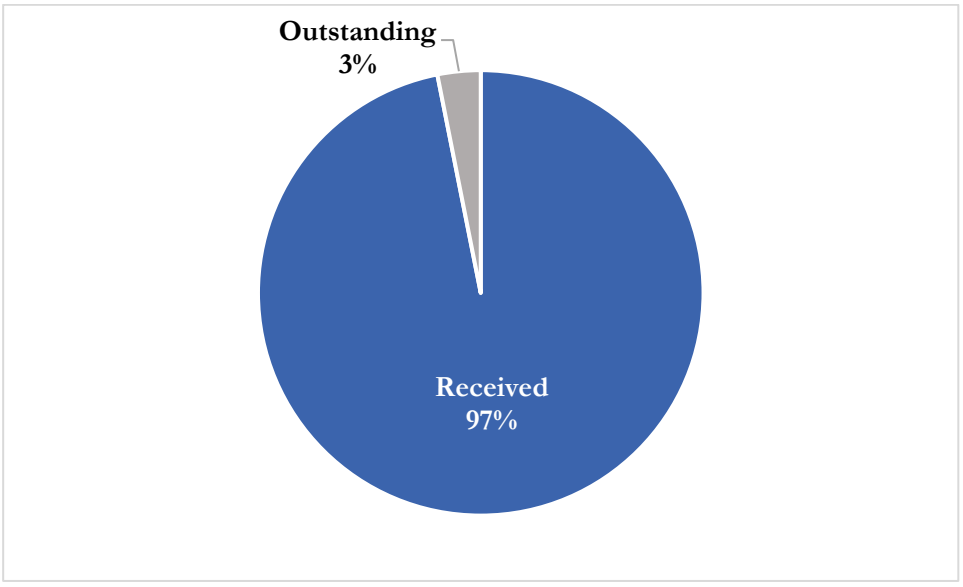
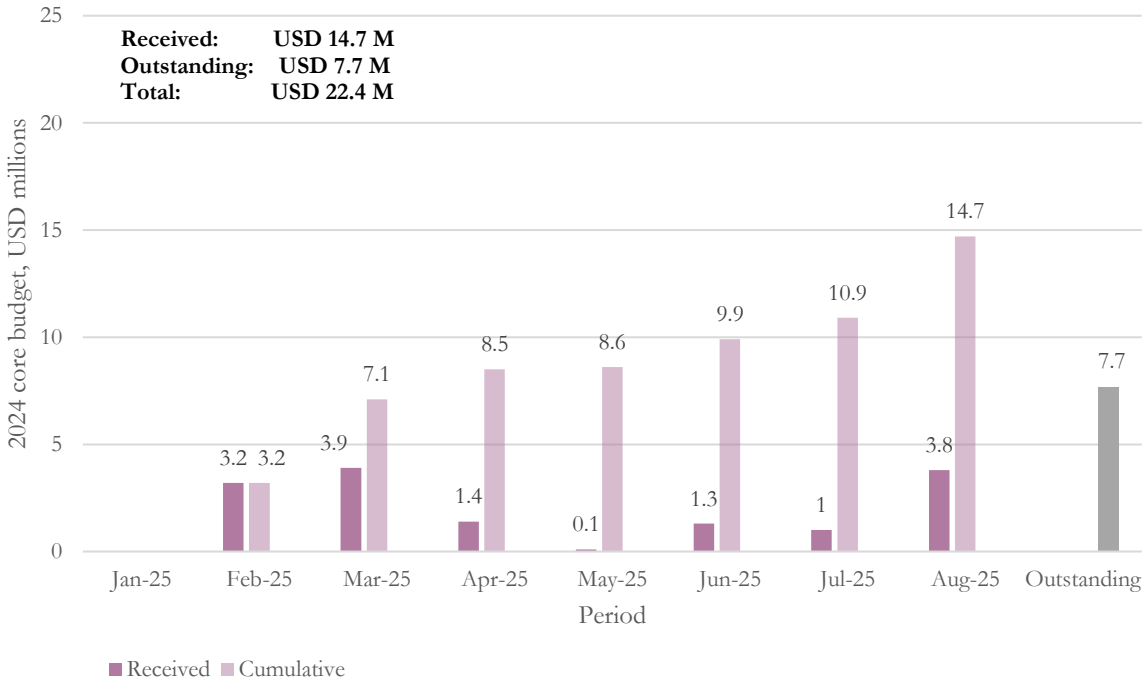


Figure 14: Received and outstanding assessed contributions for 2025 core budget (million USD, as of 31 August 2025)



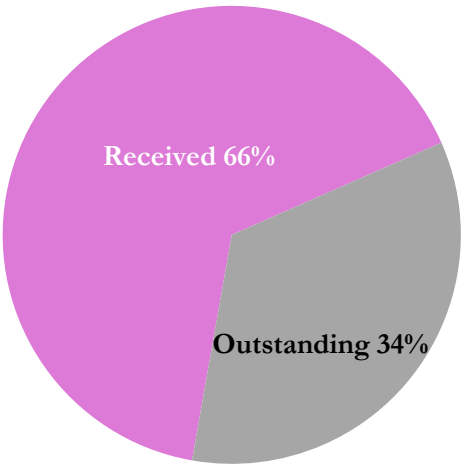


Figure 15: Number of Members with received and outstanding contributions to the 2024 core budget (31 August 2025)

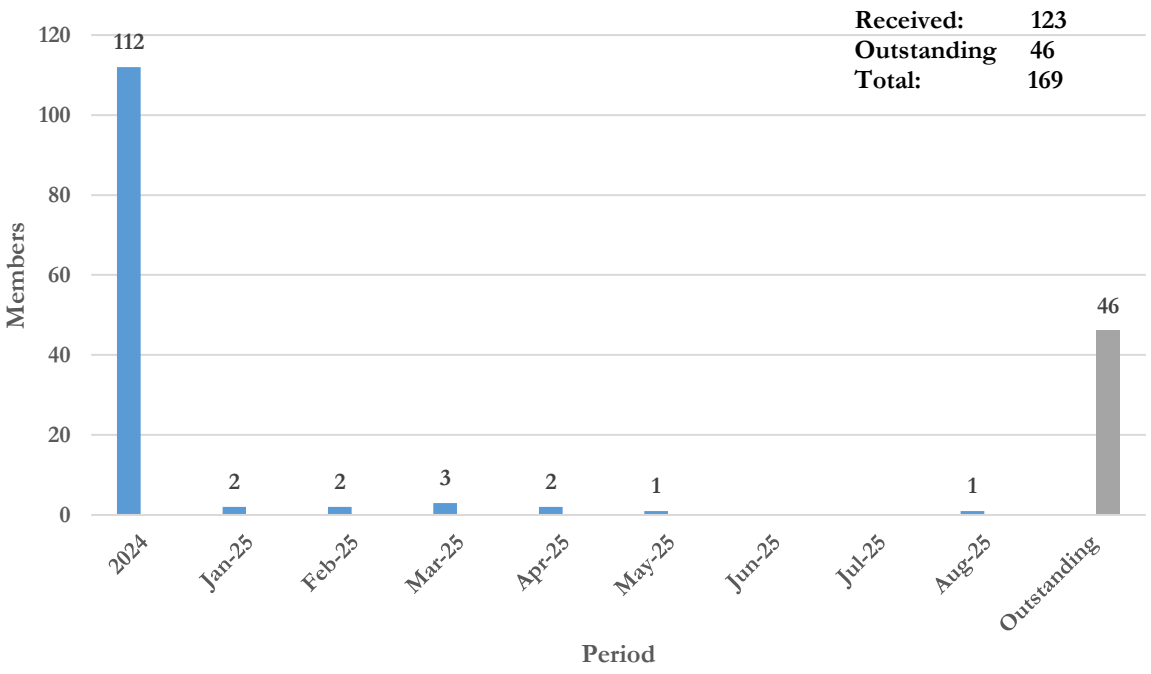
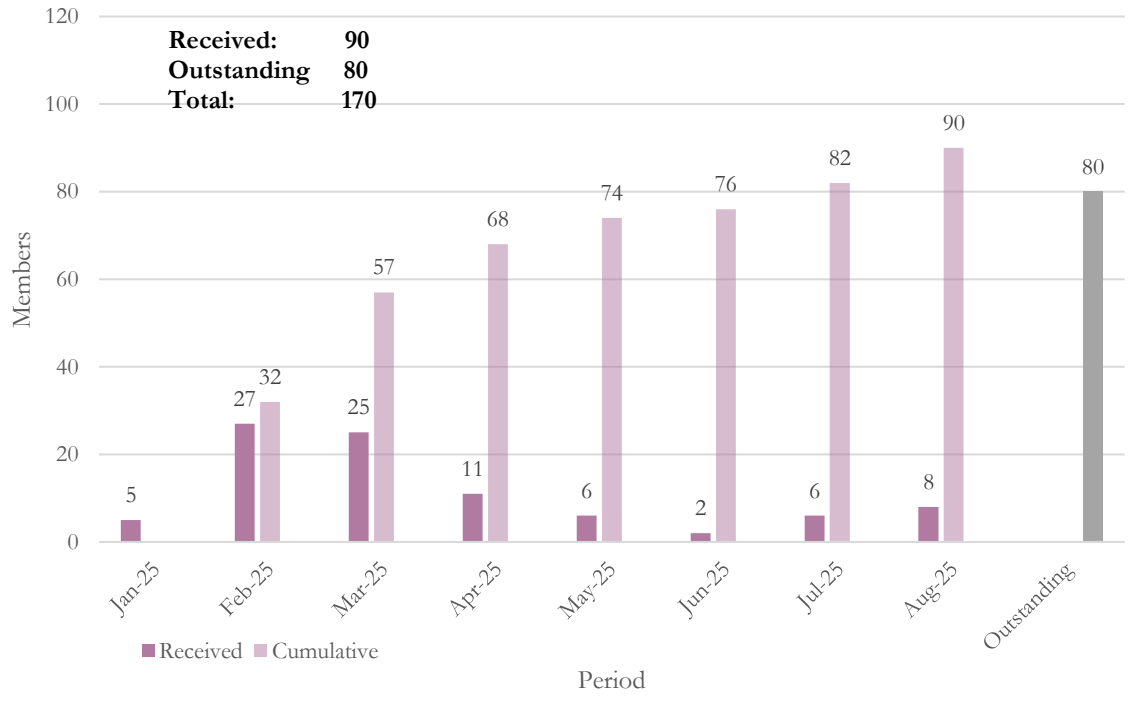


Figure 16: Number of Members with received and outstanding contributions to the 2025 core budget (31 August 2025)

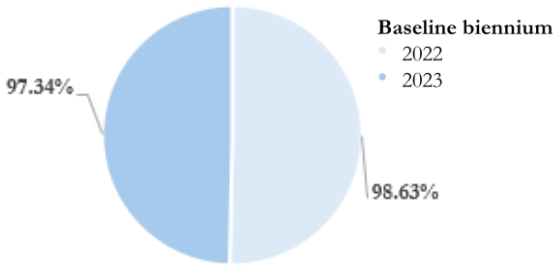


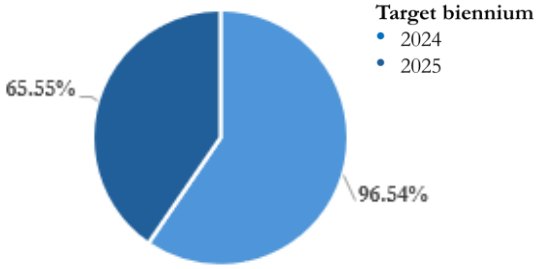
The new M&E system includes two Institutional Indicators under Financial Resources. The first is on core contributions and reports on the ratio of payments realised by Members according to the annual Scale of Assessments. In 2022, the ratio of payments realised by Members according to the annual Scale of Assessment was 98.63% and in 2023, it reached 97.34% (Table 17). In 2024, the ratio was close to the previous years, reaching 96.54%. However, as of 31 August, the ratio is merely 65.55%.

Table 17: Core contributions

Baseline biennium	Ratio of the payments realised by Members according to the annual Scale of Assessment
2022	98.63%
2023	97.34%

Target biennium	Ratio of the payments realised by Members according to the annual Scale of Assessment
2024	96.54%
2025	65.55%





Voluntary Contributions

Table 18 shows the Core non-assessed contributions, voluntary contributions and the Fund for Developing Countries representatives from 1 January to 31 August.

Table 18: Core Non-Assessed Contributions

Core Non-Assessed Contributions

as of 31 August 2025, USD

Budgeted Voluntary Contributions

	2024-2025	
	Committed	**Received**
Germany		
IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre	**10,890,000**	**10,890,000**
United Arab Emirates (UAE)		
UAE Support	5,000,000	5,000,000
Governing Body Meetings	3,200,000	3,200,000
IT Infrastructure Support	920,000	920,000
Subtotal UAE Contributions	**9,120,000**	**9,120,000**

Total Budgeted Voluntary Contributions	**20,010,000**	**20,010,000**

Other Voluntary Contributions

	2024-2025	
Donor	**Committed**	**Received**
Canada	519,776	212,103
China	624,597	-
European Union	223,982	223,982
Germany	2,349,006	2,349,006
Iceland	922,404	922,404
Italy	106,045	106,045
Japan	2,557,942	2,557,942
Republic of Korea	1,103,497	613,581
United Arab Emirates	3,731,391	3,731,391
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	113,181	113,181
Total	**12,251,821**	**10,829,635**

Other Voluntary Contributions - Non-Members

	2024-2025	
Donor	**Committed**	**Received**
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	227,605	176,822
OPEC Fund for International Development	400,000	400,000
World Bank	109,000	109,000
Total	**736,605**	**685,822**

Multi-Year Voluntary Contributions

Donor	**Multi-Year Commitments**	**Received prior to 2024**	**Received during 2024-2025**
Belgium (Government of the Walloon Region)	4,361,880	2,104,331	1,089,325
Denmark	21,936,645	5,224,278	6,071,524
European Union	9,239,260	3,294,752	350,467
Kingdom of the Netherlands	800,320	400,160	200,080
Norway	2,709,538	-	895,276
United Arab Emirates	300,000	-	300,000
Total	**39,347,643**	**11,023,521**	**8,906,672**

Multi-Year Voluntary Contributions - Non-Members

Donor	**Multi-Year Commitments**	**Received prior to 2024**	**Received during 2024-2025**
Deutche Gessellschaft fur Internationale Zussamenarbeit GmbH	795,085	231,982	167,951
Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet*	2,544,130	1,204,666	-
Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt	552,049	280,899	271,150
United Nations Development Programme**	6,265,000	1,984,714	-
Total	**10,156,264**	**3,702,261**	**439,100**

** Following delays in disbursement and evolving donor priorities, the Grant Agreement with GEAPP was partially terminated for undisbursed funds and revised in mutual consultation. The term was extended to 31 August 2026, with the remaining USD 0.42 m redirected to high-impact initiatives, including COP30, productive uses of energy in Africa, and the Universal Access Coalition (UAC) for LAC.*

****

The MoU between IRENA and UNDP was established to facilitate joint activities aligned with shared programmatic priorities. As UNDP's funding for this partnership did not materialise, no activities were implemented under this agreement which expired on 18 June 2025.

Fund for Developing Countries Representatives

	2024-2025	
Donor	**Committed**	**Received**
Austria	61,993	61,993
Germany	63,291	63,291
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	686,000	686,000
Total	**811,284**	**811,284**

Table 19 lists the current IRENA donors providing voluntary contributions by entity and area of work as of 31 August 2025 for the current biennium.

Table 19: IRENA Donors (2024-2025), as of 31 August 2025

	**Austria**	FDCR
	**Government of the Walloon Region, Belgium**	Deployment of renewable energy and decentralised renewable energy with a focus on Francophone Africa (2022-2024). Deployment of renewable energy and decentralised renewable energy with a focus on Francophone Africa (2025-2026)
	**Canada** **Ministry of Natural Resources**	Global Initiative for Transitioning Remote Communities to Renewable Energy - Phase II G7 Discussions and Digital Solutions Report
	**China** **China Renewable Energy Engineering Institute**	Environmental Impacts and Benefits of Renewable Energy
	**Denmark** **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**	2023-2027 support
	**European Commission** **DG ENER** **DG NEAR**	EU Remap: In-depth analysis of renewable energy technology opportunities to support regional cooperation in national energy and climate plans. Innovation to foster the renewable energy transition. Conditions and obstacles for the development and integration of renewable

		energy sources in the Eastern Partner countries.
	DG INTPA	Mediterranean Renewable Energy and Clean Tech plan. Regional Energy Transition Outlooks in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.
	**Germany**	
	Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action	Support for Tripling Renewables, Green Hydrogen, and Renewable Energy Skills – among other projects
	Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)	Quality Infrastructure for Green Hydrogen
	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Senegal's Clean Energy Transition Accelerating the Energy Transition in Africa
	**Iceland**	Iceland–IRENA Strategic Partnership on Geothermal Applications Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) – Geothermal Energy in ODA Countries
	**Italy**	Italy's G7 Presidency 2024 Italy–IRENA Educational Programme for Youth Climate Leaders
	**Japan**	
	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	Biomass Strategy for Sustainable Bioenergy Production
	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)	Energy Storage, Renewables in Africa, ASEAN Collaboration, and other initiatives Energy Data for WETO, Digitalisation, and Power Sector Transformation
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	Support the Activities of APRA Member Countries

	**Kingdom of the Netherlands** **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**	Geopolitics of the Energy Transition
	**Norway** **Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)**	Support for IRENA's Work Programmes 2024–2027 and Medium-term Strategy 2023–2027
	**Republic of Korea** **Korea Energy Agency (KEA)**	Workshop on 'Tripling renewable power by 2030'
	**United Arab Emirates**	Alliance for Industry Decarbonisation (AFID) COP29 Technical and advisory services support to UAE UNFCCC submissions NDC 3.0 and BTR development and implementation support for IRENA member countries IRENA Warehouse Utilities on Net Zero Alliance (UNEZA) Fund for Developing Country Representatives (FDCR) Empowering Lives and Livelihoods: Renewables for Climate Action IRENA's Education and Skills Development Activities IRENA's Youth Engagement Strategy
	**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	Breakthrough Agenda Support
	**Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet**	Advancing Renewable Energy Transitions in LMICs
	NDC Partnership	Create enabling mechanisms for the transmission of information with entities

NDC PARTNERSHIP	**United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)**	responsible for the NDC - Energy sector to the MRV System in Ecuador. Create enabling mechanisms for the transmission of information with entities responsible for promoting eco-citizenship and energy efficiency in Benin
OPEC FUND for International Development	**OPEC Fund for International Development**	ETAF Project Facilitation and Support Facility support.
OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS	**Open Society Foundations**	Empowering Lives and Livelihoods
Rockefeller Brothers Fund Philanthropy for an Interdependent World	**Rockefeller Brothers Fund**	Acceleration Partnership for Renewables in Africa
THE WORLD BANK	**World Bank**	SDG 7 Tracking Report

As directed by its Membership, IRENA continues to diversify its resource base by seeking extra-budgetary support. In 2024-25, IRENA received a total of USD 21,672,514 through voluntary contributions.

The second indicator under the Institutional indicator on Financial Resources is on voluntary contributions (VCs). This indicator reports on the total amount of funding mobilised to implement MTS and programmatic activities by Biennium and Multiyear VCs provided by Members and Non-Members alike. (*forthcoming*)

Table 20: Voluntary Contributions

Governing Body Meetings

The last Institutional indicator measures the engagement of Members during Governing Body Meetings. It also monitors the inclusiveness of Governing Body Meetings, notably, through the Fund for Developing Country Representatives. Table 21 shows that during the baseline biennium 2022-23, 129 Members plus two States in Accession attended the 12th Assembly, whereas 142 Members, six States in Accession and three Observer States attended the 13th session of the IRENA Assembly. Eleven Members were sponsored to participate in the 12th session in 2022, whereas 42 Members benefited from FDCR in 2023. In 2024, the 14th Assembly was convened in two segments, namely Part I, which was virtual and Part II, which was held in person. 130 and 134 Members participated in Part I and Part II, respectively. 38 Members had the opportunity to attend part II through the FDCR. Finally, 134 Members, as well as eight States in Accession and one Observer State, attended the 15th Assembly, with the participation of 37 Members funded through the FDCR.

Council participation has remained consistent in recent years, averaging approximately 100 Members, with the exception of the 29th meeting, which saw the participation of 115 Members. It should be mentioned though that this Council was held in a hybrid format. FDCR has also been supporting the participation of Members during Council meetings. On average, three Members were sponsored in 2022-23 biennium, whereas in 2025, the participation of seven Members was sponsored.

Table 21: Number of participants in Governing Body Meetings, 2022-2025

Number of members participating in Assembly Meetings (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Members	States in Accession	Observer States	Total
2022				
12A	129	2		131
2023				
13A	142	6	3	151

Number of members participating in Assembly Meetings (2024-2025)

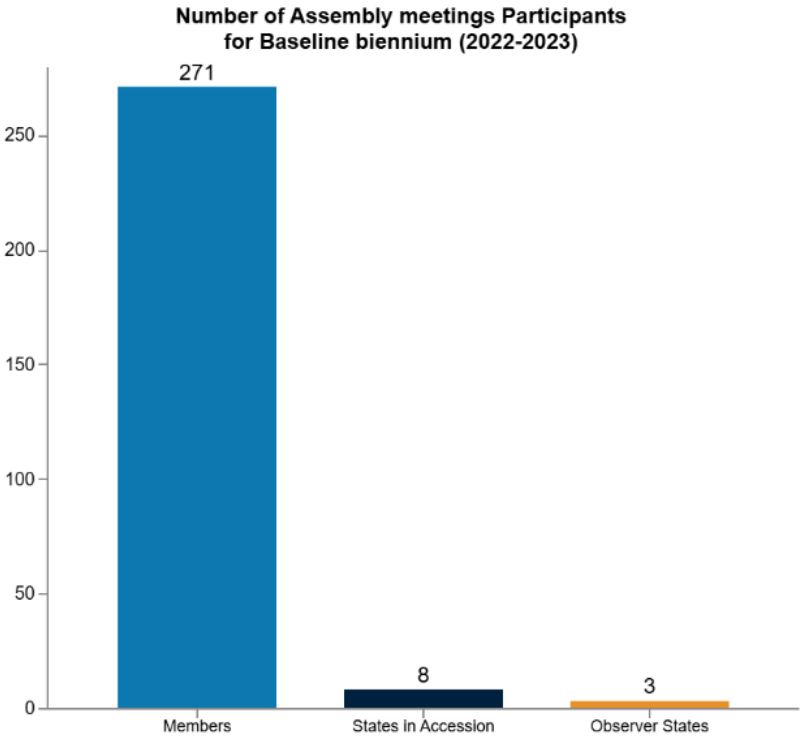
Baseline biennium	Members	States in Accession	Observer States	Total
2024				
14A (I)	126	3	1	130
14A (II)	131	2	1	134
2025				
15A	134	8	1	143

Number of FDCR sponsored members participating in Assembly Meetings (2022-2023)

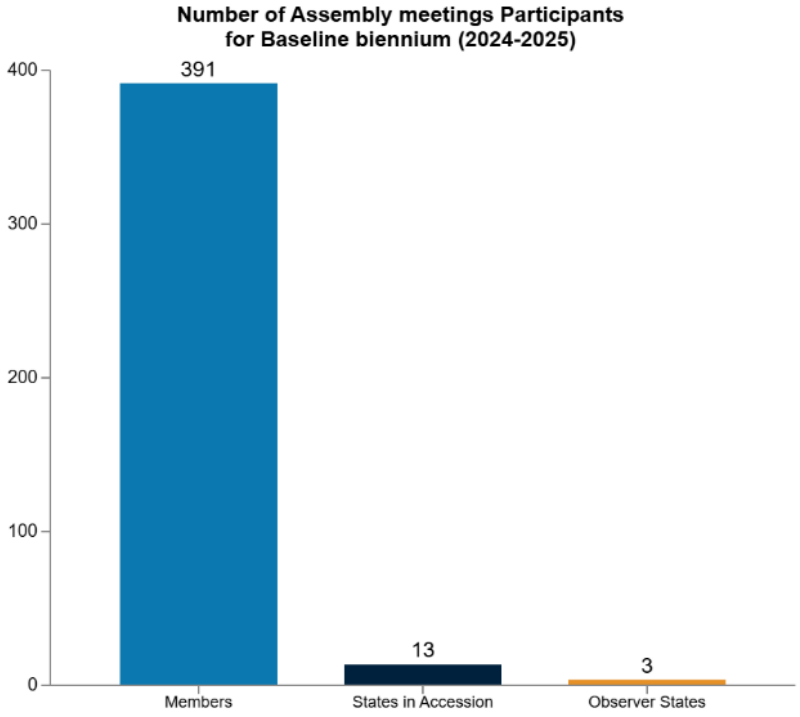
Baseline biennium	Members
2022	
12A	11
2023	
13A	42

Number of FDCR sponsored members participating in Assembly Meetings (2024-2025)

Baseline biennium	Members
2024	
14A	38
2025	
15A	37



1. Members
2. States in Accession
3. Observer States



1. Members
2. States in Accession
3. Observer States

Number of Members participating in Council Meetings (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Council Members	Council Member Alternate	IRENA Members (for Council mtgs)	States in Accession	Observer States	Total
2022						
23C	19	8	70	6	2	105
24C	17	9	67	5	2	100
2023						
25C	21	9	59	4	2	95
26C	20	10	67	3	2	102

Number of FDCR sponsored Members participating in Council Meetings (2022-2023)

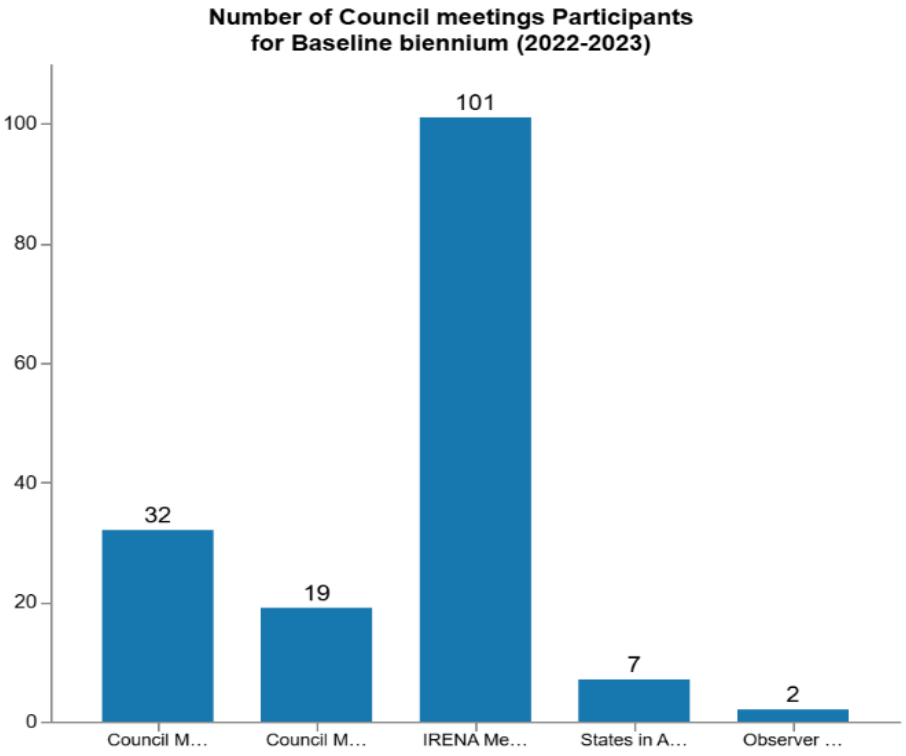
Baseline biennium	Council Members	Council Member Alternate	IRENA Members (for Council mtgs)	Total
2022				
23C	2		1	3
24C	1			1
2023				
25C	2		1	3
26C	2	2		4

Number of Members participating in Council Meetings (2024-2025)

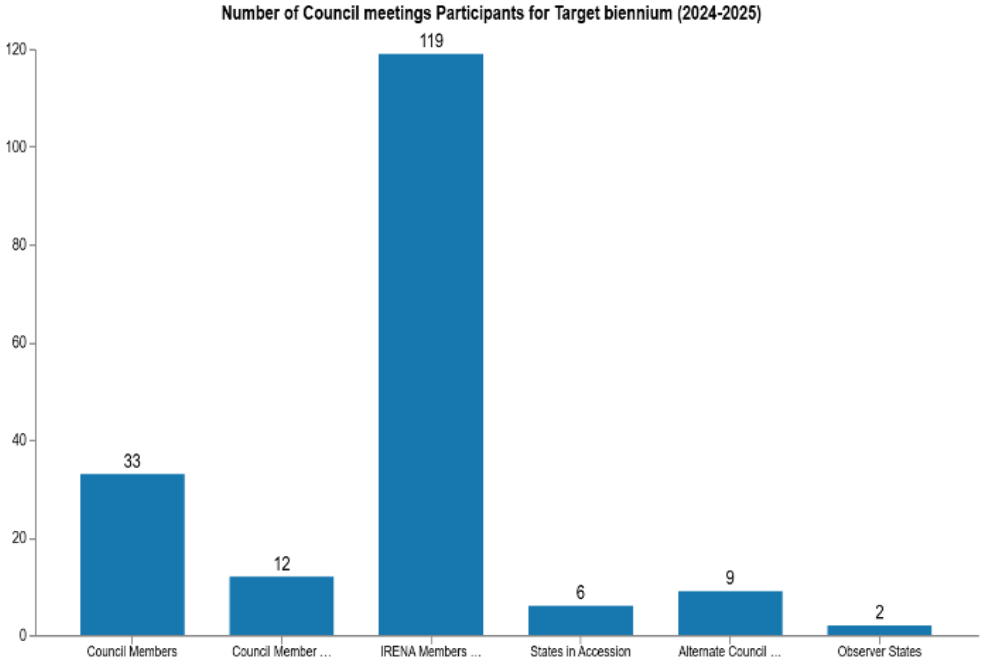
Baseline biennium	Council Members	Council Member Alternate	IRENA Members (for Council mtgs)	States in Accession	Observer States	Total
2024						
27C	20	11	68	3	1	103
28C	18	12	80	4	1	115
2025						
29C	20	9	88	3	1	121

Number of FDCR sponsored Members participating in Council Meetings (2024-2025)

Baseline biennium	Council Members	Council Member Alternate	Total
2024			
27C	2	1	3
28C	4	2	6
2025			
29C	7		7



1. Council Members
2. Council Member Alternate
3. IRENA Members (for Council mtgs)
4. States in Accession
5. Observer States



1. Council Members
2. Council Member Alternate
3. IRENA Members (for Council mtgs)
4. States in Accession
5. Alternate Council Members
6. Observer States

Monitoring and Evaluation

There are a total of 40 Work Programme activities for the 2024-2025 biennium, spreading across the five strategic objectives – or 'pillars' – identified in the current Medium-term Strategy 2023-2027: a centre of excellence for knowledge and innovation; a network hub for all stakeholders; a global voice of renewable energy; a source of advice and support for countries and regions; and project facilitation and capital mobilisation (Table 22).

Table 22: IRENA's strategic objectives

Centre of Excellence for Energy Transformation	•Provide thought leadership and authoritative knowledge, data and analyses on all aspects of the energy transition and its impacts at global, regional, national and sectoral levels.
International Collaboration and Network Hub	•Galvanise international collaboration and provide an inclusive platform for all stakeholders to foster targeted action, alignment of activities and knowledge sharing for impact on the ground.
Global Voice of Renewables	•Pursue excellence in renewables innovation, development and deployment and promote practical application of knowledge for systemic change.
Support for Regions and Countries	•Assist regional and country-level decision-making and support implementation strategies to reduce global emissions, adapt to climate change, and improve energy access, security and affordability for sustainable development
Facilitating Projects and Mobilising Capital	•Facilitate the development of project pipelines and channel investment toward renewables-based energy systems in developing countries.

IRENA has finalised the development of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework that enables the tracking and reporting of discernible and traceable impact of IRENA's activities. It has been an extensive process, and to ensure optimal delivery as well as transparency and ownership, a whole-of-agency approach was adopted. All divisions were actively involved in identifying baseline data and defining targets for 2024 and 2025. In addition, teams were engaged in in-depth discussions and provided substantive input to the setting of definitions and breakdown lists to ensure a common understanding and consistency of work across the Agency. As planned, the Matrix of Implementation of the Work Programme and Budget in the Annual report has been replaced with the new M&E system.

As the 2024-2025 biennium is coming to an end, IRENA is finalising the process of fully transitioning the Secretariat into the new M&E system. Regarding the development of the Work Programme and Budget for the next biennium, the Secretariat developed the key activities by first mapping them against the Intermediate Outcomes of the Results-based Framework to ensure alignment.

Monitoring and evaluating the impact of the Agency's work will be an ongoing process. Already during this process, it was deemed necessary to make several adjustments to definitions, to relocate indicators from Outputs to Cross-cutting Impact Indicators and Immediate Outcomes, and to create new Output subcategories. The adjusted M&E Framework can be found in Annex 1. As the Agency begins to implement the new M&E system, it is expected that further adjustments and fine-tuning may be necessary to enhance the system, thereby ensuring that IRENA's impact is more accurately reflected.

In the new IRENA M&E, Outputs are divided under four activities as per the IRENA Theory of Change. These include Knowledge generation, Convening activities and partnerships (knowledge sharing), Capacity building and technical assistance services, and Project facilitation. Each Activity includes several Outputs with focused indicators on the various areas of work. The section below presents an analysis of the Agency's work in this biennium compared to the previous one, which serves as the baseline. It should be noted that, since this is a new Framework, data for some indicators had not been systematically collected previously. IRENA is in the final stages of implementing the necessary processes to collect and analyse the required data.

Activity: Knowledge generation

Output 1.1 covers Knowledge products (analytical reports, guides, statistics, data, energy scenarios, *etc.*) generated on priorities across all sectors.

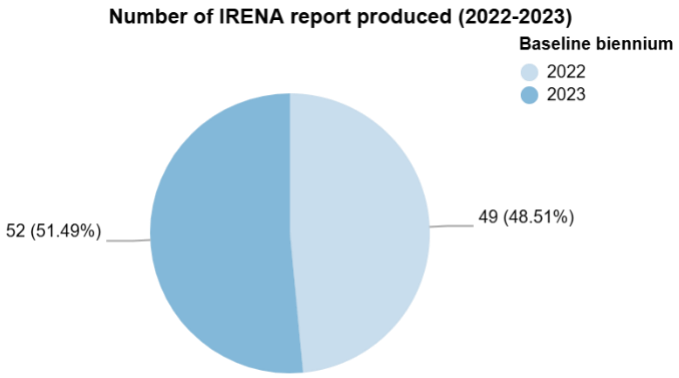
Indicator 1.1.1 provides the Number of knowledge products produced annually, disaggregated by topic, type of publication and language for translated publications. Table 23 shows that in the 2022-2023 biennium, IRENA produced 104 IRENA reports, with 22 focusing on 'technology', 18 on 'country engagement', 16 on 'policy' and ten on 'outlook'. Overall, IRENA produced 266 knowledge products, including IRENA reports, partnership reports (14), technical advisory and other knowledge products (99), and technical papers (4). Forty-nine reports were translated into ten languages, namely, Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Other. Nine reports were translated into Chinese, French, and Spanish, followed by Arabic and Russian, and five were translated into both languages.

The target number of IRENA reports to be produced in the current biennium is 115. As of 31 August, the Agency had produced 21 IRENA reports in 2025, and overall, 67 IRENA reports. The majority (20) are dedicated to technology, followed by policy (9), country engagement (8), and project facilitation (7). IRENA produced six outlooks and six reports focusing on data, while five reports had a socio-economic impact topic. Across all formats, IRENA has produced 195 publications, including IRENA reports, partnership reports (26), and technical advisory and other knowledge products (62). Forty publications have been translated into ten languages, namely, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish. Nine reports were translated into French, followed by six in Spanish and five in Arabic.

Table 23: Number of knowledge products produced annually, 2022-2025

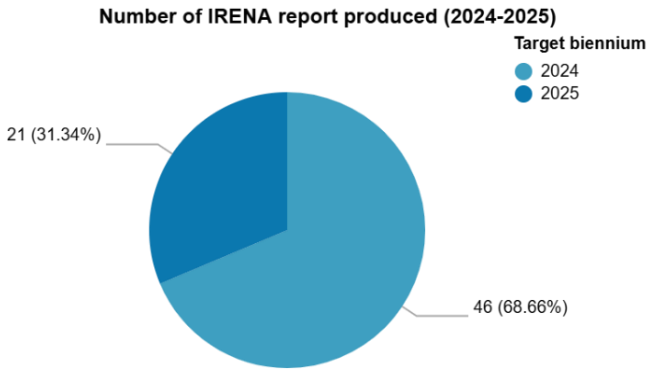
Number of IRENA reports produced (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Number of IRENA reports produced
2022	49
2023	52
Total	101



Number of IRENA reports produced (2024-2025)

Target biennium	Number of IRENA reports produced
2024	46
2025	21
Total	67



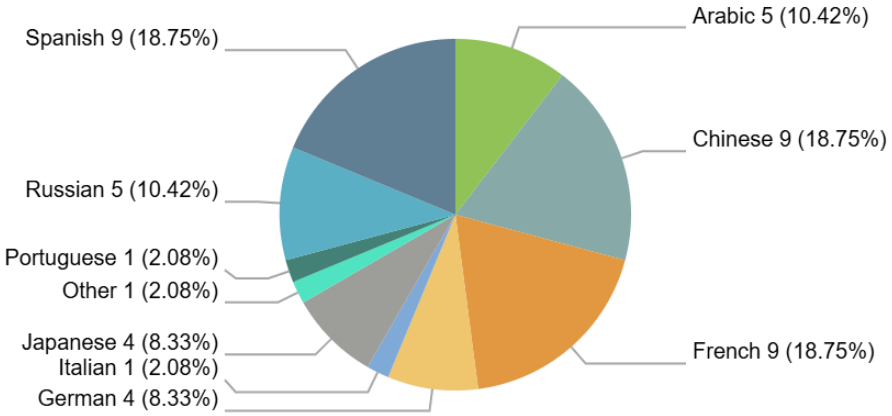
Knowledge products by type and topic (2022-2023)

Type of Publication	2022	2023	Number of knowledge products produced
IRENA reports	**49**	**52**	**101**
Country engagement	8	10	18
Data	3	3	6
Finance and Investment		3	3
Innovation	3	2	5
Outlook	4	6	10
Planning	3	4	7
Policy	8	8	16
Project facilitation	1	2	3
Socio-economic impact	5	6	11
Technology	14	8	22
Partnership reports	**5**	**9**	**14**
Partnerships	5	9	14
Technical advisory and other knowledge products	**50**	**48**	**98**
Country engagement	17	1	18
Data	4		4
Documents		1	1
Finance and Investment	1		1
Outlook	1		1
Partnerships	24	41	65
Planning	3	2	5
Policy		1	1
Project facilitation		1	1
Technology		1	1
Technical papers	**4**		**4**
Policy	2		2
Technology	2		2
Translations	**32**	**16**	**48**
Country engagement	2		2
Innovation	1	2	3
Outlook	10		10
Partnerships	6	1	7
Planning	1	1	2
Policy	4	2	6
Project facilitation		1	1
Socio-economic impact		1	1
Technology	8	8	16
Total	**140**	**125**	**265**

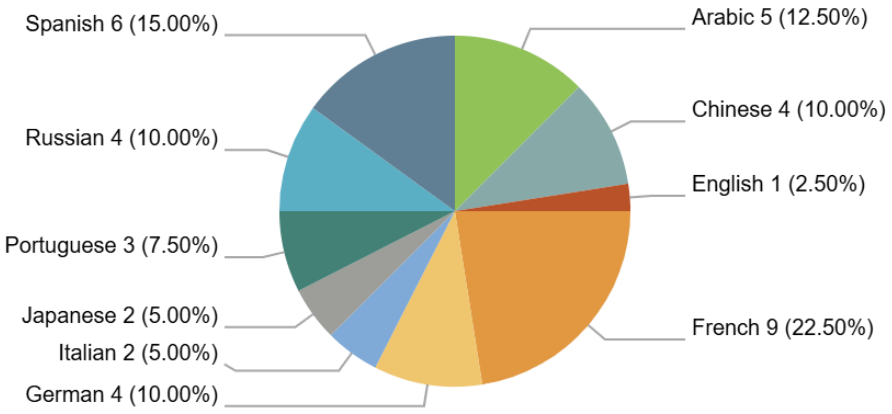
Knowledge products by type and topic (2024-2025)

Type of Publication	2024	2025	Number of knowledge products produced
IRENA reports	**46**	**21**	**67**
Country engagement	4	4	8
Data	4	2	6
Finance and Investment	1		1
Innovation	1	1	2
Outlook	5	1	6
Planning	2	1	3
Policy	7	2	9
Project facilitation	4	3	7
Socio-economic impact	4	1	5
Technology	14	6	20
Technical advisory and other knowledge products	**42**	**20**	**62**
Data		1	1
Documents	6	2	8
Finance and Investment	1		1
Innovation	1	3	4
Outlook	1	2	3
Partnerships	28	7	35
Planning	2	1	3
Policy		2	2
Project facilitation	2		2
Technology	1	2	3
Translations	**39**	**1**	**40**
Country engagement	2		2
Data	2		2
Outlook	18		18
Partnerships	5		5
Planning		1	1
Policy	1		1
Project facilitation	3		3
Technology	8		8
Partnership reports	**11**	**15**	**26**
Partnerships	11	15	26
Total	**138**	**57**	**195**

Number of Translations by Language (2022-2023)



Number of Translations by Language (2024-2025)



Indicator 1.1.2 presents the Number of times knowledge products are downloaded and viewed, specifically all publications accessed via the IRENA website. The indicator is disaggregated by number of downloads, views and topic. It should be noted that, given the high volume of data for this indicator, it is not feasible to present past data comprehensively. However, IRENA is in the process of setting up a system to collect, process, and present data for both previous and upcoming periods.

Table 24 shows that there were 390 000 publication downloads in 2023, 425 930 downloads in 2024, and 146 938 downloads by 31 August 2025. In 2023, the top three IRENA publications with the most downloads were the World Energy Transitions Outlook 2023, followed by the Renewable power generation costs in 2022, and the Delivering on the UAE Consensus reports. Examining the topics of these reports, it is evident that technology, as well as finance and investment, were the two topics of interest in 2023.

The top three downloaded IRENA reports in 2024 include Renewable energy statistics 2024, the Renewable power generation costs in 2023 and the World Energy Transitions Outlook 2024. As of 31 August, the most downloaded reports are the Renewable capacity statistics 2025, the Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2023, and the Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024 report. Considering the number of downloads in the current biennium, data and technology are the two most popular topics.

In 2023, the IRENA website attracted 5 000 000 views, which reached 5 900 00 in 2024, marking an 18% increase. There have been 2 557 704 views of the IRENA website by 31 August 2025. The drop in reported figures reflect an improved methodology, achieved by detecting and excluding bot traffic. Additionally, IRENA has been producing informational videos that promote its work. In 2023, IRENA produced 84 videos that reached 96 in 2024. As of 31 August, IRENA produced 65 videos.

Table 24: Number of times knowledge products are downloaded and viewed, 2022-2025

Number of times knowledge products are downloaded and viewed (2022-2023)

Baseline Year	IRENA website Visit - # users	IRENA website - # views	IRENA publications downloads	# Video produced
2023	1500000	5000000	390000	84

Number of times knowledge products are downloaded and viewed (2024-2025)

Target Year	IRENA website Visit - # users	IRENA website - # views	IRENA publications downloads	# Video produced
2024	2000000	5900000	425930	96
2025	1481254	2557704	146938	65

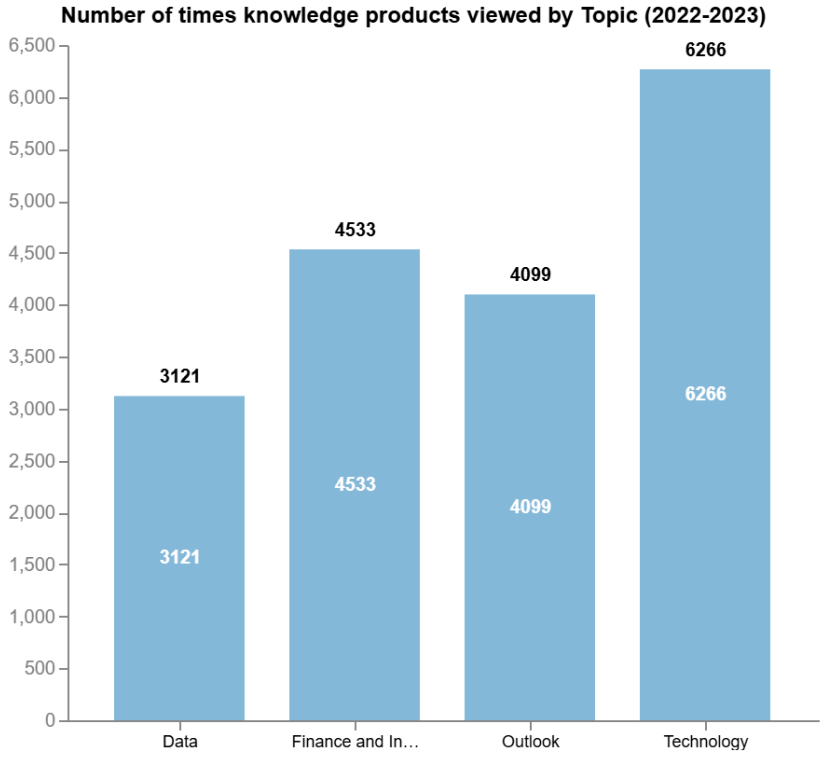
List of IRENA reports with most downloads and views - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

Release Year	Title	Topic	Downloads	Views
2023	World Energy Transitions Outlook 2023	Finance and Investment	2106	4533
2023	Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2022	Technology	1865	6266
2023	Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking progress toward tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030 (2023 edition)	Outlook	1732	4099
2023	Renewable Energy Statistics 2023	Data	1312	3121

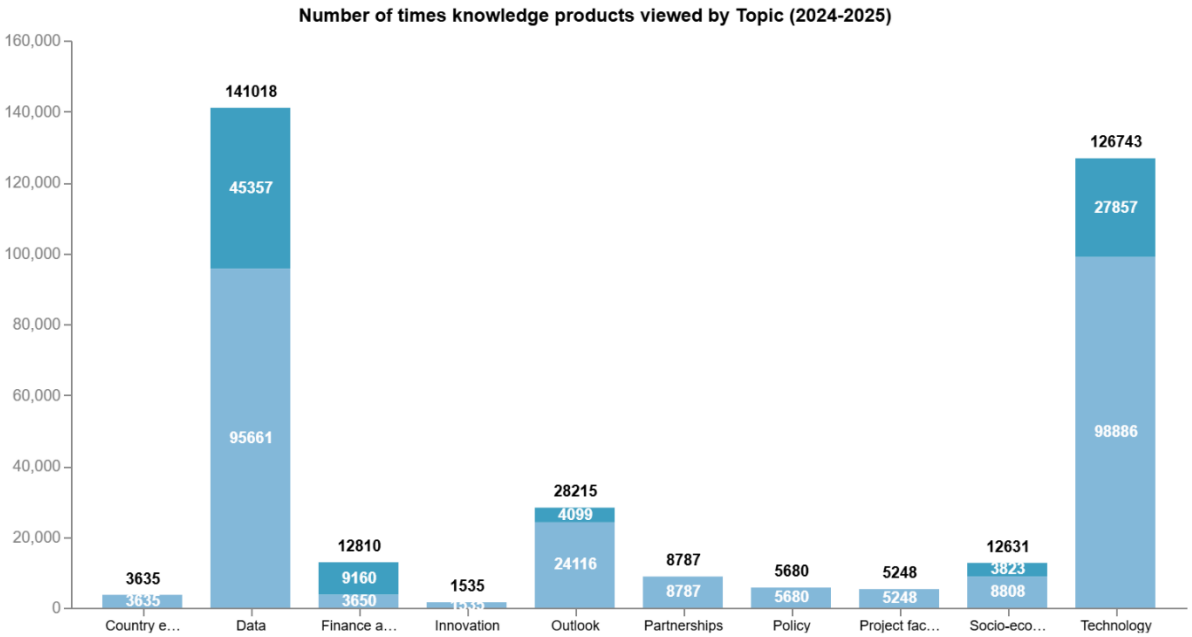
List of IRENA reports with most downloads and views - Target biennium (2024-2025)

Release Year	Title	Topic	Downloads	Views
2025	Renewable Capacity Statistics 2025	Data	19554	40470
2025	Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2023	Technology	15919	37191
2024	Renewable Energy Statistics 2024	Data	12946	32020
2024	Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2023	Technology	12467	25841
2025	Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024	Technology	8584	27295
2025	Renewable energy statistics 2024	Data	6706	16754
2025	Renewable energy statistics 2025	Data	6321	12682
2024	World Energy Transitions Outlook 2024	Finance and Investment	5474	9160
2025	World Energy Transitions Outlook 2024: 1.5°C Pathway	Outlook	5093	8928
2024	Renewable Capacity Statistics 2024	Data	4719	8717
2025	Renewable Capacity Statistics 2025	Data	4274	7729
2025	Renewable Capacity Statistics 2024	Data	2809	7695
2025	Renewable energy and jobs: Annual review 2024	Socio-economic impact	2798	6977
2024	Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking progress toward tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030 (2024 edition)	Outlook	2436	4099
2025	World Energy Transitions Outlook 2023: 1.5°C Pathway	Outlook	2399	6143
2024	Off-grid Renewable Energy Statistics 2024	Data	2237	4620
2025	Analysis of the potential for green hydrogen and related commodities trade	Technology	2209	4128
2025	Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking progress toward tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030	Outlook	2165	5362
2024	Renewable Energy and Jobs Annual Review 2024	Socio-economic impact	1936	3823
2025	Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2022	Technology	1886	6118
2025	2023 Year in Review: Climate-driven Global Renewable Energy Potential Resources and Energy Demand	Project facilitation	1653	3150

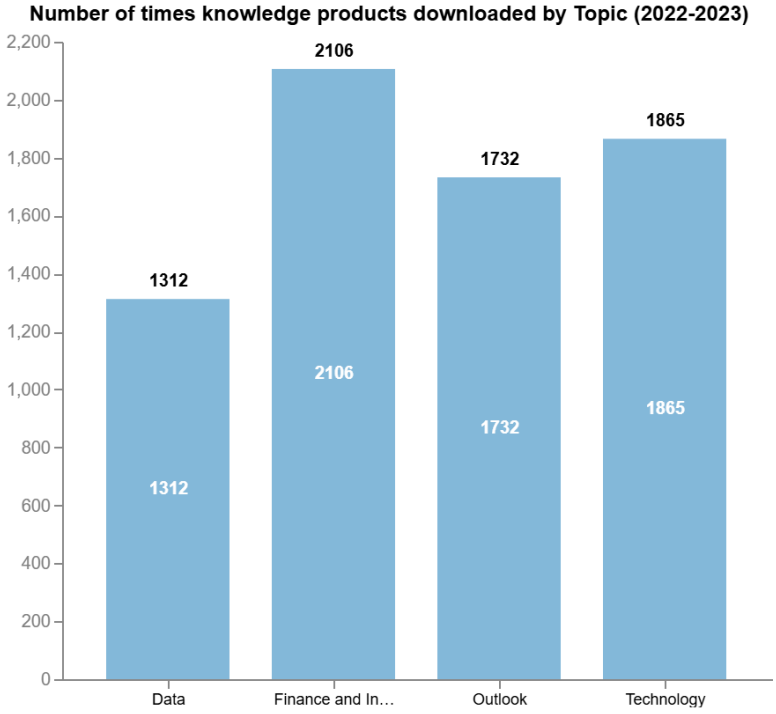
2025	2023 Year in Review: Climate-driven Global Renewable Energy Potential Resources and Energy Demand	Partnerships	1605	3076
2025	Regional energy transition outlook: European Union	Outlook	1529	2934
2025	Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report 2025	Policy	1375	3196
2025	Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2020	Technology	1354	3444
2025	Renewable energy statistics 2023	Data	1178	3444
2024	A Quality Infrastructure Roadmap for green hydrogen	Technology	1142	2016
2025	Renewable energy in climate change adaptation: Metrics and risk assessment framework	Country engagement	1083	2381
2025	Global landscape of renewable energy finance 2023	Finance and Investment	1011	2381
2025	Reaching zero with renewables: Aluminum industry	Technology	974	2234
2025	End-of-life management: Solar Photovoltaic Panels	Technology	966	2923
2025	Off-grid Renewable Energy Statistics 2024	Data	952	2163
2025	A Quality Infrastructure Roadmap for green hydrogen	Technology	943	1686
2025	Geopolitics of the energy transition: Energy security	Partnerships	881	1883
2025	Renewable energy benefits: Leveraging local capacity for concentrated solar power	Project facilitation	835	2098
2025	Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2021	Data	835	948
2025	Floating offshore wind outlook	Technology	780	1615
2025	Electricity storage and renewables: Costs and markets to 2030	Data	779	1686
2025	Renewable Capacity Statistics 2023	Data	754	2090
2025	The cost of financing for renewable power	Finance and Investment	721	1269
2025	Shaping sustainable international hydrogen value chains	Technology	677	1255
2025	Geopolitics of the Energy Transition: Critical Materials	Partnerships	676	1779
2025	Green hydrogen strategy: A guide to design	Technology	669	1262
2025	Renewable energy and jobs: Annual review 2023	Socio-economic impact	658	1831
2025	Quality infrastructure for renewables facing extreme weather	Innovation	651	1535
2025	Water for hydrogen production	Technology	649	1368
2025	Enabling global trade in renewable hydrogen and derivative commodities	Technology	641	666
2025	Global geothermal market and technology assessment	Technology	638	1611



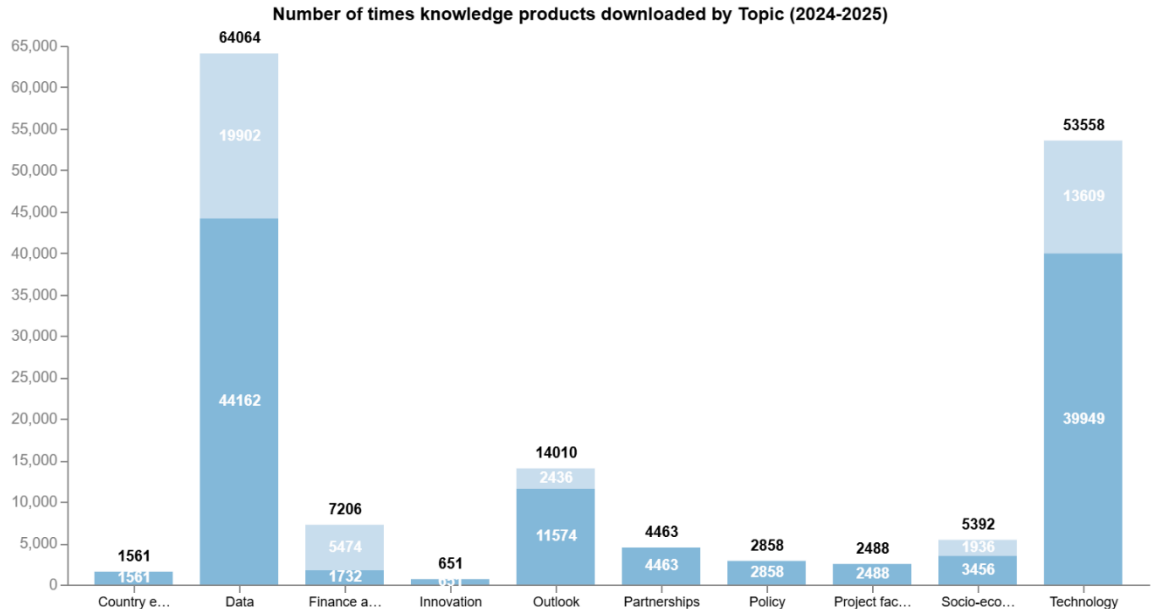
1. Data
2. Finance and Investment
3. Outlook
4. Technology



1. Country engagement
2. Data
3. Finance and Investment
4. Innovation
5. Outlook
6. Partnerships
7. Policy
8. Project facilitation
9. Socio-economic impact
10. Technology



1. Data
2. Finance and Investment
3. Outlook
4. Technology



1. Country engagement
2. Data
3. Finance and Investment
4. Innovation
5. Outlook
6. Partnerships
7. Policy
8. Project facilitation
9. Socio-economic impact
10. Technology

Indicator 1.1.3 presents Social media followers by platform, disaggregated by geography and social media platform. With regard to Facebook, numbers increased from 457 427 in 2022 to 462 825 in 2023 but have experienced a slight decline in 2024 to 458 729 in 2024 and again jumped to more than 477 00 in 2025. (Table 25). Linkedin is the social media platform with increasing IRENA followers. In 2022, there were 160 234 followers, reaching 206 503 in 2023, marking a 29% increase. The number of followers rose to 238 418 in 2024, a 15% increase. By 31 August, IRENA had accumulated more than 504 000 followers on Linkedin. Most followers are located in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, France and India. IRENA had 127 347 followers on X in 2022, which reached 136 613 in 2023. The number of followers increased in 2024, reaching 140 254. In the first six months of 2025, the number has slightly decreased to 139 889, but rose again reaching more than 280 000 followers. The top three countries with the most IRENA followers on X are the United States of America, Nigeria and France. The number of IRENA followers on Instragram has also steadily increased from 15 335 in 2023, to 18 331 in 2024 and 18 756 in 2025. Indonesia, India and the United Arab Emirates have the most IRENA followers on Instagram.

IRENA has also been monitoring the media's coverage of its work. In 2022, there were 49 200 media mentions (articles) in 49 languages across 161 countries of IRENA's work. 2023 witnessed a considerable increase in media mentions as the number reached 67 100 in 58 languages across 177 countries. The following year, there was a drop in media mentions; however, the geographic representation remained similar, with media mentions in 56 languages across 173 countries. In the first eight months of 2025, IRENA's work has been mentioned 27 787 times in 55 languages across 169 countries.

IRENA is also undertaking strategic stakeholder outreach, which has yielded positive results. The number of IRENA email subscribers rose from 71 407 people in 2022 to 82 679 in 2023, an increase of 15.79%. The number of subscribers jumped to 145 961 in 2024, a significant 76.54% increase compared to the previous year. By 31 August, IRENA had witnessed a moderate increase of 1.28%, with the number of subscribers rising again to 147 823. In 2025, the countries with the most subscribers are the United States of America, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. The number of emails/newsletters coming out has been relatively stable, with 86 emails sent in 2022, 95 emails in 2023, and 93 emails in 2024. Seventy emails have been sent thus far in 2025.

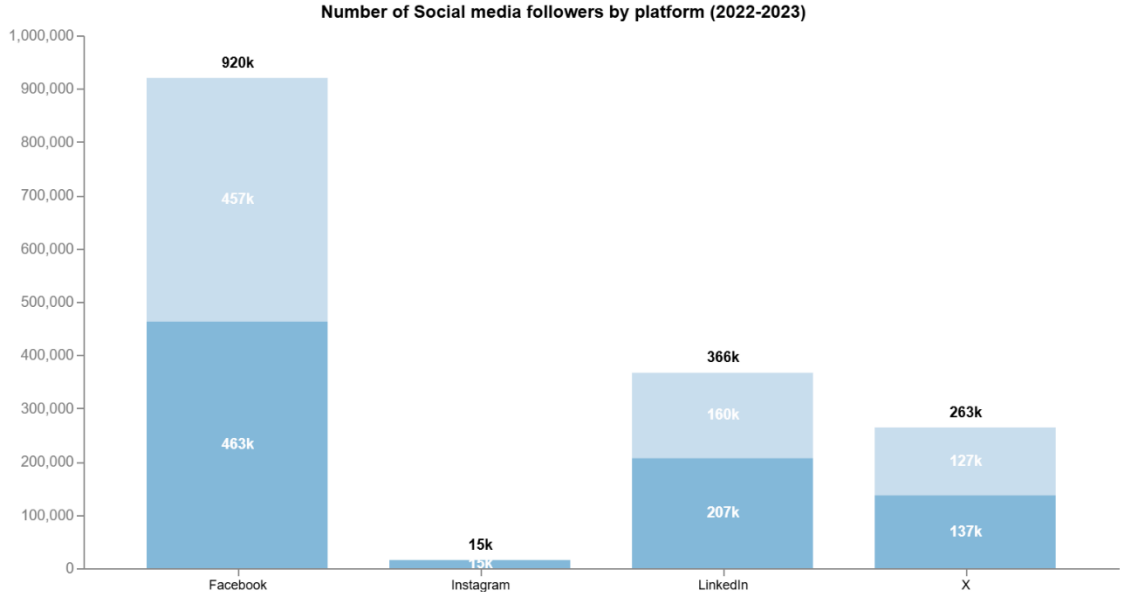
Table 25: Social media followers by platform, 2022-2025

Social media followers by platform (2022-2023)

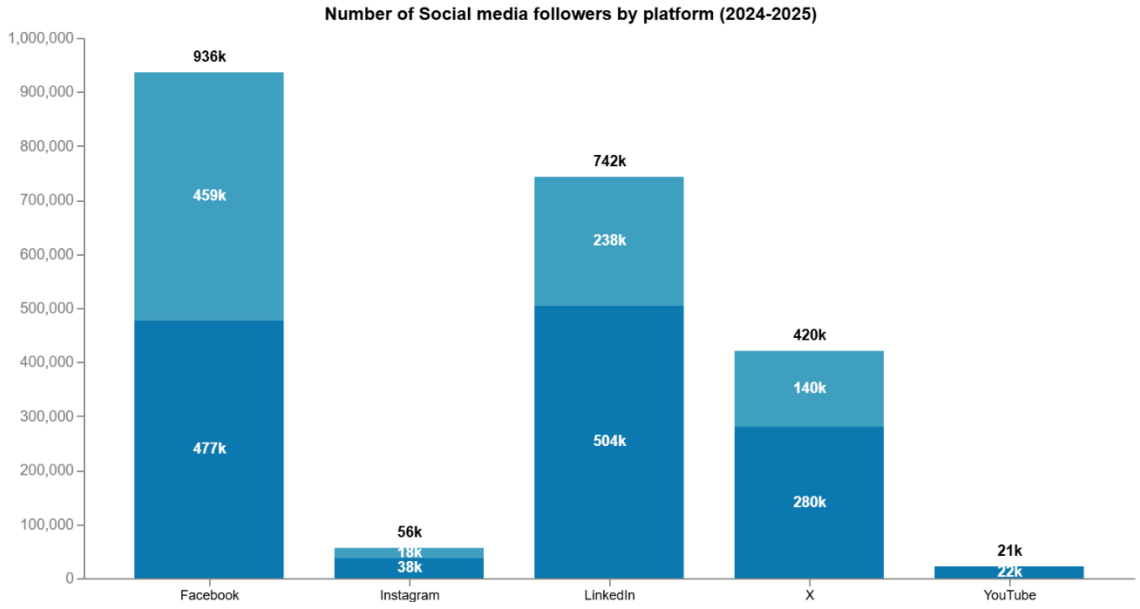
Baseline biennium	Number of followers
2022	745008
2023	821276

Social media followers by platform (2024-2025)

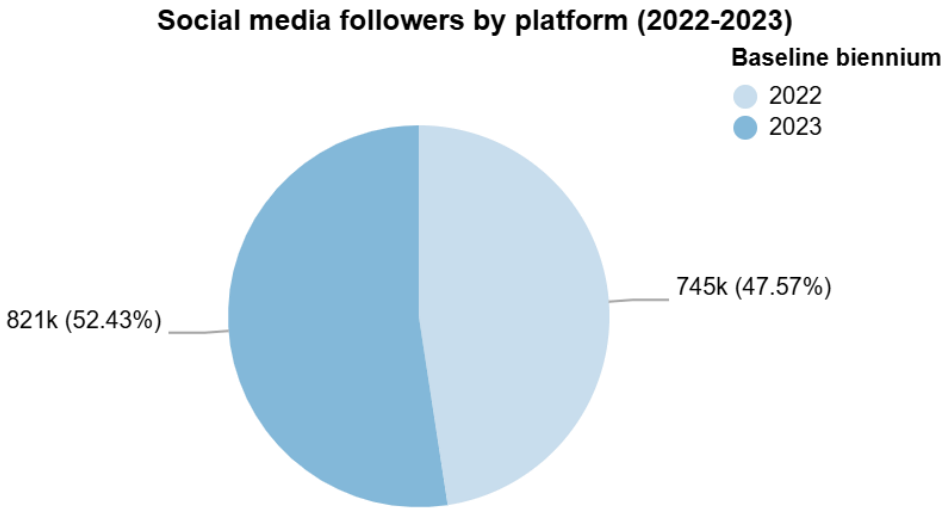
Target biennium	Number of followers
2024	855732
2025	1321836

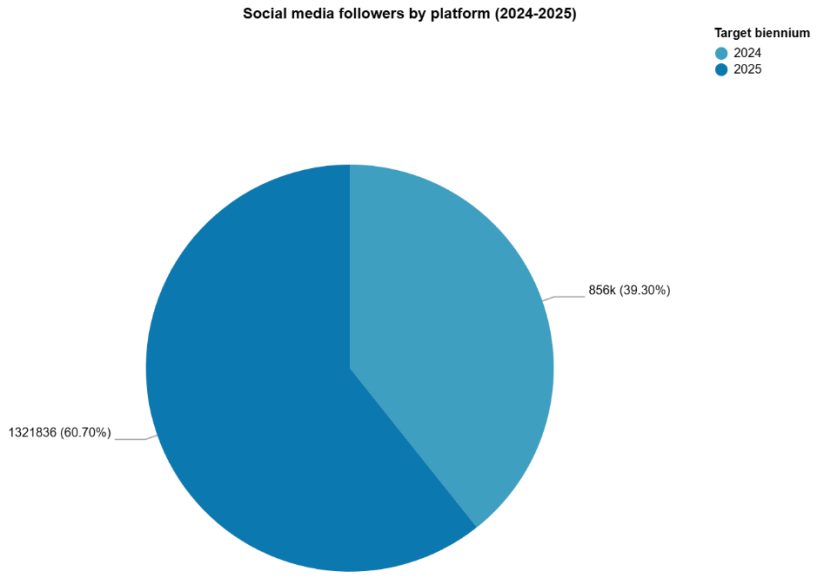


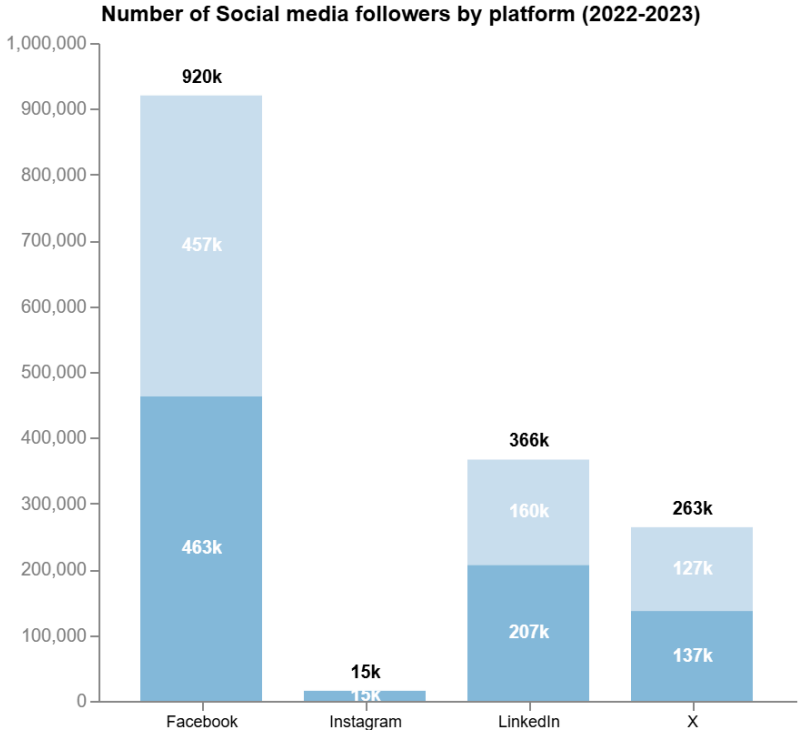
1. Facebook
2. Instagram
3. LinkedIn
4. X



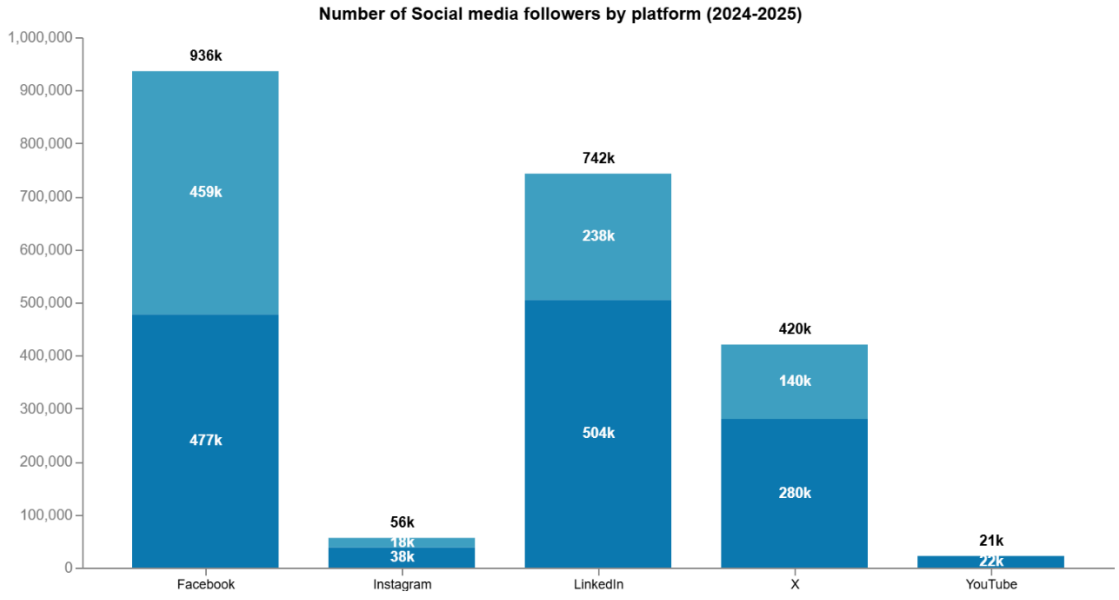
1. Facebook
2. Instagram
3. LinkedIn
4. X
5. YouTube


Social media followers by platform (2022-2023)
Baseline biennium
2022
2023
745k (47.57%)
821k (52.43%)


Social media followers by platform (2024-2025)
Target biennium
2024
2025
856k (39.30%)
1321836 (60.70%)

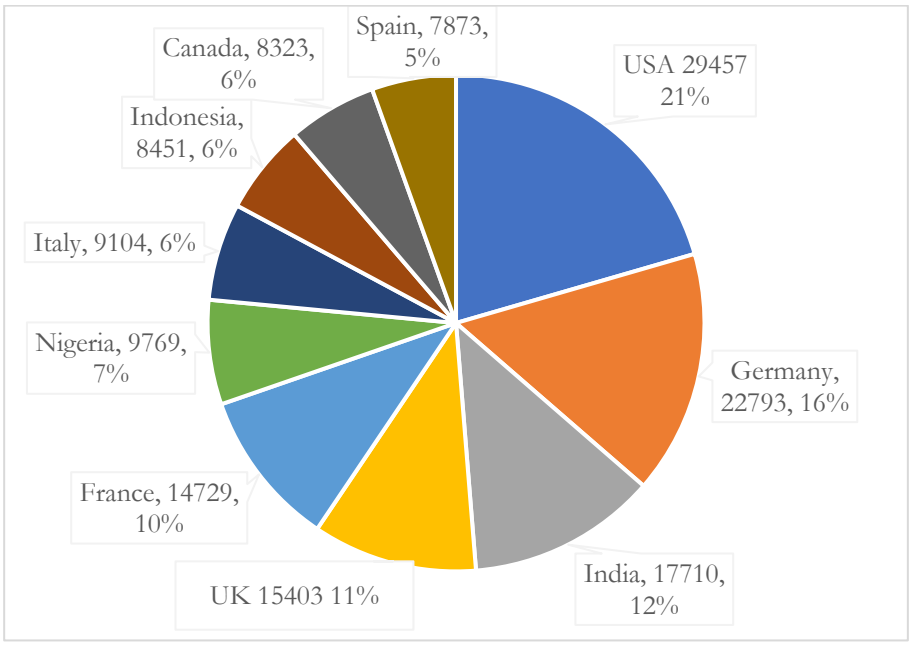


1. Facebook
2. Instagram
3. LinkedIn
4. X



1. Facebook
2. Instagram
3. LinkedIn
4. X
5. YouTube

Top 10 countries of social media followers



Media coverage & consultations Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

Baseline Year	Number of media mentions (articles)	Languages	Countries
2022	49200	49	161
2023	67100	58	177

Media coverage & consultations Target biennium (2024-2025)

Baseline Year	Number of media mentions (articles)	Languages	Countries
2024	40300	56	173
2025	27787	55	169

Stakeholder Outreach - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

Baseline Year	Number of Emails/newsletters sent	Number of subscribers	% of annual increase in subscribers
2022	86	71407	
2023	95	82679	15.79

Stakeholder Outreach - Target biennium (2024-2025)

Baseline Year	Number of Emails/newsletters sent	Number of subscribers	% of annual increase in subscribers
2024	93	145961	76.54
2025	70	147823	1.28

Activity: Convening activities and partnerships (knowledge sharing)

Output 2.1 covers the global and regional fora and consultations IRENA convened with stakeholders (national entities, policy makers, partner institutions, MDBs, IFIs, the private sector, project developers, NGOs, academia *etc.*) aimed at advancing key areas (technical and non-technical) that support energy transition

Indicator 2.1.1 presents the Number of events organised/convened by IRENA, disaggregated by geography, type of event, topic and stakeholder group. Table 26 shows that in 2022-23, IRENA organised 306 events, with the majority (130) being side events. IRENA also organised several international regional fora (44) and conferences (41). The events mainly focused on country engagement (32.79%), followed by events on policy (43) and socio-economic issues (42). Accordingly, the primary stakeholder group were countries (226). Most events explored topics that affected more than one country (77.6%), followed by Asian (5.84%) and African (5.52%) countries.

In the current biennium, IRENA has convened 298 meetings with 151 being side events, 40 international and regional fora and 27 conferences. Similarly, country engagement is the main topic (29%), followed by policy (18%) and socio-economic impact (11%). As anticipated, the primary stakeholder group is countries (170). The focus of most events has been on multiple countries and regions (212), followed by Africa (41).

In 2023, the Director-General convened 221 bilateral meetings and the Deputy Director-General 77 bilateral meetings, with country representatives (183) and international and regional organisations (34). Out of the 298 meetings, 78 discussed topics pertinent to more than one country, while 61 focused on European countries, 60 focused on Asian countries, another 29 on African countries and 27 on Middle Eastern countries. To-date the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General have had 267 bilateral meetings, predominantly with country representatives (293), and international and regional organisations (47). The majority of the meetings focused on issues pertinent to European countries (117), followed by topics affecting several regions (91), as well as issues related to Asian countries (67).

Table 26: Number of events organised/convened by IRENA, 2022-2025

Number of events organised/convened - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Number of events
2022	154
2023	152
Total	306

Number of events organised/convened - Target biennium (2024-2025)

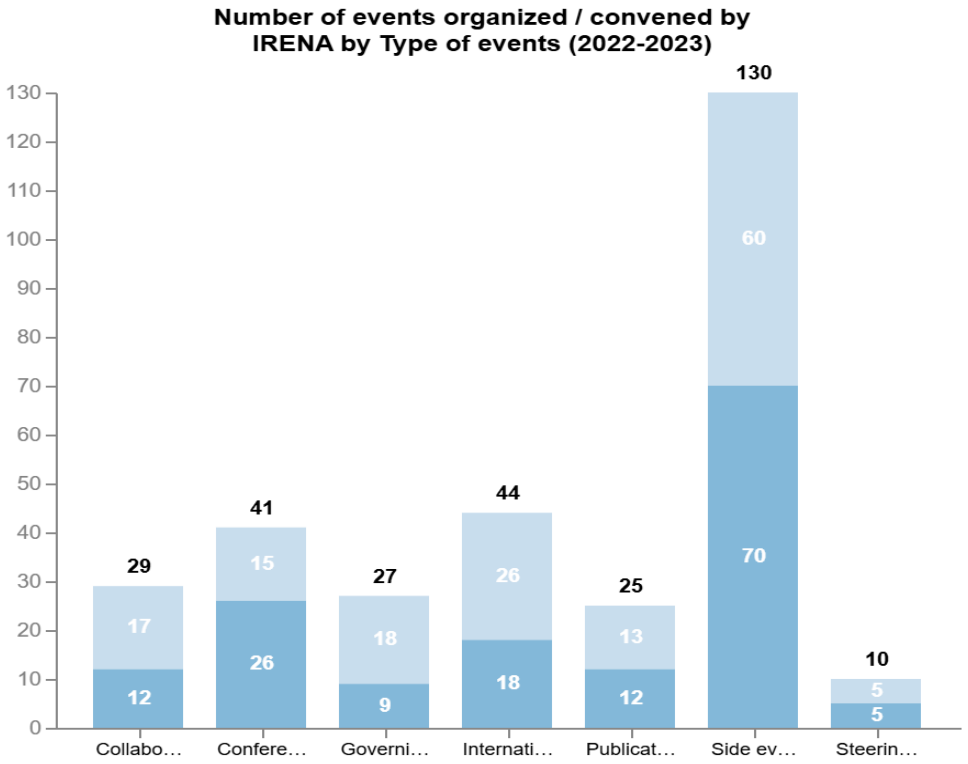
Target biennium	Number of events
2024	170
2025	128
Total	298

List of region and events (2022-2023)

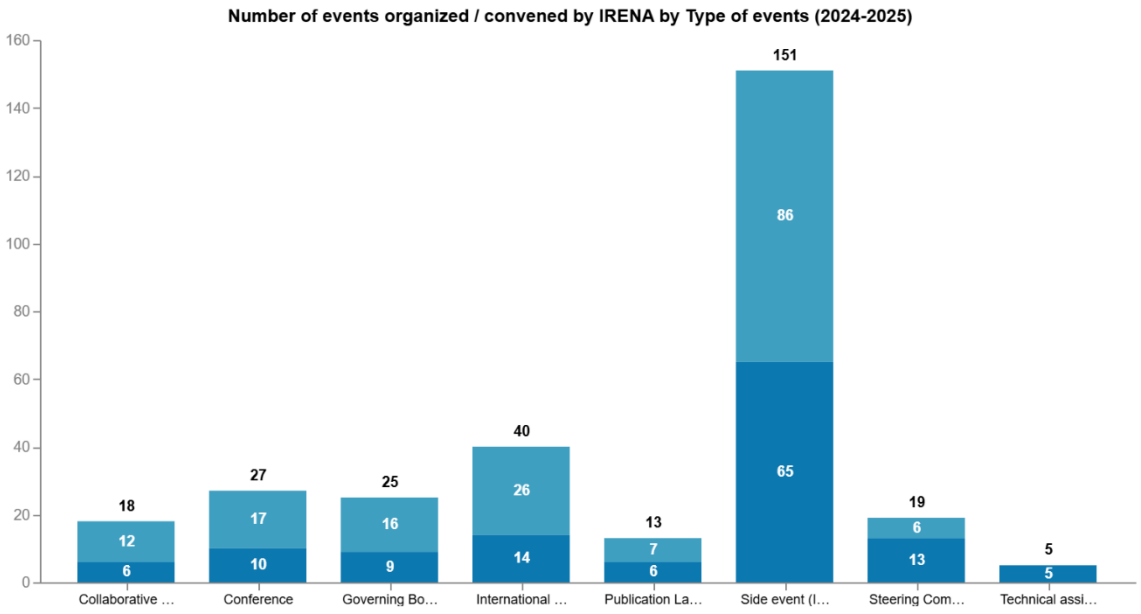
Region	Number of events
Africa	**17**
Cote d'Ivoire	1
Kenya	1
Namibia	1
Nigeria	1
Rwanda	1
Seychelles	1
Sierra Leone	1
Multilateral	10
Asia	**18**
China	3
Indonesia	4
Kyrgyzstan	1
Malaysia	2
Multilateral	8
Europe	**7**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Germany	1
Switzerland	1
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	1
Multilateral	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	**10**
Barbados	1
Colombia	1
Honduras	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
Uruguay	1
Multilateral	5
Middle East	**14**
Egypt	2
Iraq	1
Saudi Arabia	1
United Arab Emirates	5
Multilateral	5
North America	**2**
Canada	2
Oceania	**2**
Multilateral	2
Global	**236**
Multilateral	236
Total	**306**

List of region and events (2024-2025)

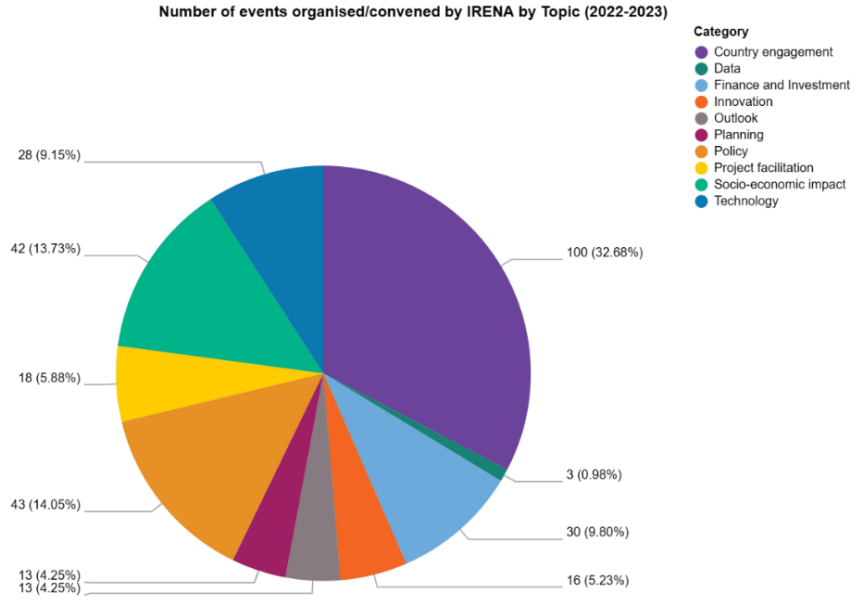
Region	Number of events
Africa	**42**
Chad	1
Congo	1
Djibouti	1
Egypt	1
Ethiopia	2
Ghana	3
Kenya	1
Mali	1
Mozambique	1
Namibia	1
Rwanda	2
Senegal	3
Somalia	1
South Africa	1
Tunisia	3
United Republic of Tanzania	2
Zimbabwe	2
Multilateral	15
Asia	**10**
China	1
Nepal	2
Philippines	1
Thailand	1
Multilateral	5
Eurasia	**4**
Azerbaijan	2
Türkiye	1
Multilateral	1
Europe	**11**
Georgia	2
Germany	3
Ukraine	1
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	1
Multilateral	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	**6**
Barbados	1
Belize	1
Colombia	1
Panama	1
Multilateral	2
Middle East	**9**
Iraq	1
United Arab Emirates	6
Multilateral	2
Oceania	**5**
Papua New Guinea	1
Solomon Islands	2
Multilateral	2
Global	**212**
Multilateral	212
Total	**299**

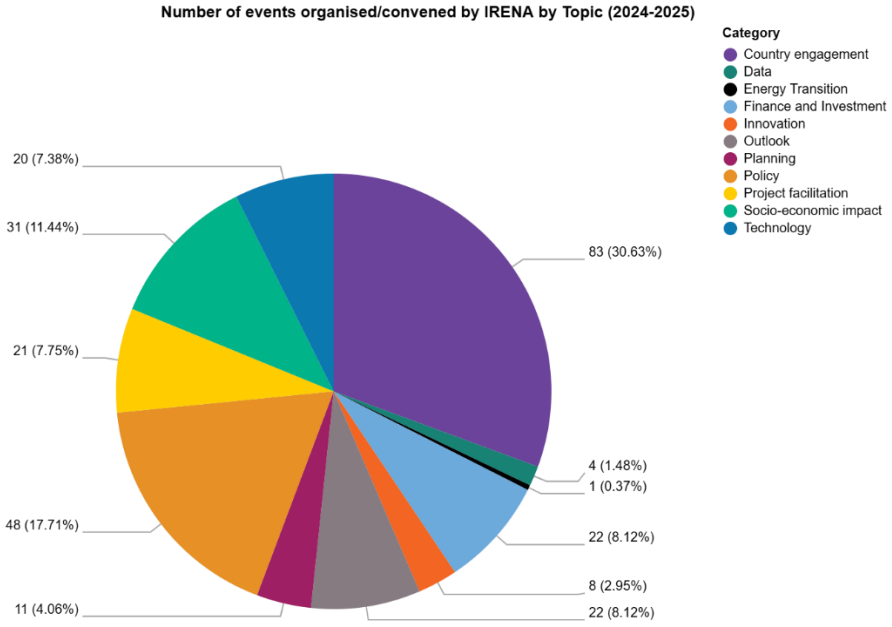


1. Collaborative Framework meetings
2. Conference
3. Governing Body Meetings
4. International and Regional Fora
5. Publication Launch
6. Side event (IRENA as main lead or co-lead)
7. Steering Committee, Advisory Group or Board Meetings



1. Collaborative Framework meetings
2. Conference
3. Governing Body Meetings
4. International and Regional Fora
5. Publication Launch
6. Side event (IRENA as main lead or co-lead)
7. Steering Committee, Advisory Group or Board Meetings
8. Technical assistance


Number of events organised/convened by IRENA by Topic (2022-2023)
Category
Country engagement
Data
Finance and Investment
Innovation
Outlook
Planning
Policy
Project facilitation
Socio-economic impact
Technology
28 (9.15%)
42 (13.73%)
18 (5.88%)
43 (14.05%)
13 (4.25%)
13 (4.25%)
100 (32.68%)
3 (0.98%)
30 (9.80%)
16 (5.23%)

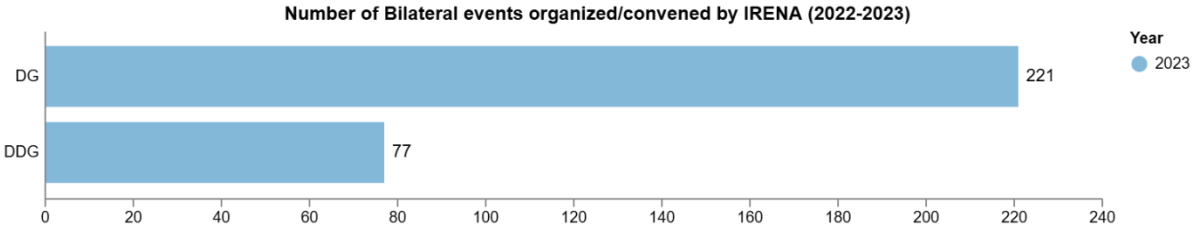

Number of events organised/convened by IRENA by Topic (2024-2025)
Category
Country engagement
Data
Energy Transition
Finance and Investment
Innovation
Outlook
Planning
Policy
Project facilitation
Socio-economic impact
Technology
20 (7.38%)
31 (11.44%)
21 (7.75%)
48 (17.71%)
11 (4.06%)
83 (30.63%)
4 (1.48%)
1 (0.37%)
22 (8.12%)
8 (2.95%)
22 (8.12%)

Number of events organised/convened by IRENA by Stakeholder group (2022-2023)

Stakeholder Group	2022	2023	Total
Academia, Research Institutions, Think Tanks	3	1	4
Civil Society and NGOs	5	12	17
Commercial financing institutions		1	1
Countries (Government and National Bodies)	127	99	226
Developers (public and private)	1	3	4
Development Financing Institutions	1	2	3
Impact financing, angel investors		1	1
International and Regional Organisations	1		1
Media	1		1
Multilateral Development Bank	3	6	9
Other	5	10	15
Philanthropic Organizations, Foundations and Trusts		1	1
Private sector, including industry associations	3	11	14
United Nations, including Agencies, Funds and Programmes	4	5	9
Total	154	152	306

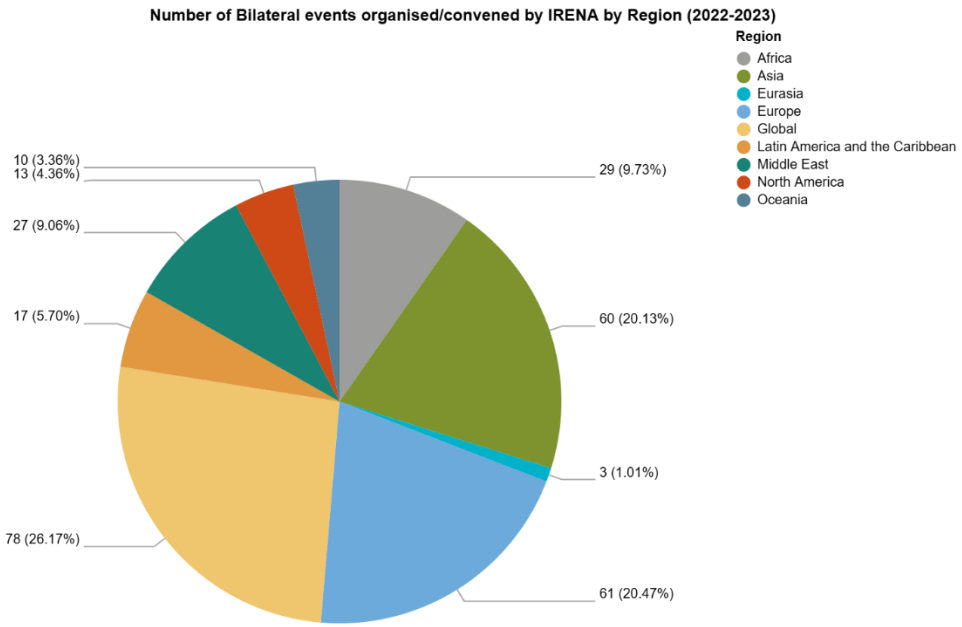
Number of events organised/convened by IRENA by Stakeholder group (2024-2025)

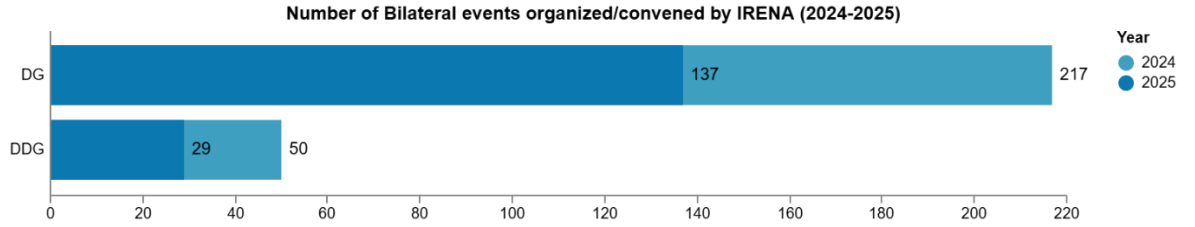
Stakeholder Group	2024	2025	Total
Academia, Research Institutions, Think Tanks	4	2	6
Civil Society and NGOs	5	2	7
Countries (Government and National Bodies)	129	40	169
Developers (public and private)	5	2	7
Development Financing Institutions	1		1
International and Regional Organisations	4	5	9
Multilateral Development Bank	3	6	9
Other	11	43	54
Private sector, including industry associations	7	1	8
United Nations, including Agencies, Funds and Programmes	1		1
Total	170	101	271



Number of Bilateral events organised/convened by IRENA by Stakeholder group (2022-2023)

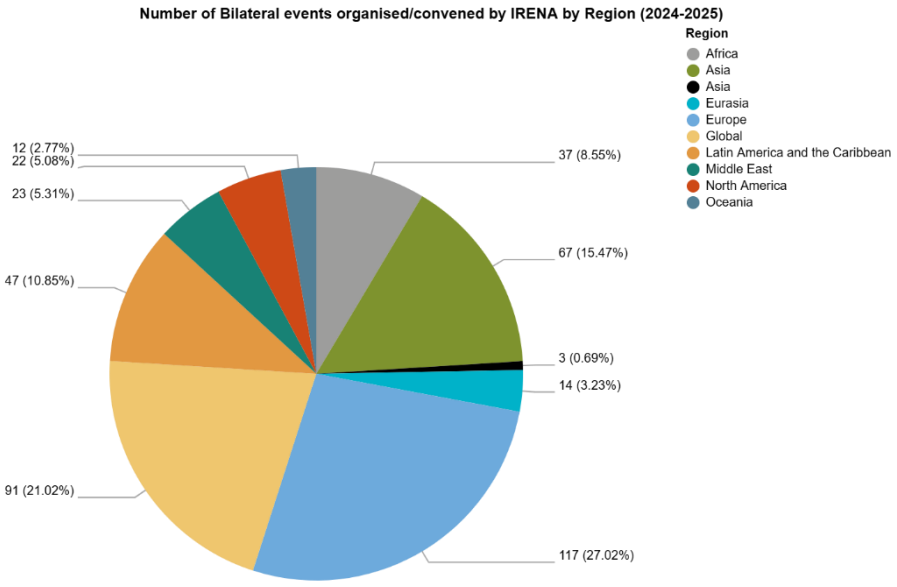
Stakeholder Group	2023	Total
Academia, Research Institutions, Think Tanks	6	6
Civil Society and NGOs	6	6
Commercial financing institutions	3	3
Countries (Government and National Bodies)	183	183
Development Financing Institutions	5	5
Impact financing, angel investors	2	2
International and Regional Organisations	34	34
Multilateral Development Bank	12	12
Philanthropic Organizations, Foundations and Trusts	8	8
Private sector, including industry associations	24	24
United Nations, including Agencies, Funds and Programmes	15	15
Total	298	298





Number of events organised/convened by IRENA by Stakeholder group (2024-2025)

Stakeholder Group	2024	2025	Total
Academia, Research Institutions, Think Tanks	4	2	6
Civil Society and NGOs	5	2	7
Countries (Government and National Bodies)	129	40	169
Developers (public and private)	5	2	7
Development Financing Institutions	1		1
International and Regional Organisations	4	5	9
Multilateral Development Bank	3	6	9
Other	11	43	54
Private sector, including industry associations	7	1	8
United Nations, including Agencies, Funds and Programmes	1		1
Total	170	101	271



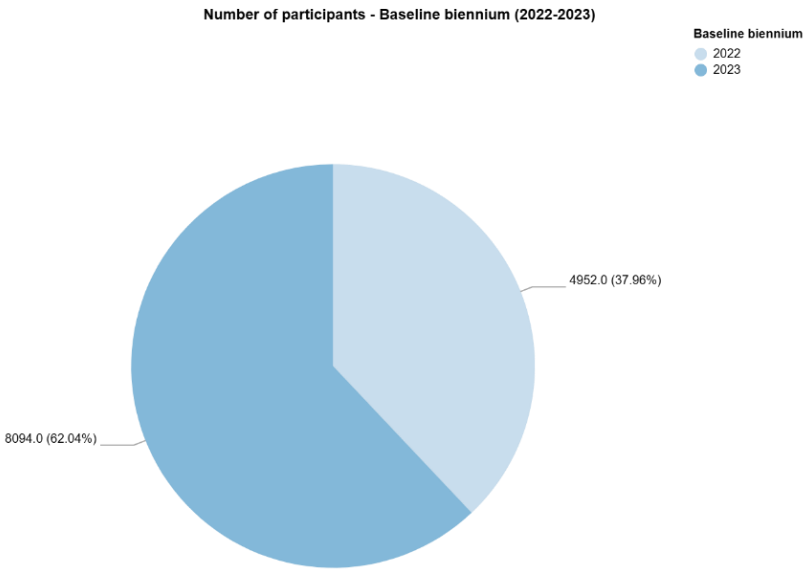
Indicator 2.1.2. presents the Number of participants in events convened by IRENA. The indicator is disaggregated by focus country and region as well as by stakeholder group that attended the meetings. Table 27 shows that more than 13 000 people attended events organised by IRENA in 2022-23. The primary stakeholder group that benefited from the events were country representatives from national governments and national bodies (75.93%). Most participants attended governing body meetings, followed by confernces.

In the current biennium, the number of participants attending IRENA events jumped to 22,821, mainly due to an increased number of online events that facilitate the participation of more people. This is reflected in the type of events organised such as governing body meetings and international and regional fora. As of 31 August, more than 22 000 people have attended meetings, with most participating in Governing Body meetings, conferences and technical assistance events.

Table 27: Number of participants in events, 2022-2025

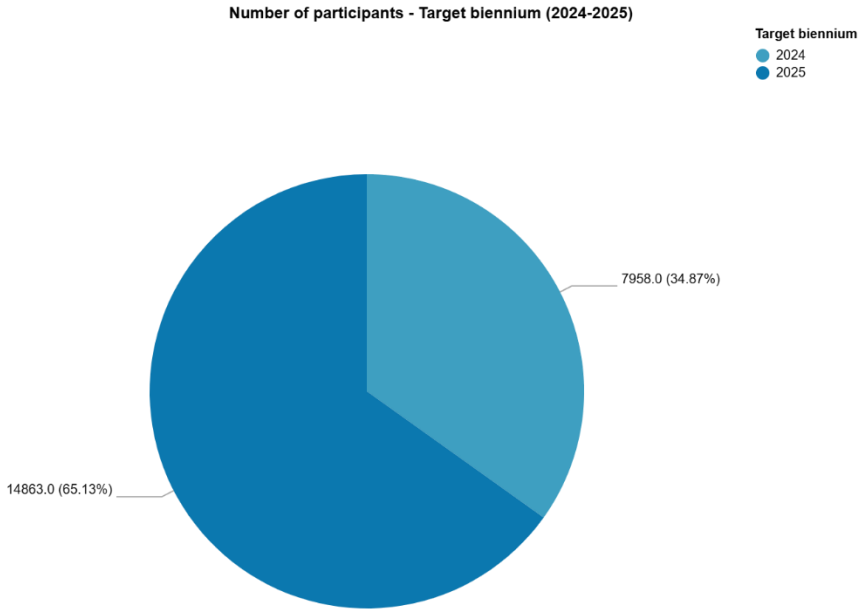
Number of participants in event - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

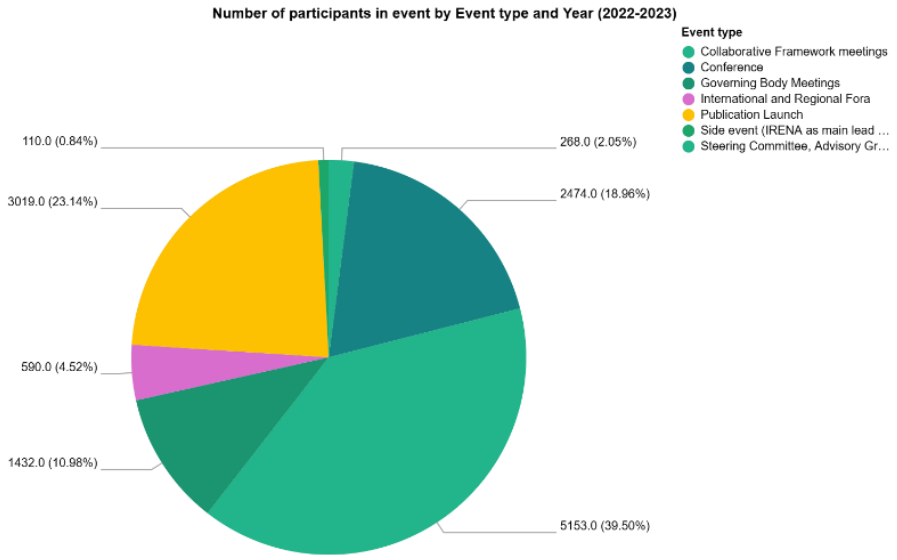
Baseline biennium	Number of participants
2022	4952
2023	8094
Total	13046

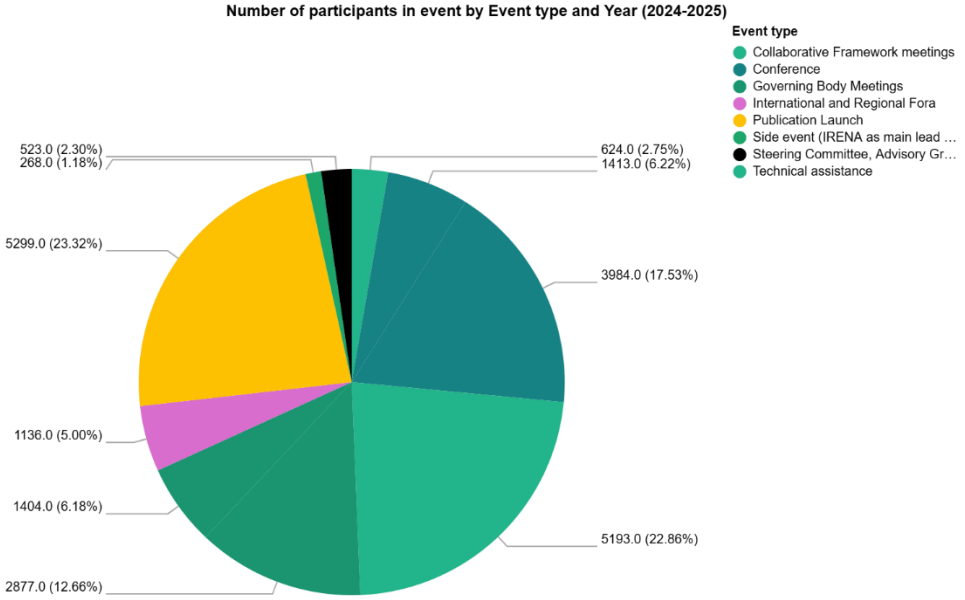


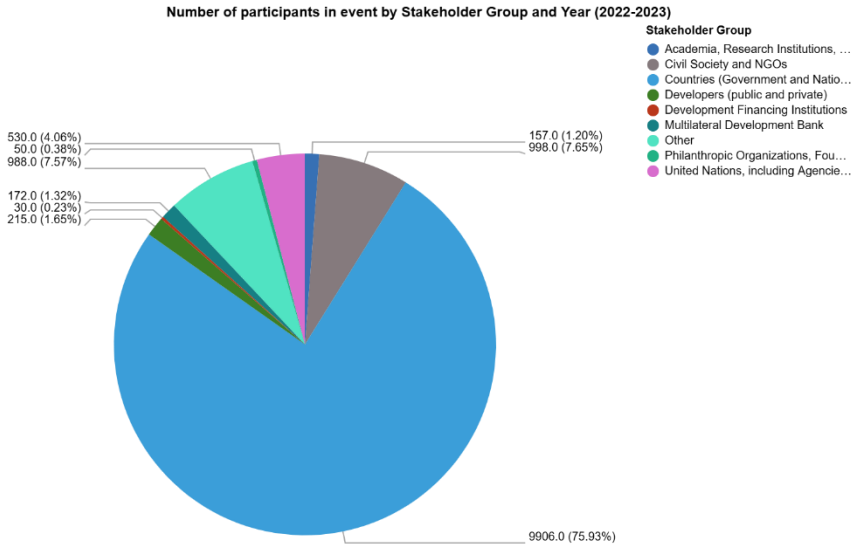
Number of participants in event - Target biennium (2024-2025)

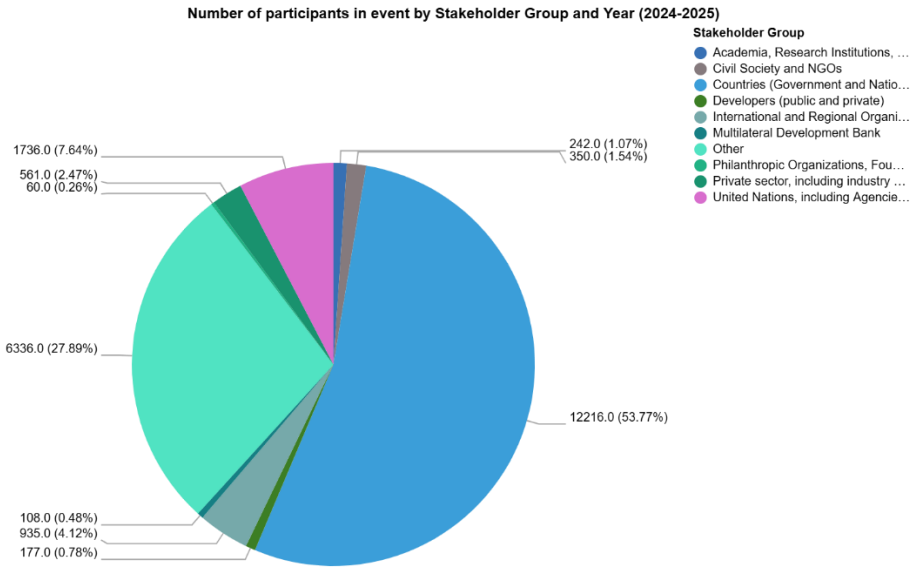
Target biennium	Number of participants
2024	7958
2025	14863
Total	22821






Number of participants in event by Event type and Year (2024-2025)
Event type
Collaborative Framework meetings
Conference
Governing Body Meetings
International and Regional Fora
Publication Launch
Side event (IRENA as main lead ...
Steering Committee, Advisory Gr...
Technical assistance
523.0 (2.30%)
268.0 (1.18%)
624.0 (2.75%)
1413.0 (6.22%)
5299.0 (23.32%)
3984.0 (17.53%)
1136.0 (5.00%)
1404.0 (6.18%)
5193.0 (22.86%)
2877.0 (12.66%)


Number of participants in event by Stakeholder Group and Year (2022-2023)
Stakeholder Group
Academia, Research Institutions, ...
Civil Society and NGOs
Countries (Government and Natio...
Developers (public and private)
Development Financing Institutions
Multilateral Development Bank
Other
Philanthropic Organizations, Fou...
United Nations, including Agencie...
530.0 (4.06%)
50.0 (0.38%)
988.0 (7.57%)
172.0 (1.32%)
30.0 (0.23%)
215.0 (1.65%)
157.0 (1.20%)
998.0 (7.65%)
9906.0 (75.93%)


Number of participants in event by Stakeholder Group and Year (2024-2025)
Stakeholder Group
Academia, Research Institutions, …
Civil Society and NGOs
Countries (Government and Natio…
Developers (public and private)
International and Regional Organi…
Multilateral Development Bank
Other
Philanthropic Organizations, Fou…
Private sector, including industry …
United Nations, including Agencie…
1736.0 (7.64%)
561.0 (2.47%)
60.0 (0.26%)
6336.0 (27.89%)
108.0 (0.48%)
935.0 (4.12%)
177.0 (0.78%)
242.0 (1.07%)
350.0 (1.54%)
12216.0 (53.77%)

Output 2.2: IRENA participated in international fora to discuss and present cutting-edge analysis on energy-transition

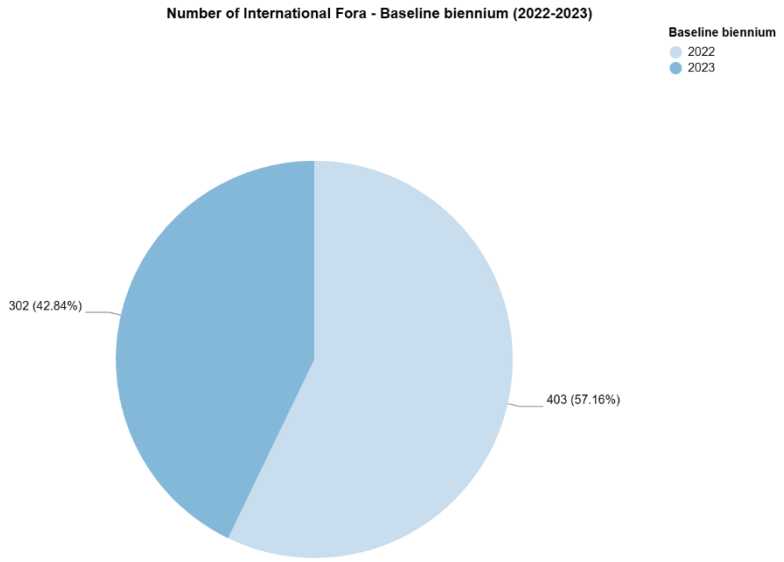
Indicator 2.2.1 covers the Number of international fora in which IRENA made a presentation or had a similar contribution, and it is disaggregated by geography and topic. Table 28 shows that in the 2022-23 biennium, IRENA participated in 705 international events, with 375 focusing on multiple regions, while 142 had a European focus and 70 an Asian focus. In both years, the most popular topic of discussion was country engagement, followed by technology, policy, and finance and investment. The greatest level of participation was in International and regional fora (67%), followed by Conferences (33%).

In the current biennium, IRENA has participated in 523 events organised by other entities as of 31 August. Similarly, most of IRENA's discussions on issues affecting multiple regions (242), whereas 112 focused on European issues, 63 on Asian and 47 on African-related topics. Country engagement (26%), finance and investment (18%), policy (13%), and technology (12%) were the most pertinent issues discussed. IRENA mostly participated in international and regional fora, which accounted for 81%.

Table 28: Number of international fora in which IRENA made a presentation, 2022-2025

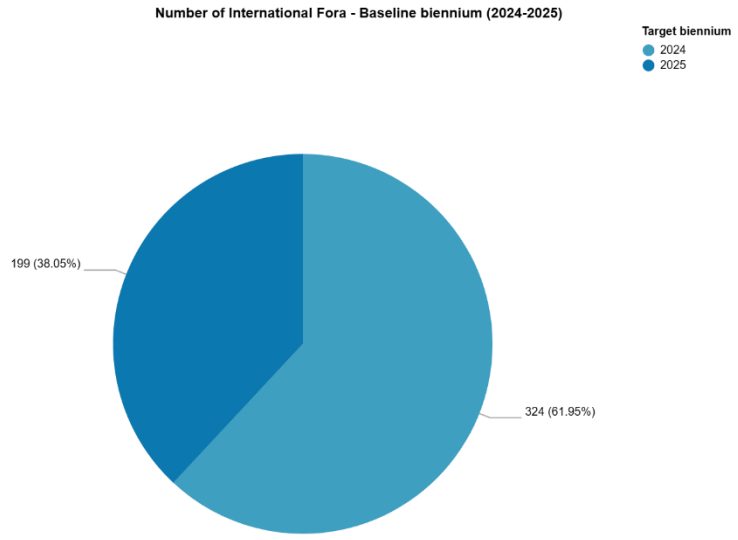
Number of International FORA - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Number of international FORA
2022	403
2023	302
Total	705



Number of International Fora - Baseline biennium (2024-2025)

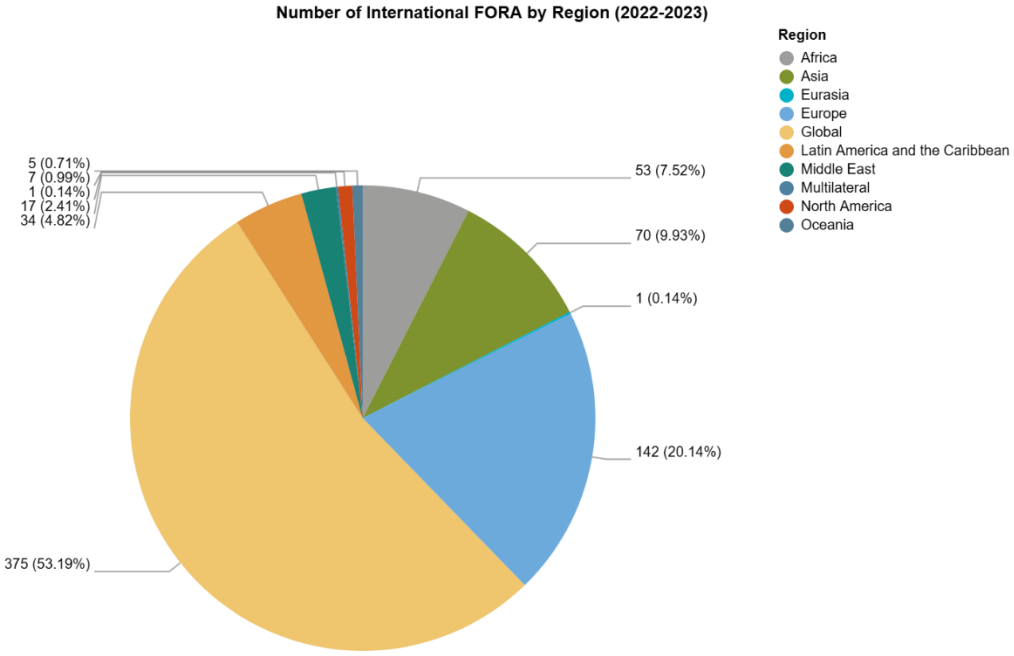
Target biennium	Number of international FORA
2024	324
2025	199
Total	523

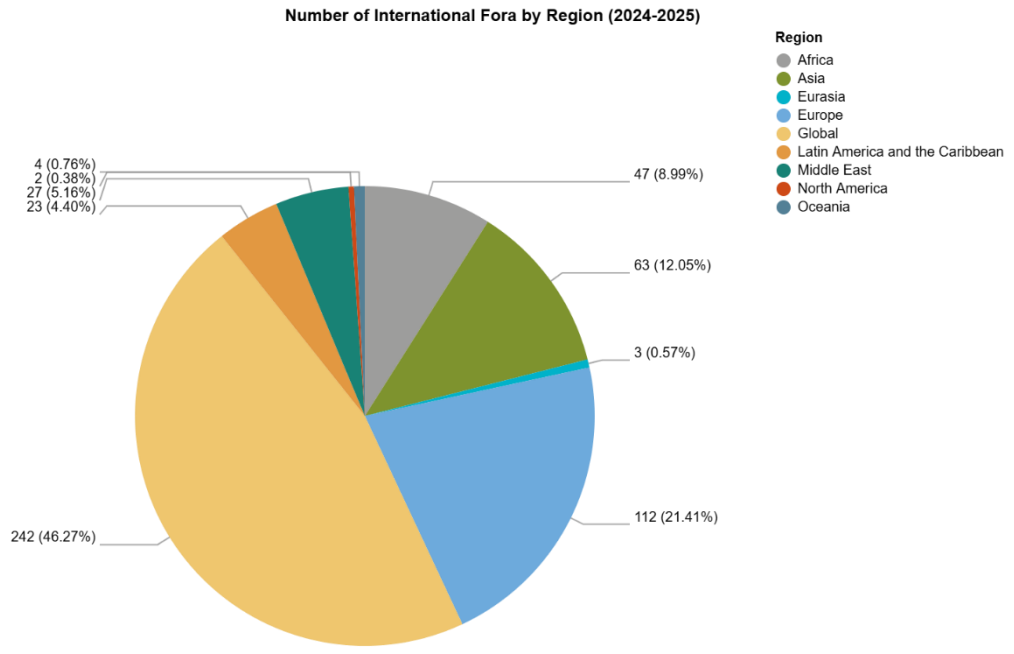


Number of International Fora by Region (2022-2023)

Region	Number of International Fora
Africa	**53**
Algeria	2
Egypt	5
Ethiopia	2
Ghana	1
Guinea	1
Kenya	3
Malawi	1
Mauritania	1
Morocco	1
Mozambique	1
Senegal	1
Togo	1
Uganda	1
United Republic of Tanzania	2
Multilateral	30
Asia	**70**
Bhutan	1
Brunei Darussalam	2
China	7
India	12
Indonesia	7
Japan	4
Kazakhstan	1
Malaysia	2
Nepal	1
Pakistan	1
Republic of Korea	4
Thailand	3
Turkmenistan	1
Uzbekistan	2
Viet Nam	2
Multilateral	20
Eurasia	**1**
Georgia	1

Europe	**143**
Austria	6
Belgium	11
Czechia	4
Denmark	1
Estonia	1
European Union (28)	1
France	3
Germany	35
Hungary	1
Italy	8
Latvia	1
Monaco	1
Netherlands	9
North Macedonia	1
Norway	1
Poland	2
Portugal	1
Slovakia	2
Slovenia	1
Spain	6
Sweden	2
Switzerland	2
Ukraine	2
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	12
Multilateral	29
Global	**372**
France	1
Multilateral	371
Latin America and the Caribbean	**34**
Antigua and Barbuda	1
Brazil	7
Chile	2
Colombia	3
Panama	2
Uruguay	1
Multilateral	18
Middle East	**18**
Iraq	1
Israel	1
Qatar	1
Saudi Arabia	1
United Arab Emirates	9
Multilateral	5
Multilateral	**1**
Multilateral	1
North America	**7**
Canada	3
Mexico	2
United States of America	2
Oceania	**6**
Australia	2
Multilateral	4
Total	**705**

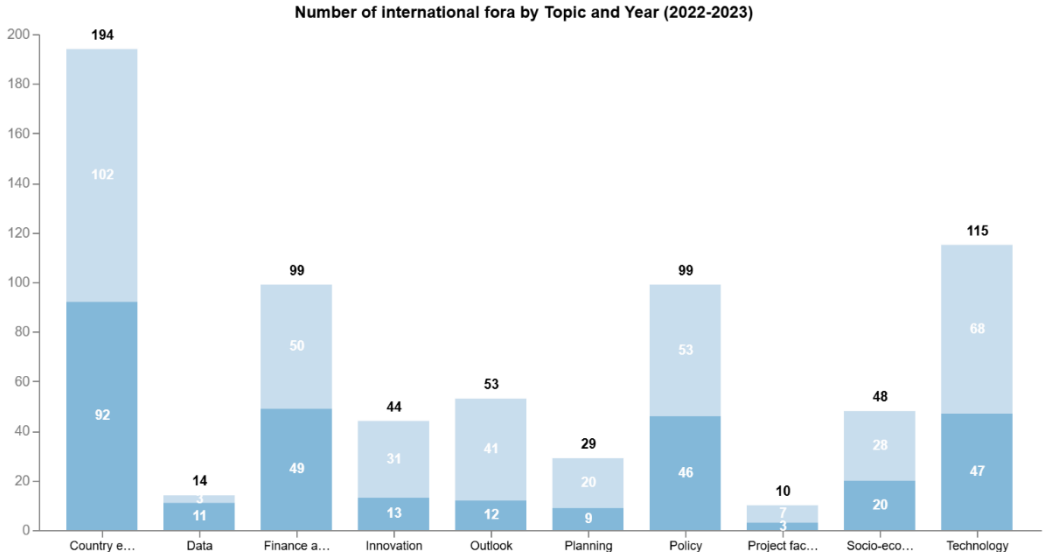

Number of International FORA by Region (2022-2023)
Region
Africa
Asia
Eurasia
Europe
Global
Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East
Multilateral
North America
Oceania
5 (0.71%)
7 (0.99%)
1 (0.14%)
17 (2.41%)
34 (4.82%)
53 (7.52%)
70 (9.93%)
1 (0.14%)
142 (20.14%)
375 (53.19%)


Number of International Fora by Region (2024-2025)
Region
Africa
Asia
Eurasia
Europe
Global
Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East
North America
Oceania
4 (0.76%)
2 (0.38%)
27 (5.16%)
23 (4.40%)
47 (8.99%)
63 (12.05%)
3 (0.57%)
112 (21.41%)
242 (46.27%)

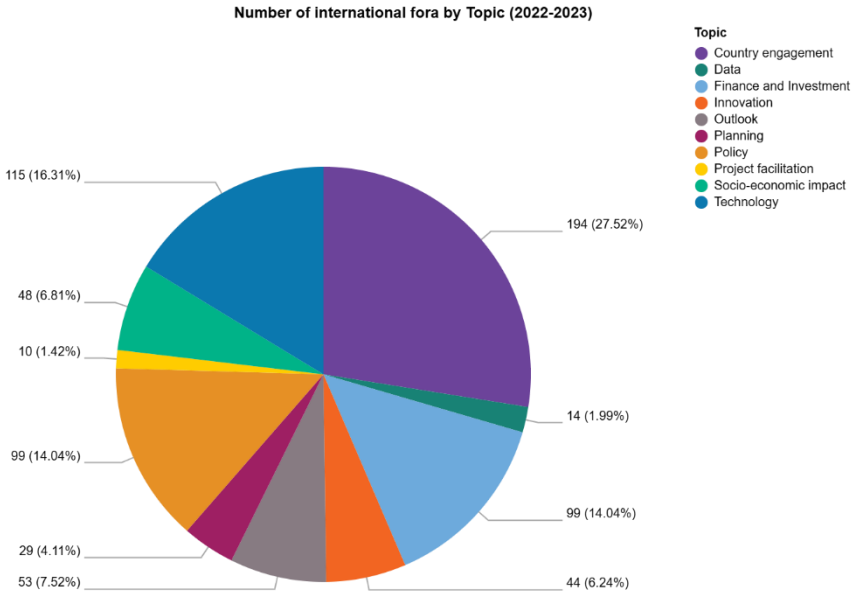
Number of International Fora by Region (2024-2025)

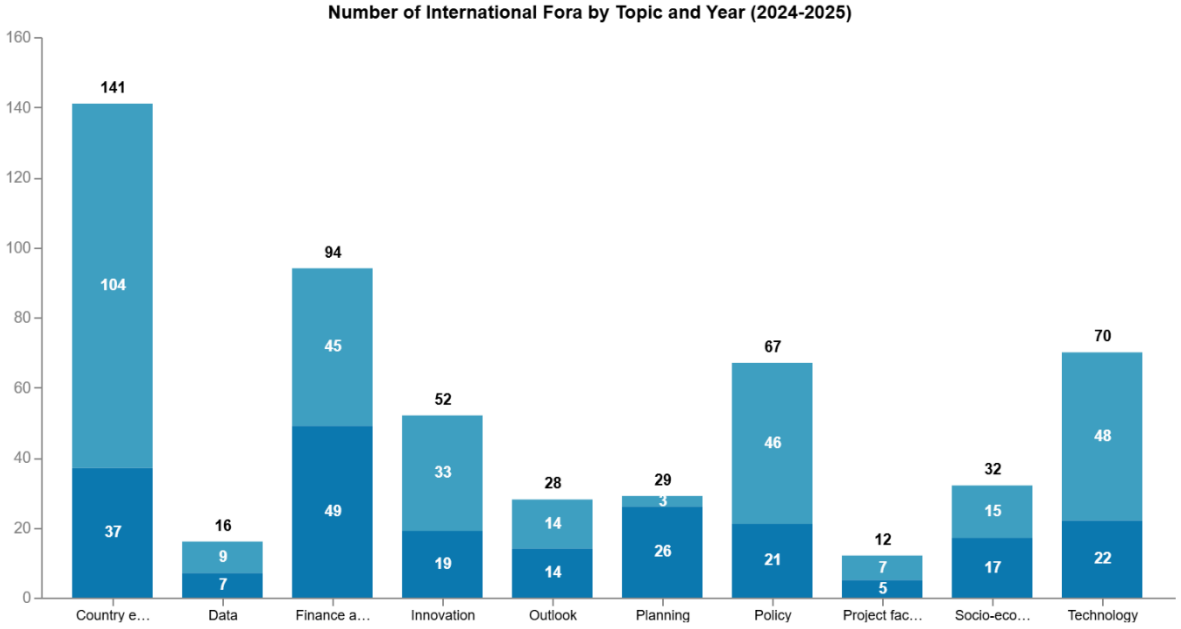
Region	Number of International Fora
Africa	**47**
Algeria	1
Angola	1
Cote d'Ivoire	1
Egypt	5
Ethiopia	1
Ghana	3
Kenya	2
Malawi	1
Morocco	1
Mozambique	1
Niger	1
Nigeria	1
Rwanda	1
Senegal	1
Sierra Leone	3
South Africa	3
Tunisia	2
United Republic of Tanzania	2
Multilateral	16
Asia	**63**
Afghanistan	3
China	8
India	11
Indonesia	1
Japan	1
Kazakhstan	1
Malaysia	2
Mongolia	1
Nepal	1
Philippines	2
Republic of Korea	3
Singapore	1
Tajikistan	1
Uzbekistan	4
Multilateral	23
Eurasia	**3**
Azerbaijan	2
Russian Federation	1

Europe	**112**
Austria	6
Belgium	17
Bulgaria	1
Croatia	1
Cyprus	1
Denmark	3
European Union (28)	2
France	6
Georgia	1
Germany	24
Greece	3
Iceland	1
Italy	6
Netherlands	9
Norway	1
Republic of Moldova	2
Serbia	2
Spain	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	4
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	8
Multilateral	11
Global	**242**
Multilateral	242
Latin America and the Caribbean	**23**
Brazil	6
Chile	1
Colombia	1
Costa Rica	3
Cuba	1
Dominican Republic	2
El Salvador	2
Guatemala	1
Uruguay	1
Multilateral	5
Middle East	**27**
Bahrain	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1
Jordan	1
Kuwait	1
Oman	1
Qatar	1
United Arab Emirates	16
Multilateral	5
North America	**2**
United States of America	2
Oceania	**4**
Australia	1
Tonga	1
Vanuatu	1
Multilateral	1
Total	**523**

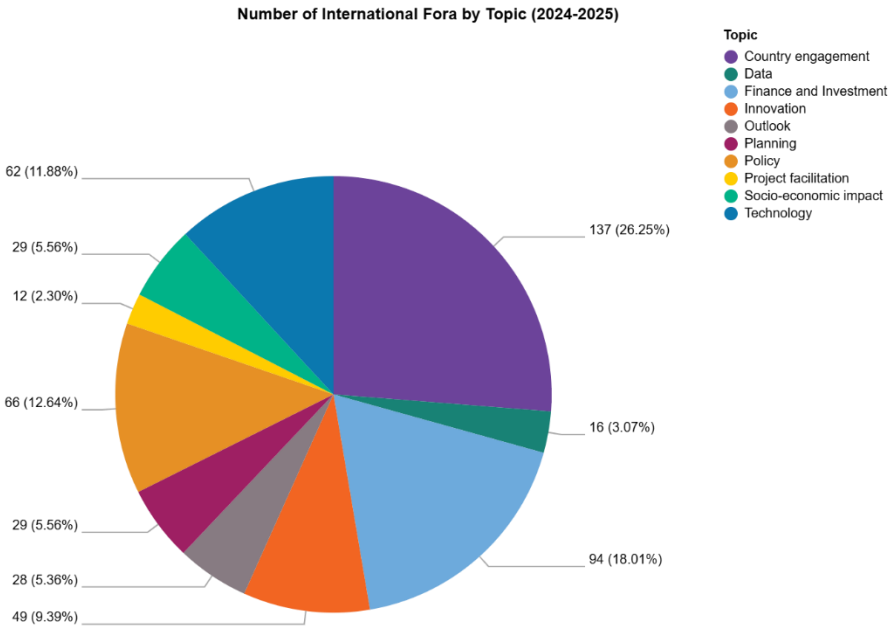


1. Country engagement
2. Data
3. Finance and Investment
4. Innovation
5. Outlook
6. Planning
7. Policy
8. Project facilitation
9. Socio-economic impact
10. Technology





1. Country engagement
2. Data
3. Finance and Investment
4. Innovation
5. Outlook
6. Planning
7. Policy
8. Project facilitation
9. Socio-economic impact
10. Technology



Output 2.3: IRENA's partnerships with and between organisations are improving cooperation and leveraging of synergies

Indicator 2.3.1 covers the Number of partnerships actively operating since 2022 and is disaggregated by Type of partnership and Topic. The biennium 2022-2023 was used as a baseline. Partnerships are divided into two broad categories: bilateral partnerships with governments, organisations, or the private sector, and multilateral partnerships, which encompass initiatives or cooperation platforms. Table 29 shows that IRENA had 119 bilateral partnerships in 2022 and 2023. IRENA entered into 13 multilateral partnerships in 2022 and added two more in 2023, reaching a total of 15. The top four topics of the partnerships in the baseline biennium include policy, country engagement, technology and finance and investment for both bilateral and multilateral partnerships.

IRENA aims to improve the quality and depth of its partnerships, and based on experience, it has set a target of 110 bilateral partnerships per year and 16 multilateral ones. By 2024, ten bilateral partnerships had been concluded, dropping to 109, while one additional multilateral partnership was signed, reaching a total of 16. By 31 August 2025, one bilateral agreement had been concluded, bringing the total to 108. The number of multilateral partnerships increased by one. Notably, in both biennia, the majority of partnerships have been bilateral with organisations. In the current biennium, the topics of highest interest have shifted. Country engagement now dominates, followed by policy, socio-economic impact, finance and investment, and technology.

Through its multilateral partnerships, IRENA endeavours to engage with a multitude of partners from different sectors. In the current biennium, IRENA has been engaging with 693 partners, with 252 focusing on country engagement, 189 on policy support and 109 on finance and investment.

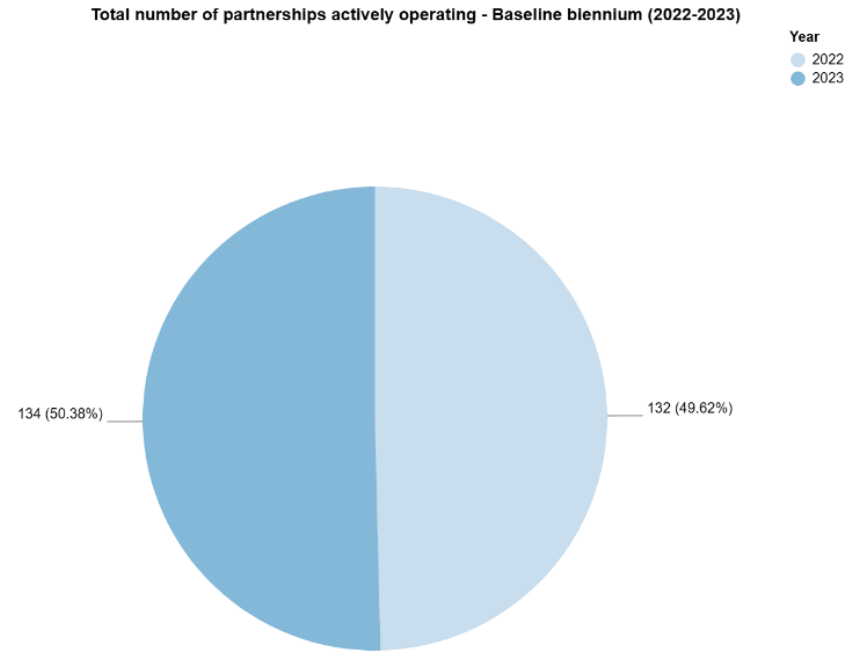
Table 29: Number of partnerships actively operating, 2022-2025

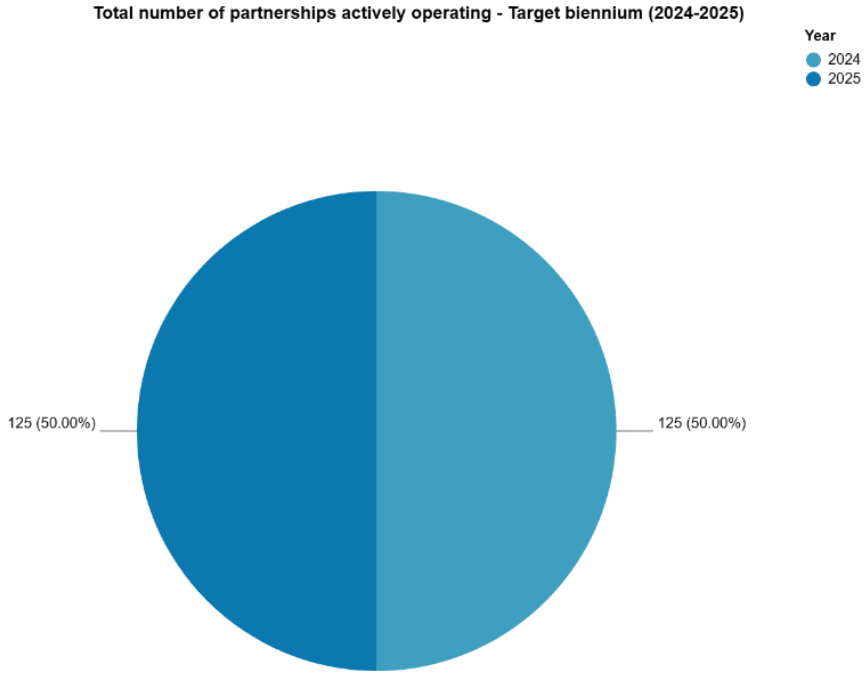
Number of partnership actively operating - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

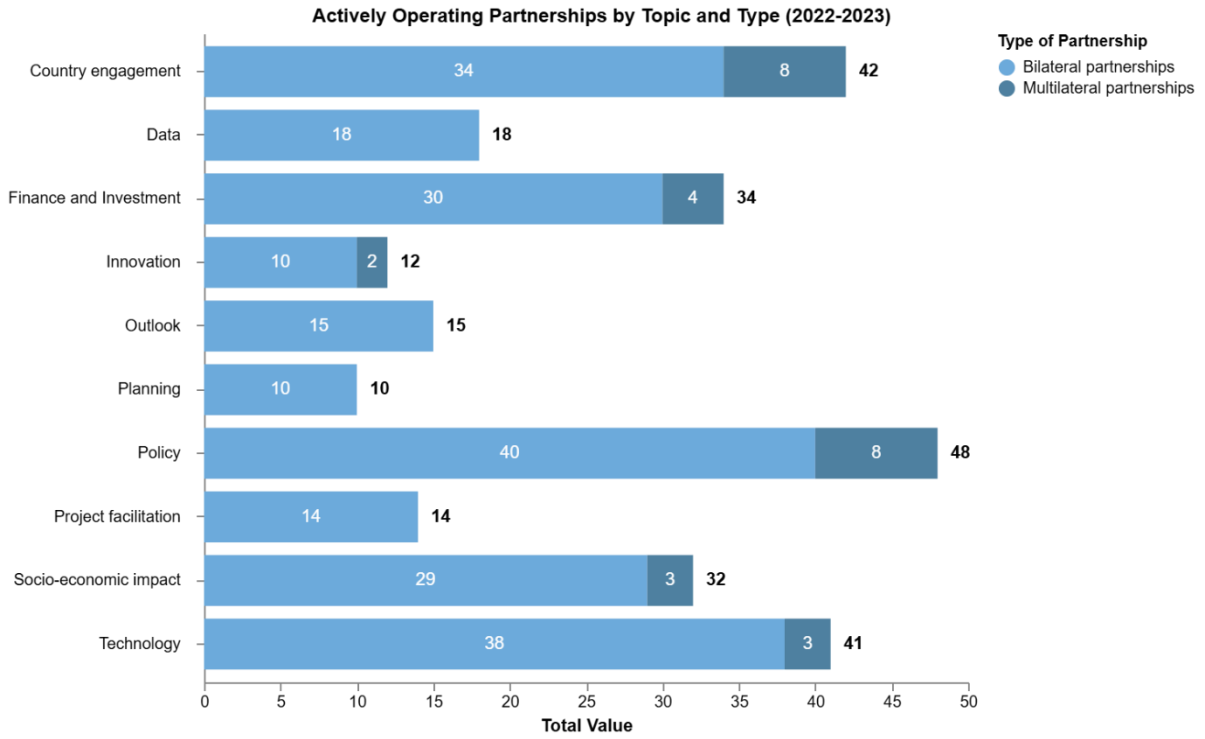
Baseline biennium	Bilateral Partnerships	Multilateral Partnerships	Total number of partnerships actively operating
2022	119	13	132
2023	119	15	134

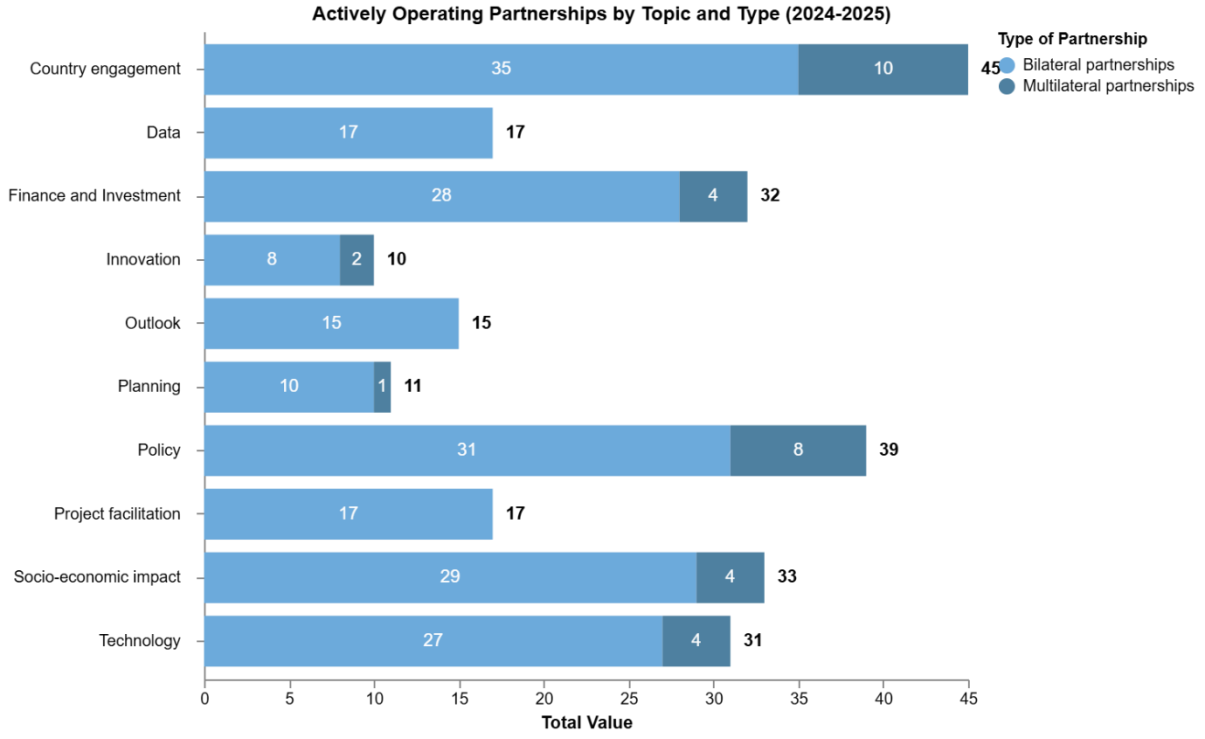
Number of partnership actively operating - Target biennium (2024-2025)

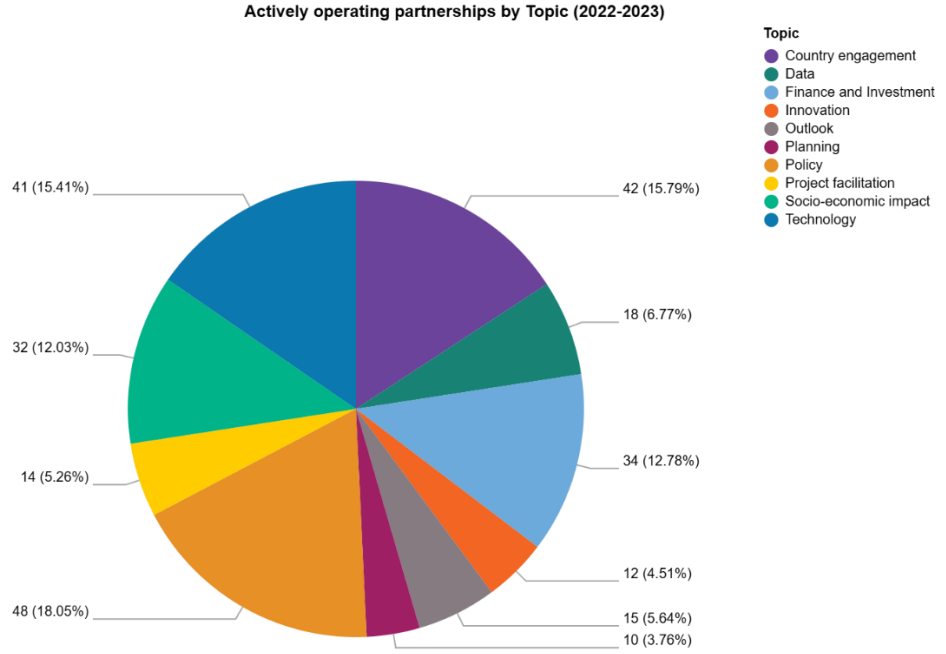
Target biennium	Bilateral Partnerships	Multilateral Partnerships	Total number of partnerships actively operating
2024	109	16	125
2025	108	17	125

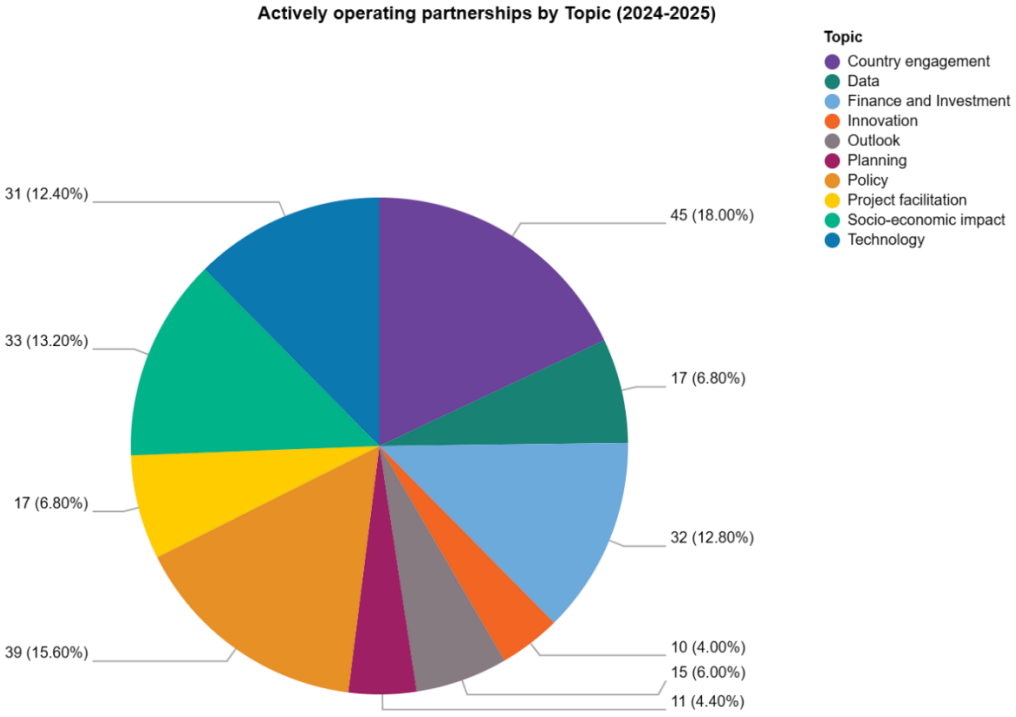

Total number of partnerships actively operating - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)
Year
2022
2023
134 (50.38%)
132 (49.62%)

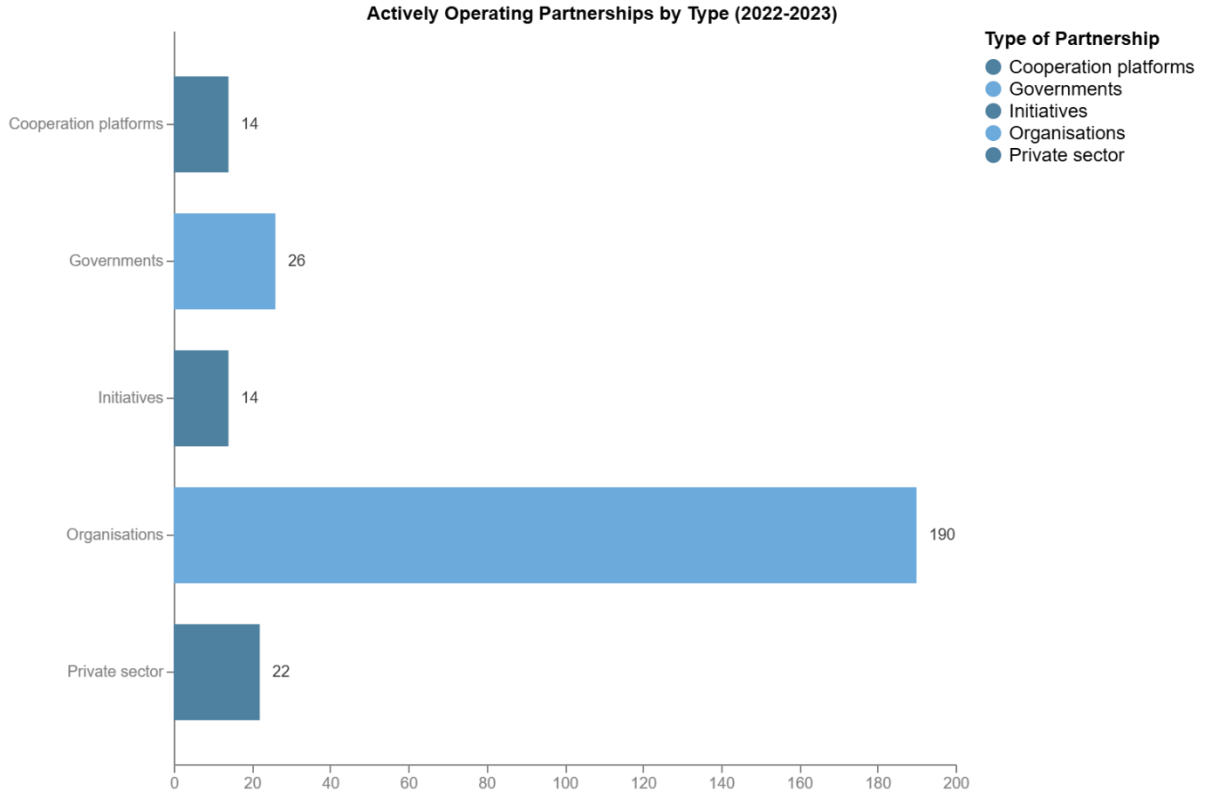

Total number of partnerships actively operating - Target biennium (2024-2025)
Year
2024
2025
125 (50.00%)
125 (50.00%)

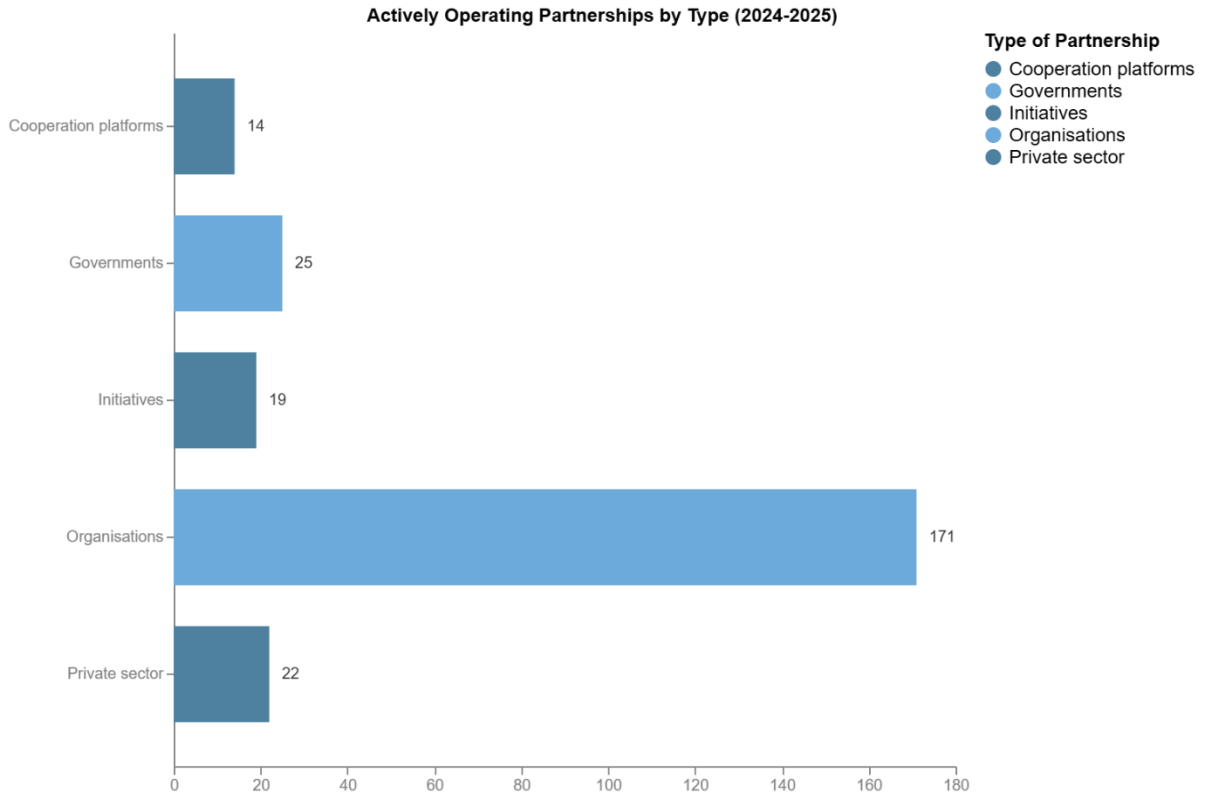

Actively Operating Partnerships by Topic and Type (2022-2023)
Type of Partnership
Bilateral partnerships
Multilateral partnerships
Country engagement
34
8
42
Data
18
18
Finance and Investment
30
4
34
Innovation
10
2
12
Outlook
15
15
Planning
10
10
Policy
40
8
48
Project facilitation
14
14
Socio-economic impact
29
3
32
Technology
38
3
41
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
Total Value

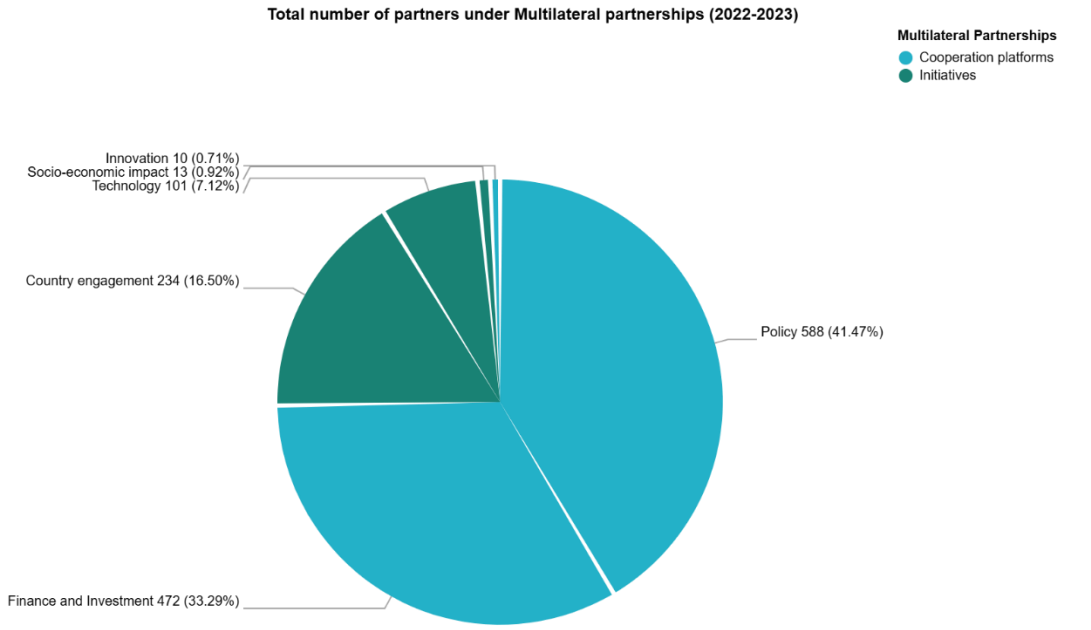

Actively Operating Partnerships by Topic and Type (2024-2025)
Type of Partnership
Bilateral partnerships
Multilateral partnerships
Country engagement
35
10
45
Data
17
17
Finance and Investment
28
4
32
Innovation
8
2
10
Outlook
15
15
Planning
10
1
11
Policy
31
8
39
Project facilitation
17
17
Socio-economic impact
29
4
33
Technology
27
4
31
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
Total Value

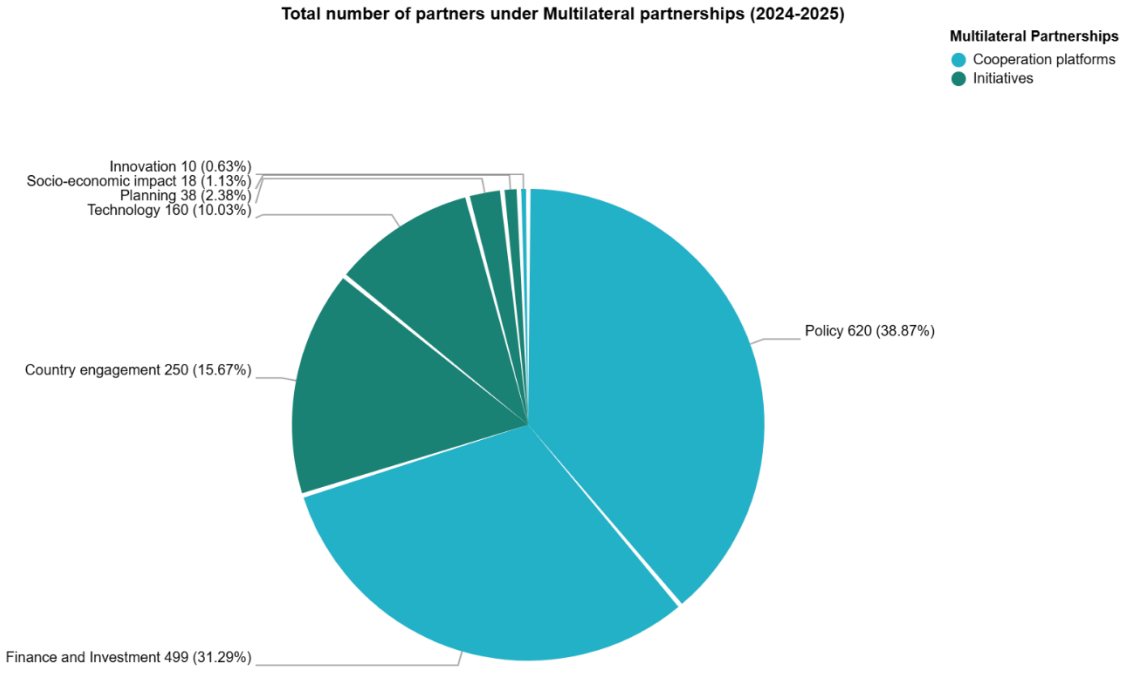

Actively operating partnerships by Topic (2022-2023)
Topic
Country engagement
Data
Finance and Investment
Innovation
Outlook
Planning
Policy
Project facilitation
Socio-economic impact
Technology
41 (15.41%)
42 (15.79%)
18 (6.77%)
32 (12.03%)
34 (12.78%)
14 (5.26%)
12 (4.51%)
48 (18.05%)
15 (5.64%)
10 (3.76%)


Actively operating partnerships by Topic (2024-2025)
Topic
Country engagement
Data
Finance and Investment
Innovation
Outlook
Planning
Policy
Project facilitation
Socio-economic impact
Technology
31 (12.40%)
45 (18.00%)
33 (13.20%)
17 (6.80%)
17 (6.80%)
32 (12.80%)
39 (15.60%)
10 (4.00%)
15 (6.00%)
11 (4.40%)


Actively Operating Partnerships by Type (2022-2023)
Type of Partnership
Cooperation platforms
Governments
Initiatives
Organisations
Private sector
Cooperation platforms
14
Governments
26
Initiatives
14
Organisations
190
Private sector
22
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200


Actively Operating Partnerships by Type (2024-2025)
Type of Partnership
Cooperation platforms
Governments
Initiatives
Organisations
Private sector
Cooperation platforms
14
Governments
25
Initiatives
19
Organisations
171
Private sector
22
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180


Total number of partners under Multilateral partnerships (2022-2023)
Multilateral Partnerships
Cooperation platforms
Initiatives
Innovation 10 (0.71%)
Socio-economic impact 13 (0.92%)
Technology 101 (7.12%)
Country engagement 234 (16.50%)
Policy 588 (41.47%)
Finance and Investment 472 (33.29%)


Total number of partners under Multilateral partnerships (2024-2025)
Multilateral Partnerships
Cooperation platforms
Initiatives
Innovation 10 (0.63%)
Socio-economic impact 18 (1.13%)
Planning 38 (2.38%)
Technology 160 (10.03%)
Country engagement 250 (15.67%)
Policy 620 (38.87%)
Finance and Investment 499 (31.29%)

Activity: Capacity building and technical assistance services

Output 3.1 presents the Countries assisted in the development and implementation of energy transition strategies.

Indicator 3.1.1 covers the Number of Members receiving technical assistance from IRENA for their transition-related strategies. The indicator is disaggregated by geography and topic. During the baseline biennium 2022-20, eighteen Members received technical assistance, accounting for 25 individual requests. The majority of the requests received were from African countries, followed by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia. The requests were predominantly related to country engagement and project facilitation. IRENA also received two multilateral requests for technical assistance for Arab countries (1), Pacific countries (1) and one with global focus. In the current biennium, IRENA received requests for support from 27 Members, accounting for 41 individual requests. The majority of individual requests received were from African countries, followed by those from countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia. An additional six requests were related to more than one country. Similarly, the requests' focus has predominantly been on country engagement and project facilitation.

Table 30: Number of Members receiving technical assistance, 2022-2025

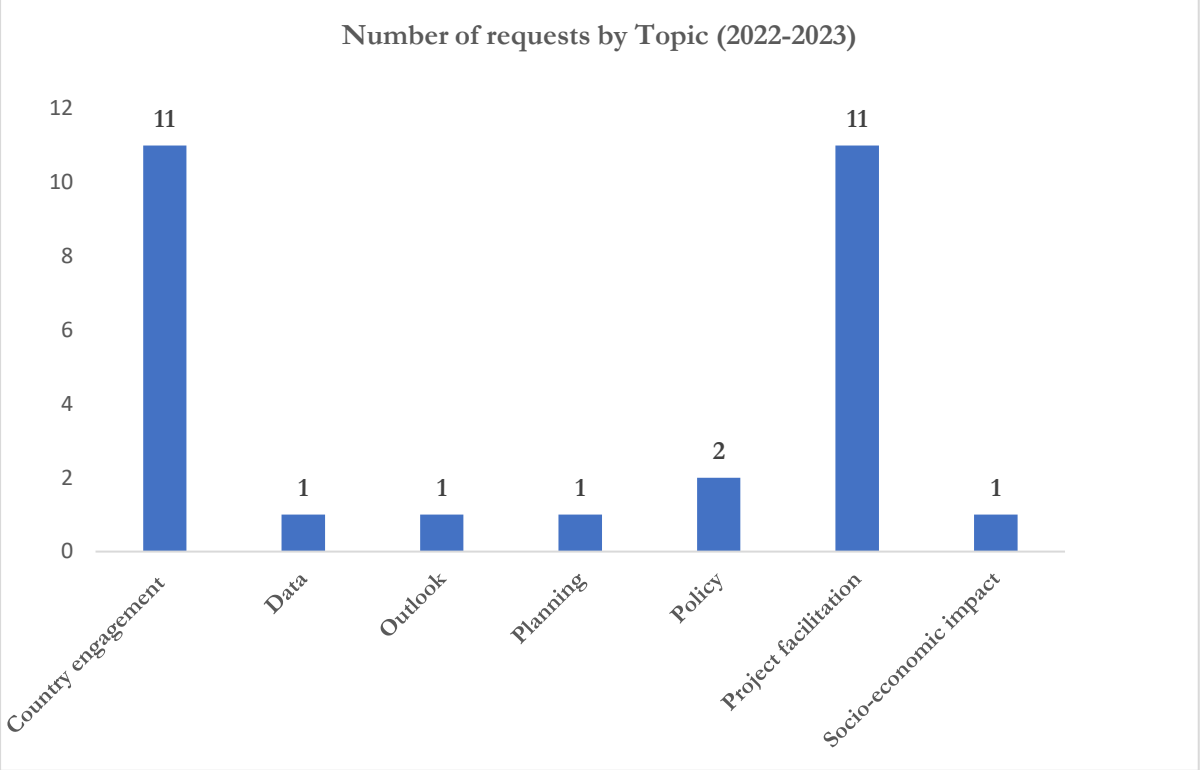
List of Members receiving technical assistance (2022-2023)

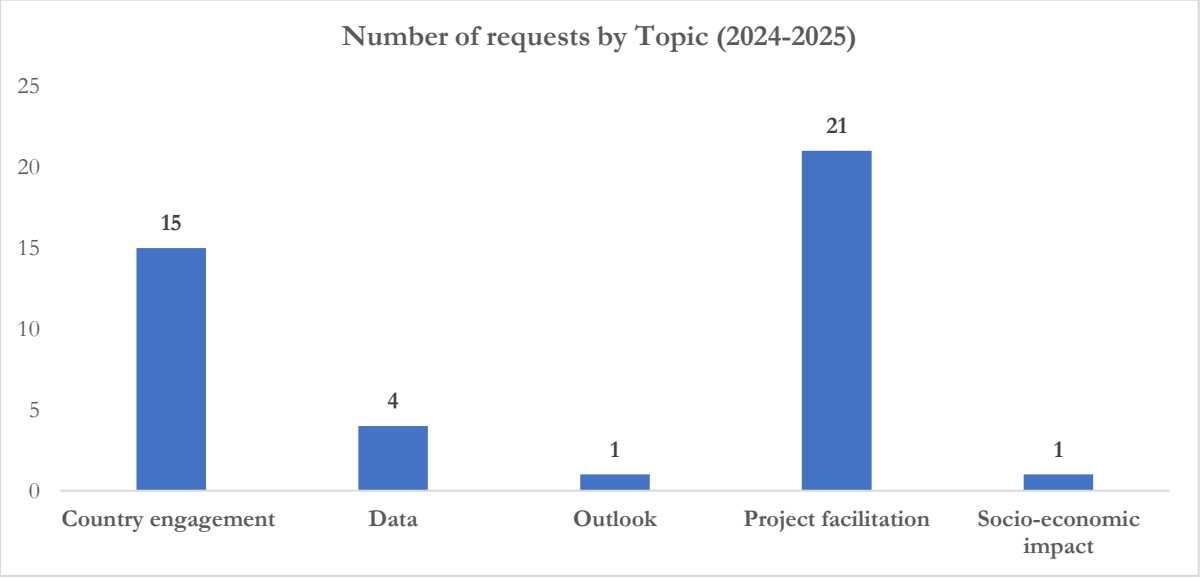
Region	Number of requests
Africa	**11**
Burkina Faso	1
Mali	2
Mauritania	1
Mauritius	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	2
Senegal	2
Somalia	1
Sudan	1
Asia	**3**
Kyrgyzstan	1
Mongolia	1
Uzbekistan	1
Eurasia	**1**
Türkiye	1
Europe	**1**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	**6**
El Salvador	2
Honduras	2
Montserrat*	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1
Oceania	**3**
Solomon Islands	3
Multilateral	**3**
Middle East	1
Oceania	1
Global	1

Total	**28**

List of Members receiving technical assistance (2024-2025)

Region	Number of requests
Africa	**22**
Angola	1
Burkina Faso	1
Cameroon	1
Chad	2
Democratic Republic of Congo	1
Djibouti	1
Ghana	3
Guinea	1
Malawi	1
Mali	2
Mauritania	1
Mauritius	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	1
Senegal	3
Somalia	1
Zimbabwe	1
Asia	**1**
Philippines	1
Eurasia	**5**
Georgia	4
Türkiye	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	**5**
Belize	2
Colombia	1
El Salvador	1
Guyana	1
Middle East	**3**
Iraq	3
Oceania	**5**
Fiji	1
Papua New Guinea	2
Solomon Islands	2
Multilateral	**6**
Africa	1
Europe	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1
Oceania	1
Global	1
Total	**47**


Number of requests by Topic (2022-2023)
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
11
1
1
1
2
11
1
Country engagement
Data
Outlook
Planning
Policy
Project facilitation
Socio-economic impact


Number of requests by Topic (2024-2025)
25
20
15
10
5
0
15
4
1
21
1
Country engagement
Data
Outlook
Project facilitation
Socio-economic impact

Indicator 3.1.2 covers the Number of capacity-building events held and counts the events where IRENA has supported entities in developing and strengthening their skills. During 2022-2023, IRENA organised 94 capacity-building events, with the majority focusing on multiple regions, followed by events benefiting countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean (Table 31). Most of the capacity-building events focused on country engagement (45), while several focused on finance and investment (15), policy (9), and technology (7).

In the current biennium, IRENA has organised 58 capacity-building events. The majority focused on African countries or were on issues affecting several regions. The top three topics of interest are country engagement (18), planning (11) and socio-economic impact (10).

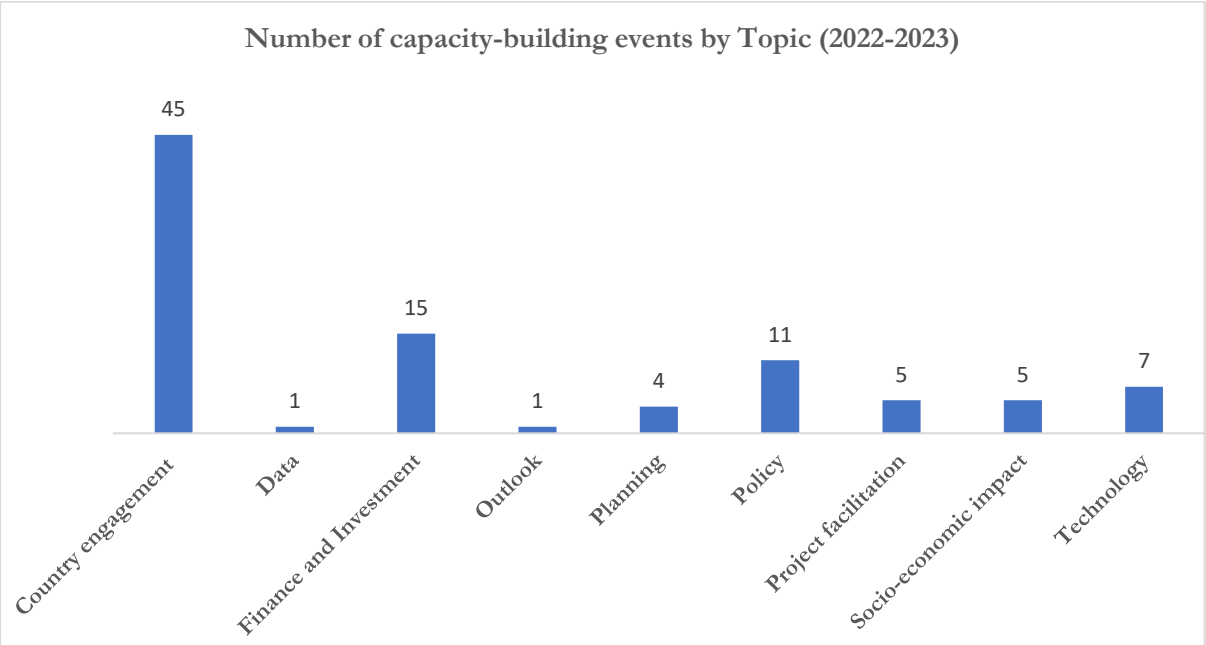
Table 31: Number of capacity building events held (2022-2023)

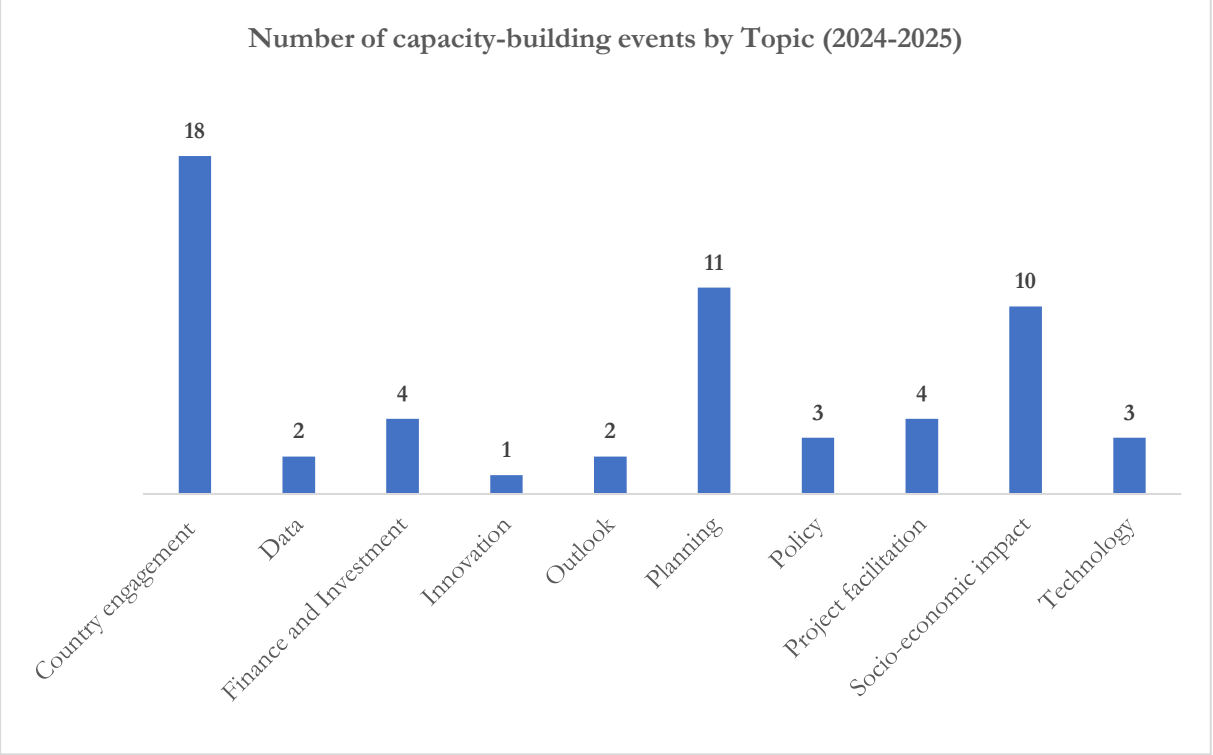
List of capacity-building events held by country and region (2022-2023)

Region	Number of requests
Africa	**9**
Cameroon	2
Lesotho	1
Mozambique	1
Senegal	3
Tunisia	2
Asia	**6**
Indonesia	1
Kyrgyzstan	2
Mongolia	3
Europe	**3**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Republic of Moldova	1
Ukraine	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	**9**
Argentina	1
Barbados	1
Grenada	4
Paraguay	1
Saint Lucia	1
Uruguay	1
Middle East	**2**
Iraq	2
Multilateral	**65**
Africa	11
Asia	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	6
Middle East	2
Oceania	2
Global	35
Total	**94**

List of capacity-building events held by country and region (2024-2025)

Region	Number of requests
Africa	**20**
Chad	1
Congo	1
Ethiopia	1
Kenya	1
Mali	1
Namibia	1
Rwanda	4
Senegal	4
Uganda	1
United Republic of Tanzania	4
Zimbabwe	1
Asia	**2**
Nepal	2
Eurasia	**4**
Georgia	4
Europe	**3**
Denmark	1
European Union (28)	1
United Kingdom and Northern Irelan	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	**1**
Colombia	1
Middle East	**4**
Iran	1
Iraq	2
United Arab Emirates	1
Oceania	**2**
Fiji	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Multilateral	**22**
Africa	8
Europe	1
Eurasia	1
Middle East	1
Global	11
Total	**58**





Indicator 3.1.3 presents the Number of people trained and is disaggregated by geography, stakeholder group and topic. In 2022-23, IRENA trained 400 people, the majority participating in training on issues relevant to multiple countries and regions. In 2024-25, more than 1 000 people from multiple countries and regions have benefited from IRENA trainings thus far. Country engagement is the primary focus of training in both biennia. IRENA is working on systematising the collection of participants' numbers to improve reporting.

Output 3.2: Data and analysis provided to stakeholders mostly coming as direct requests and information loop of knowledge dissemination

Indicator 3.2.1 presents the Number of requests for information/inquiries received by IRENA from Members. This data had not been systematically collected prior to 2024. Table 32 presents the requests received by various government entities from IRENA Members and States in Accession in 2024 and 2025, with the exception of requests by an Australian government entity that was first registered in 2023. The majority have been received by African Members (60), followed by Members from the Latin America and the Caribbean region (46) and Asia (40). The requests focused on country engagement (130), policy (27), technology (19) and project facilitation (12). Notably, the majority of requests have been received by Ministries (197).

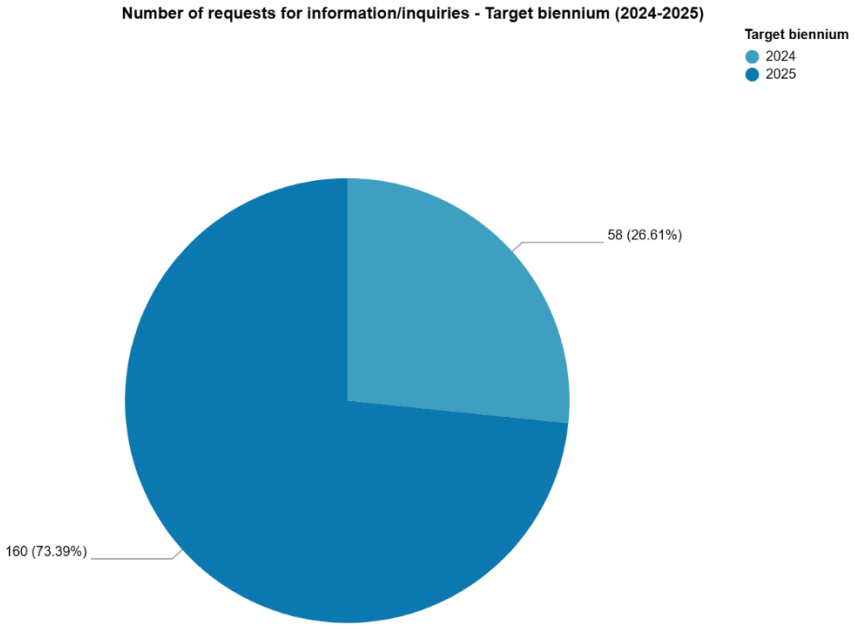
Table 32: Number of requests for information/inquiries, 2022-2025

Number of requests for information/inquiries - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Number of requests for information/inquiries
2023	1

Number of requests for information/inquiries - Target biennium (2024-2025)

Target biennium	Number of requests for information/inquiries
2024	58
2025	160

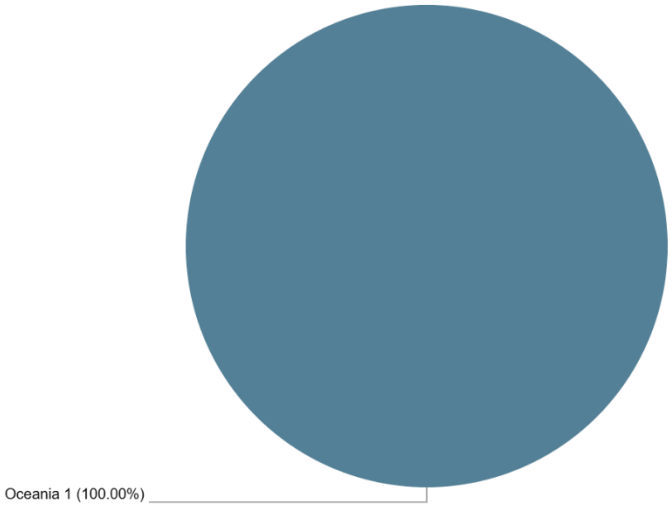


Number of requests for information/inquiries (2024-2025)

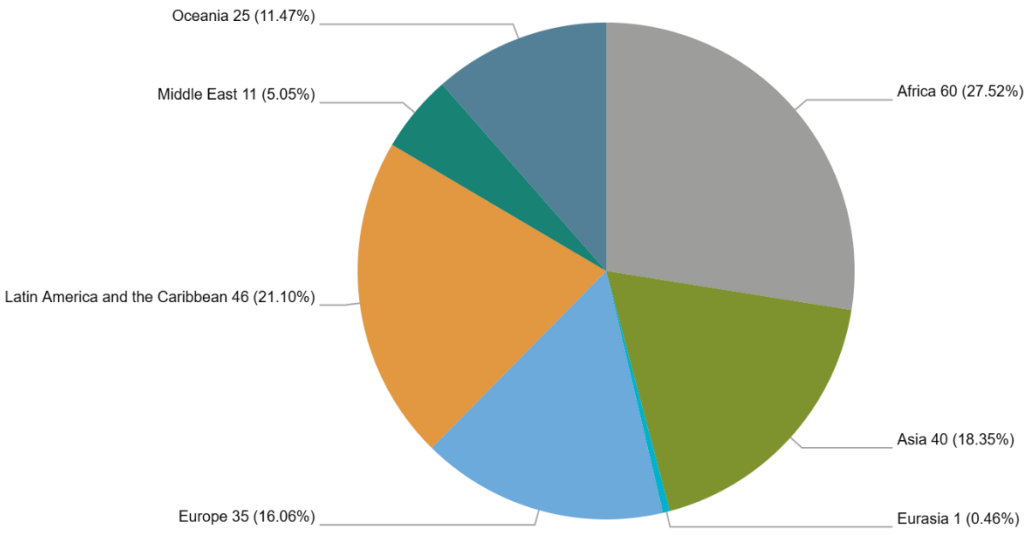
Region	Number of Requests
Africa	**60**
Angola	3
Cabo Verde	4
Chad	4
Comoros	3
Cote d'Ivoire	1
Ethiopia	1
Gambia	1
Ghana	2
Guinea	4
Guinea Bissau	1
Kenya	1
Malawi	2
Mauritania	3
Mauritius	2
Mozambique	1
Namibia	3
Niger	3
Nigeria	3
Sao Tome and Principe	1
Senegal	4
Seychelles	1
South Africa	8
Uganda	3
Zimbabwe	1
Asia	**40**
Bangladesh	1
Brunei Darussalam	3
IORA	1
Kazakhstan	6
Kyrgyzstan	10
Maldives	1
Maldives	1
Nepal	2
Pakistan	1
Philippines	2
Tajikistan	12

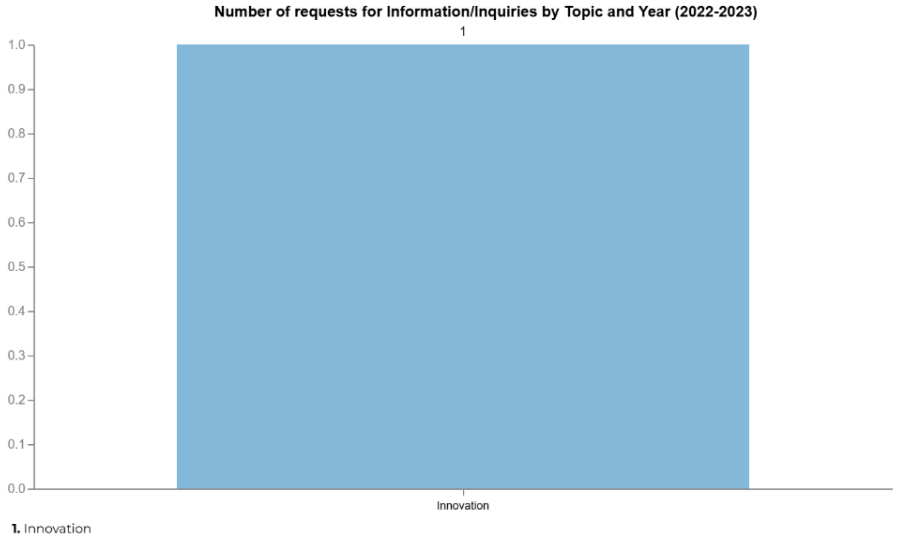
Eurasia	**5**
Azerbaijan	4
Türkiye	1
Europe	**31**
Albania	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
Cyprus	1
European Union (28)	3
Malta	2
Portugal	1
Republic of Moldova	15
Russian Federation	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	**46**
Antigua and Barbuda	6
Bahamas	1
Brazil	1
Cayman Islands	1
Colombia	2
Dominican Republic	4
El Salvador	5
Grenada	14
Guatemala	4
Haiti	1
Honduras	1
OECS	1
OECS commission	1
Peru	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Turks and Caicos Islands*	1
Vanuatu	1
Middle East	**11**
Iraq	3
Israel	1
Lebanon	3
United Arab Emirates	4
Oceania	**25**
Fiji	2
Kiribati	13
Papua New Guinea	1
SPC, Australia	2
Solomon Islands	1
Tonga	6
Total	**218**

Requests for information/inquiries by Region (2022-2023)

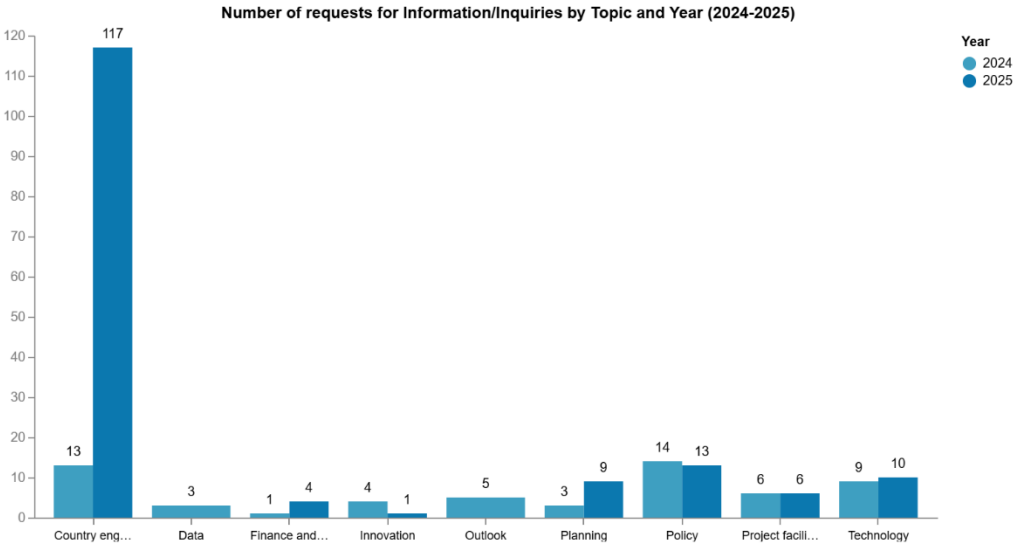


Requests for information/inquiries by Region (2024-2025)

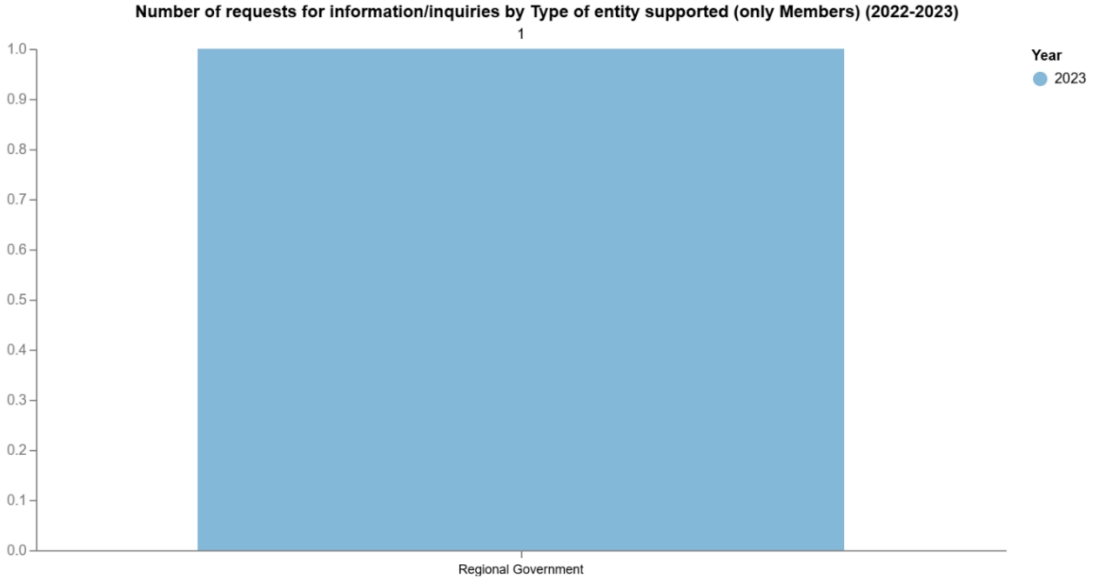




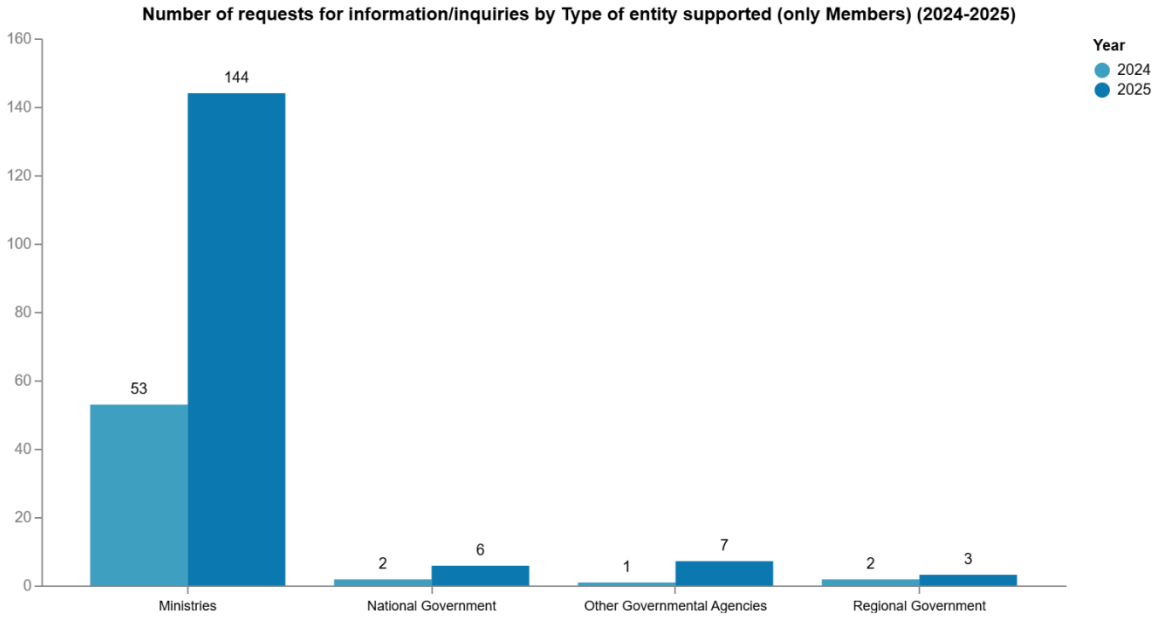
1. Innovation



1. Country engagement
2. Data
3. Finance and Investment
4. Innovation
5. Outlook
6. Planning
7. Policy
8. Project facilitation
9. Technology



1. Regional Government



1. Ministries
2. National Government
3. Other Governmental Agencies
4. Regional Government

Activity: Project facilitation

Output 4.1: Developers used IRENA's platforms (*e.g.* CIP, ETAF) to submit projects looking for funding opportunities. The targets associated with the indicators below are considered conditional, influenced by a range of external and internal factors. These indicators are not solely within IRENA's control and are subject to contextual variables, including funding flows, stakeholder demand, and project maturity. As such, achieving these targets should be interpreted within the framework of plausible contribution.

Indicator 4.1.1 presents the Number of projects registered for funding opportunities through CIP and ETAF. Table 33 shows that 89 projects were registered for funding opportunities in 2022 and 90 projects in 2023. In 2022-23, the majority of the projects were located in Africa (34%), whereas 25% were in Asian countries and 17% in Latin America and the Caribbean. 2024 saw a slight increase in the number of projects, reaching 96. By 31 August, 64 projects were register; 71% of the projects are in African countries. In the previous biennium, 48 projects were in the 0-10 MW capacity range and 44 in the 10-50 MW range. Meanwhile, 30 projects were estimated at the 100-500 MW capacity range, and another 32 projects fell under the "Other" category. It should be noted that the "Other" technology category refers to projects that cannot be measured through output in MW, such as e-mobility, infrastructure or energy-efficient systems. In the current biennium, 41 projects are in the 10-50MW range, followed by 36 projects in the 10-50 MW range, and 31 projects under the Other category.

In terms of project cost, 40 projects were in the USD 10-50 million range, while 39 projects were in the USD 100-500 million range, and 33 projects were in the USD 500+ million range in 2022-23. In contrast, the majority of the projects (58) fall under the USD 10-50 million range, followed by 26 projects under the USD 50-100 million and 25 projects under the USD 100-500 million in 2024-25. With regard to the project thematic area, the dominant area is electricity generation in both periods. In the previous biennia, solar energy dominated with 34.64% of the projects, followed closely by bioenergy (19.56%), and the Other category (16.2%). In the 2024-25 period, solar (51.25%) remains the main technology of choice, followed by the Other category (10%).

Lastly, it should be noted that this indicator is inherently demand-driven and relies on expressions of interest from developers and country-level stakeholders, and fluctuations are expected across reporting periods. Regional Investment Forums are an important driver of project registrations. These events and selected region(s) will impact the IRENA project facilitation support applications through CIP and ETAF.

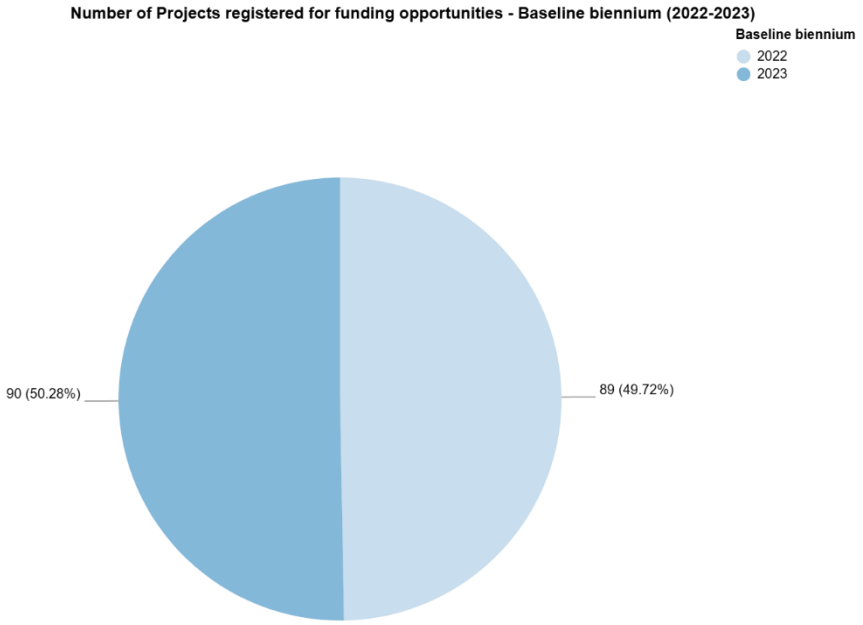
Table 33: Number of projects registered for funding opportunities, 2022-2025

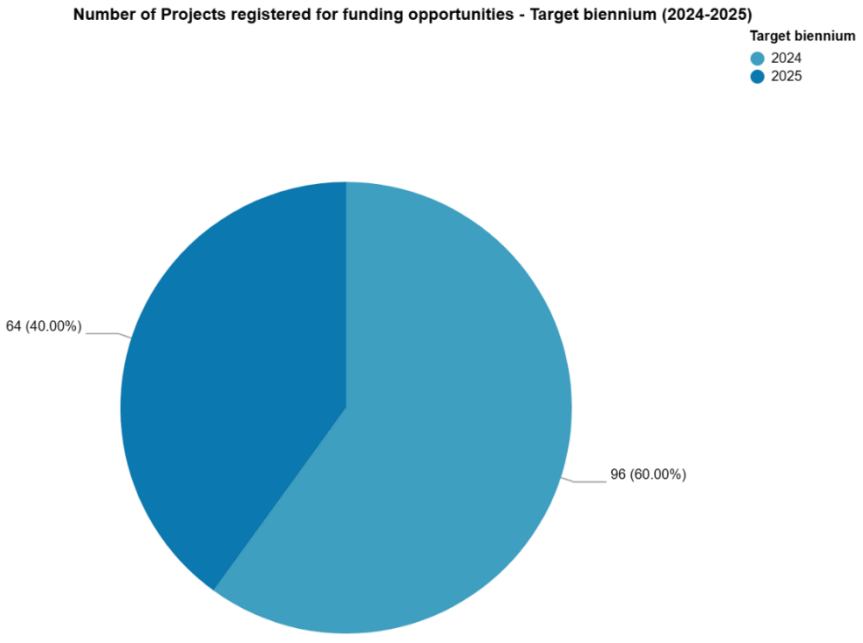
Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities
2022	89
2023	90
Total	179

Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities - Target biennium (2024-2025)

Target biennium	Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities
2024	96
2025	64
Total	160


Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)
Baseline biennium
2022
2023
90 (50.28%)
89 (49.72%)

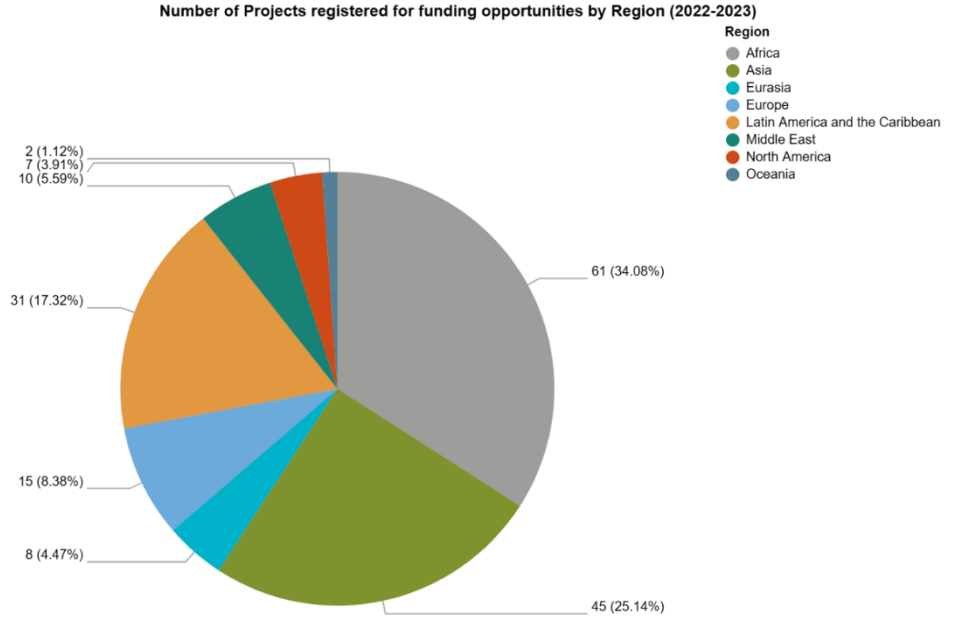

Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities - Target biennium (2024-2025)
Target biennium
2024
2025
64 (40.00%)
96 (60.00%)

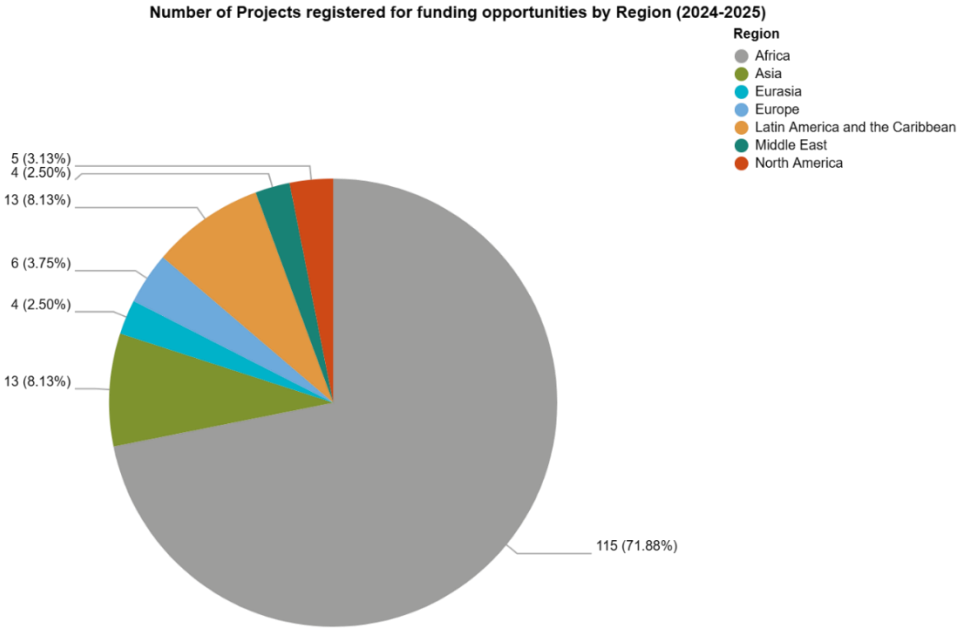
Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities by Region (2022-2023)

Region	2022	2023	Total
Africa	34	27	61
Asia	31	14	45
Eurasia	2	6	8
Europe	9	6	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	27	31
Middle East	3	7	10
North America	5	2	7
Oceania	1	1	2
Total	89	90	179

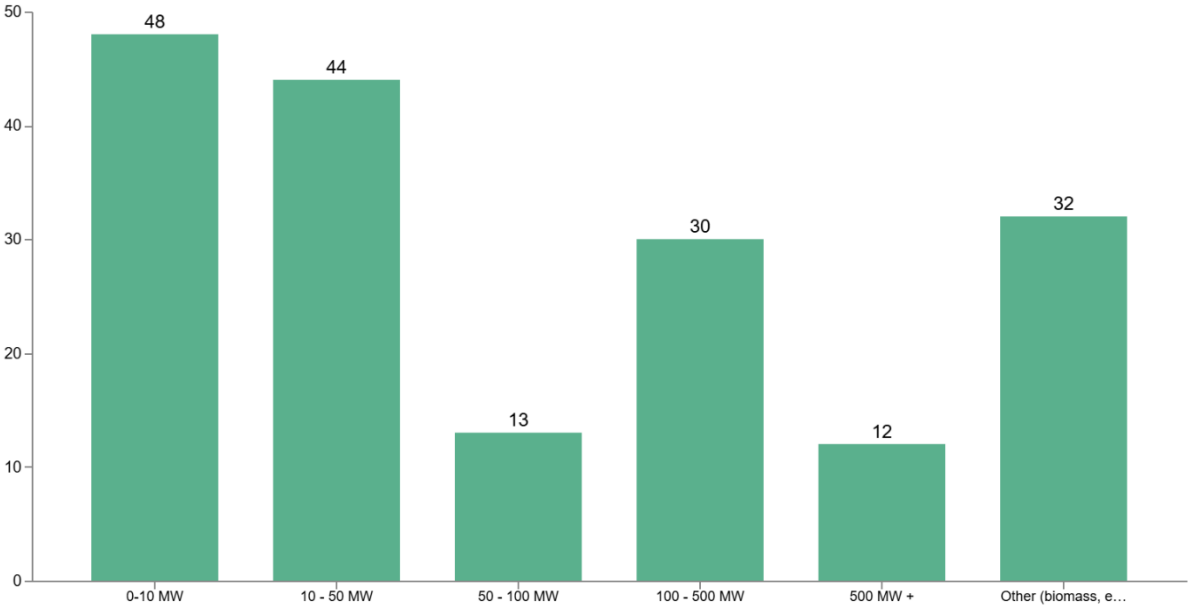
Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities by Region (2024-2025)

Region	2024	2025	Total
Africa	72	43	115
Asia	5	8	13
Eurasia	4		4
Europe	4	2	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	8	13
Middle East	2	2	4
North America	4	1	5
Total	96	64	160


Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities by Region (2022-2023)
Region
Africa
Asia
Eurasia
Europe
Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East
North America
Oceania
2 (1.12%)
7 (3.91%)
10 (5.59%)
61 (34.08%)
31 (17.32%)
15 (8.38%)
8 (4.47%)
45 (25.14%)

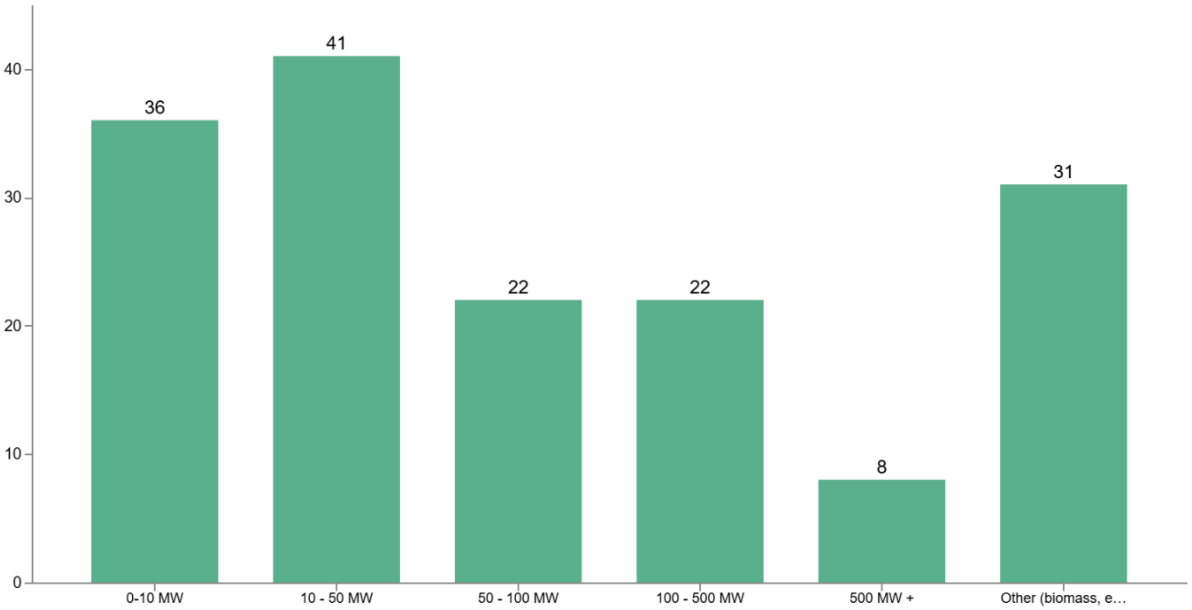

Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities by Region (2024-2025)
Region
Africa
Asia
Eurasia
Europe
Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East
North America
5 (3.13%)
4 (2.50%)
13 (8.13%)
6 (3.75%)
4 (2.50%)
13 (8.13%)
115 (71.88%)

Number of projects registered for funding opportunities by Capacity (MW) (2022-2023)

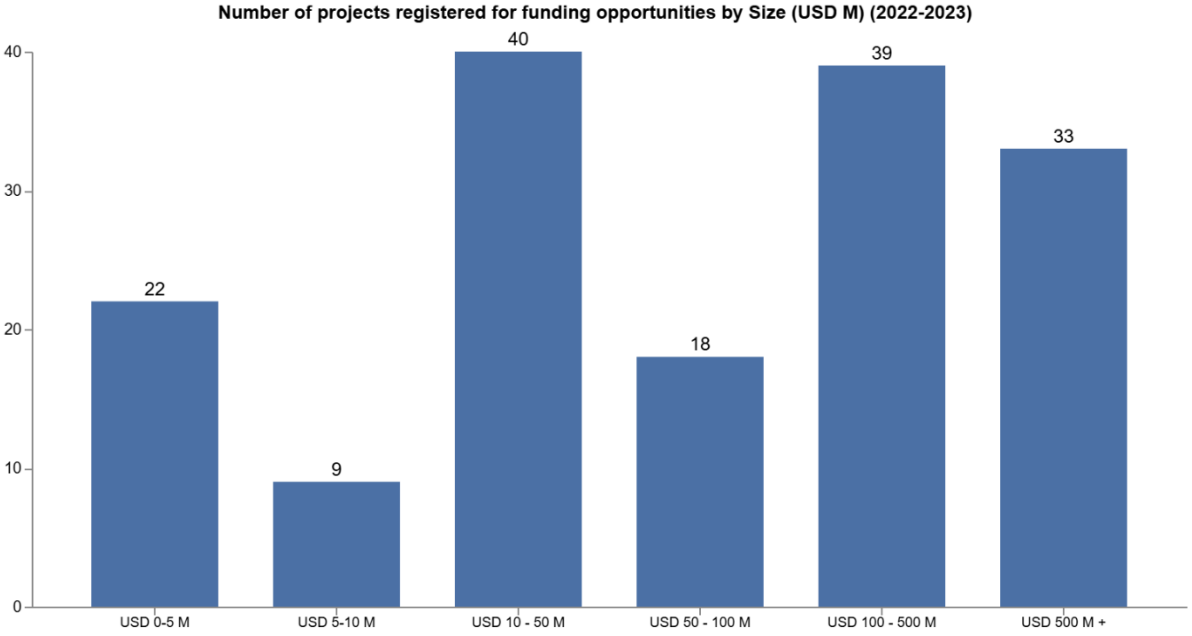


1. 0-10 MW
2. 10 - 50 MW
3. 50 - 100 MW
4. 100 - 500 MW
5. 500 MW +
6. Other (biomass, e-mobility etc.)

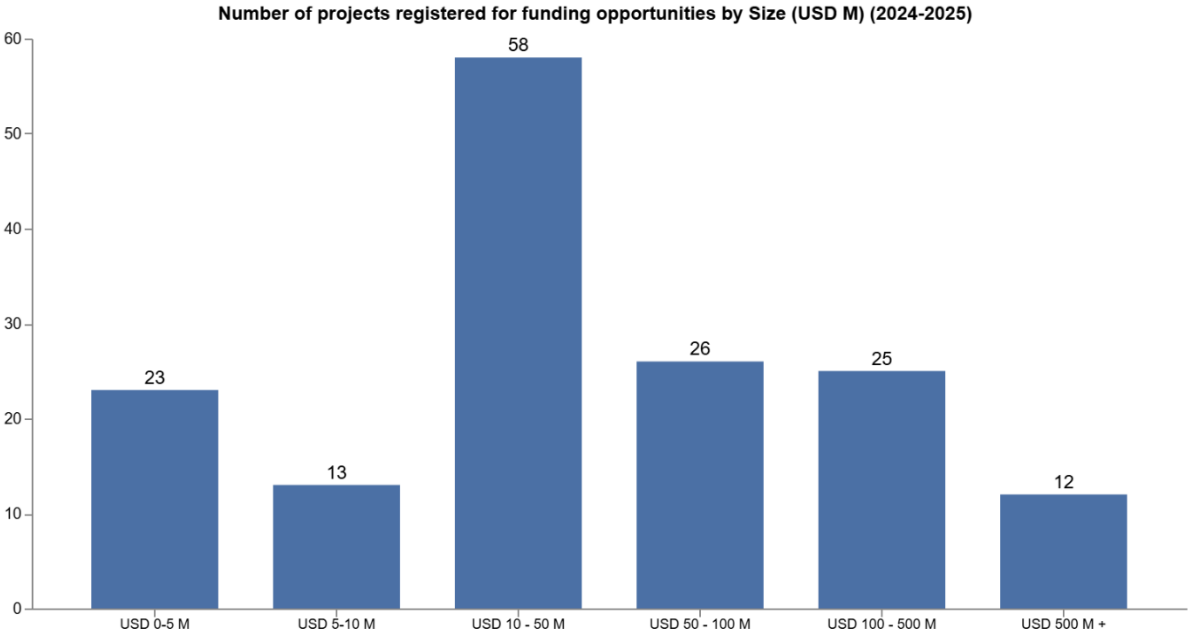
Number of projects registered for funding opportunities by Capacity (MW) (2024-2025)



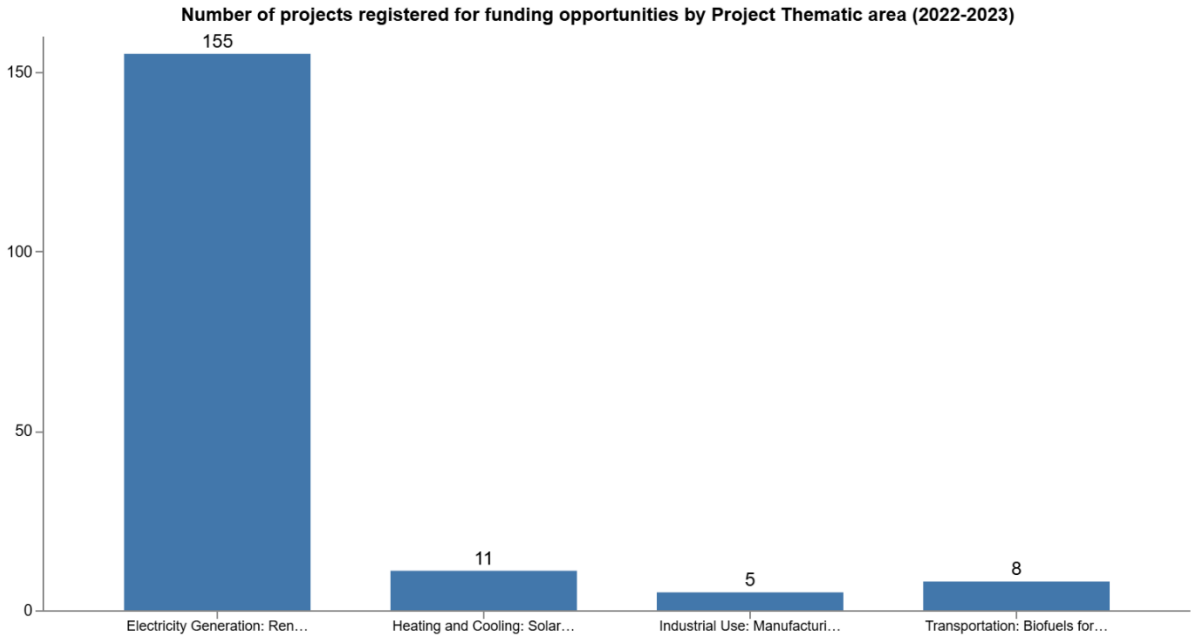
1. 0-10 MW
2. 10 - 50 MW
3. 50 - 100 MW
4. 100 - 500 MW
5. 500 MW +
6. Other (biomass, e-mobility etc.)



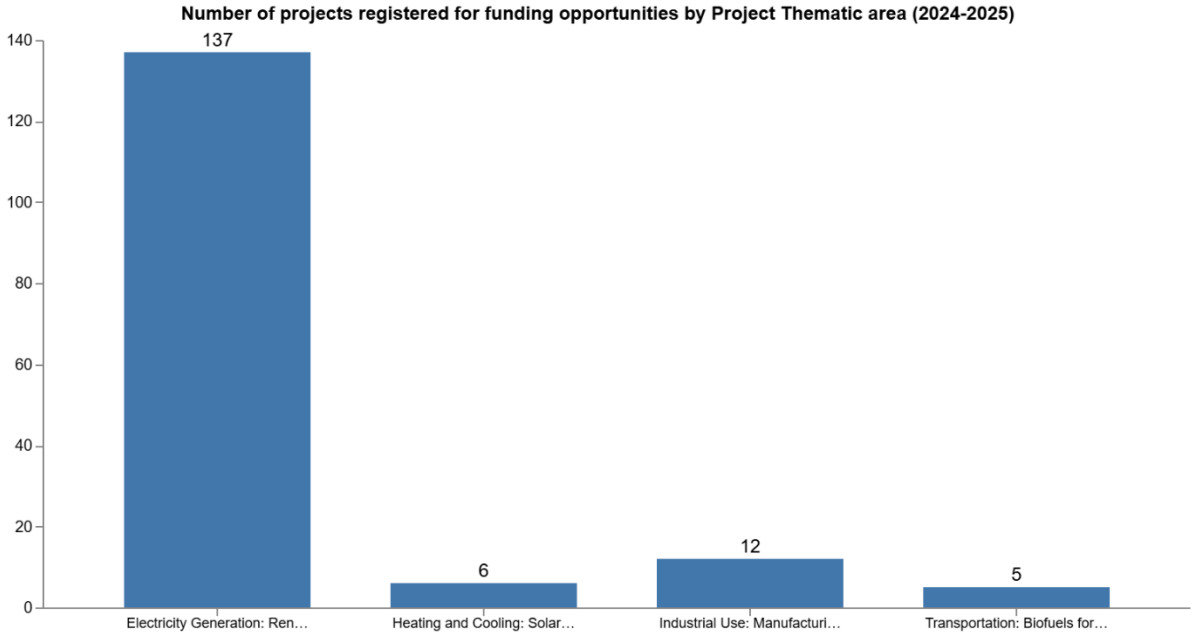
1. USD 0-5 M
2. USD 5-10 M
3. USD 10 - 50 M
4. USD 50 - 100 M
5. USD 100 - 500 M
6. USD 500 M +



1. USD 0-5 M
2. USD 5-10 M
3. USD 10 - 50 M
4. USD 50 - 100 M
5. USD 100 - 500 M
6. USD 500 M +

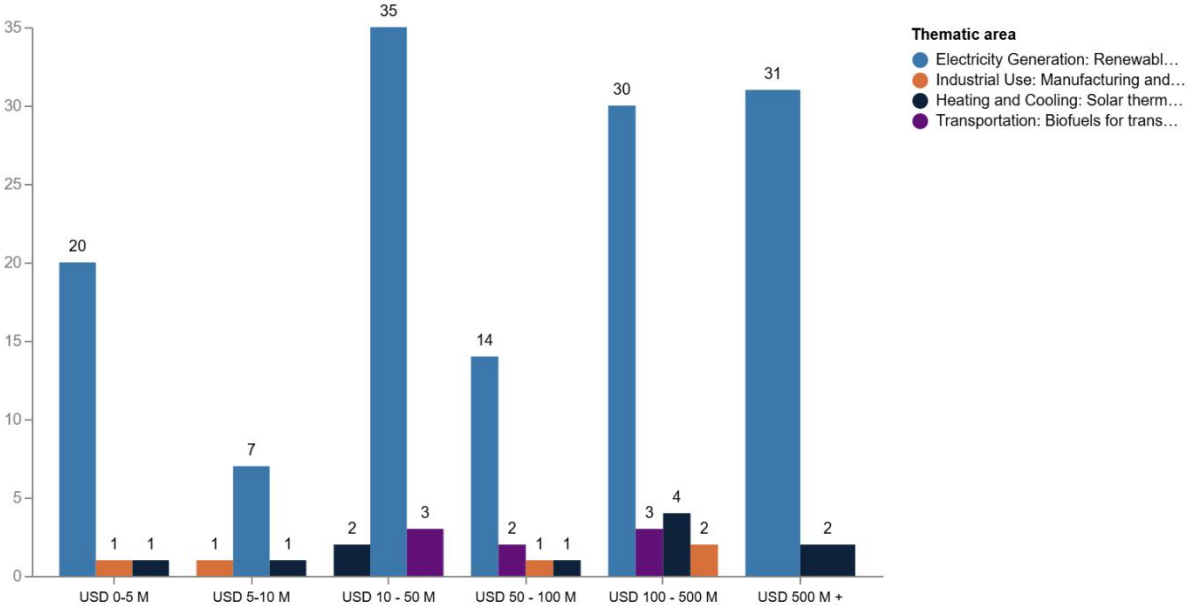


1. Electricity Generation: Renewable power plants.
2. Heating and Cooling: Solar thermal, geothermal heat pumps.
3. Industrial Use: Manufacturing and processing industries.
4. Transportation: Biofuels for transport, and electric vehicle infrastructure.



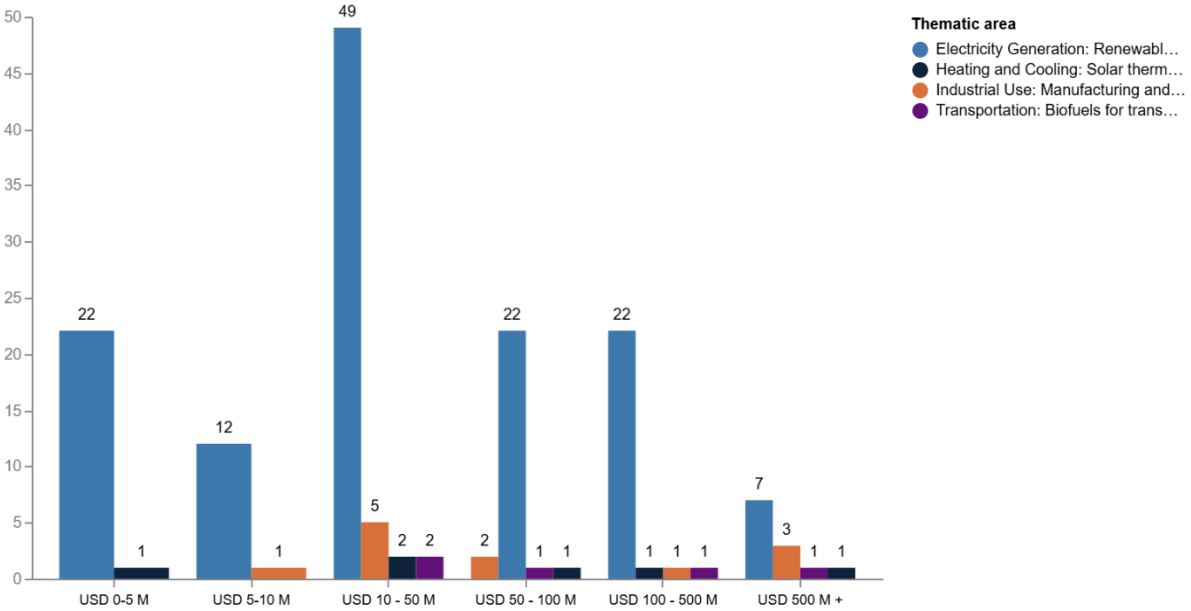
1. Electricity Generation: Renewable power plants.
2. Heating and Cooling: Solar thermal, geothermal heat pumps.
3. Industrial Use: Manufacturing and processing industries.
4. Transportation: Biofuels for transport, and electric vehicle infrastructure.

Number of projects registered for funding opportunities by Size (USD M) and Project Thematic area (2022-2023)

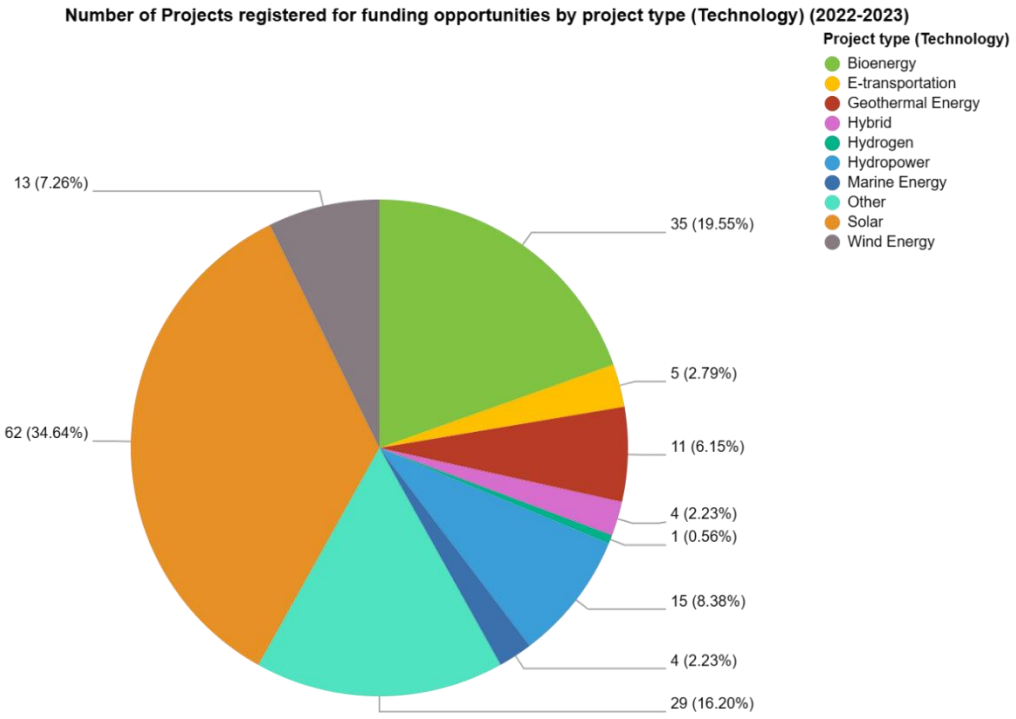


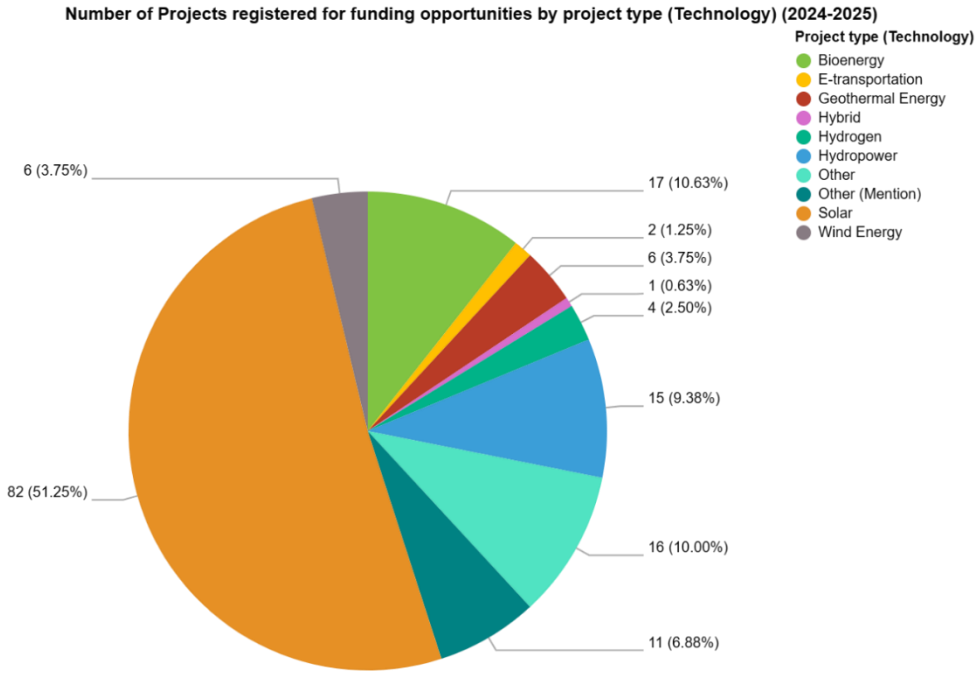
1. USD 0-5 M
2. USD 5-10 M
3. USD 10 - 50 M
4. USD 50 - 100 M
5. USD 100 - 500 M
6. USD 500 M +

Number of projects registered for funding opportunities by Size (USD M) and Project Thematic area (2024-2025)



1. USD 0-5 M
2. USD 5-10 M
3. USD 10 - 50 M
4. USD 50 - 100 M
5. USD 100 - 500 M
6. USD 500 M +


Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities by project type (Technology) (2022-2023)
Project type (Technology)
Bioenergy
E-transportation
Geothermal Energy
Hybrid
Hydrogen
Hydropower
Marine Energy
Other
Solar
Wind Energy
13 (7.26%)
35 (19.55%)
5 (2.79%)
62 (34.64%)
11 (6.15%)
4 (2.23%)
1 (0.56%)
15 (8.38%)
4 (2.23%)
29 (16.20%)


Number of Projects registered for funding opportunities by project type (Technology) (2024-2025)
Project type (Technology)
Bioenergy
E-transportation
Geothermal Energy
Hybrid
Hydrogen
Hydropower
Other
Other (Mention)
Solar
Wind Energy
6 (3.75%)
17 (10.63%)
2 (1.25%)
6 (3.75%)
1 (0.63%)
4 (2.50%)
15 (9.38%)
82 (51.25%)
16 (10.00%)
11 (6.88%)

Output 4.2: Projects facilitated, and Project Information Documents (PIDs) prepared through IRENA's project facilitation services

Indicator 4.2.1 presents the Number of projects receiving IRENA's project facilitation services. Table 34 shows that in 2022, 50 projects received project facilitation services, which increased to 81 in 2023. In 2024, IRENA provided project facilitation services to 56 projects, and by 31 August 2025, 13 projects benefited from the services. Of the 131 projects in the 2022-23 biennium, 45 were located in the Latin America and Caribbean region, followed by Africa (38) and Asia (34). For the 2024-2025 biennium, 45 of the projects are in Africa, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean 9). In terms of capacity, the majority of the projects in the baseline biennium were within the 0-10 MW range, whereas in the current one they are in the 10-50 MW range.

In terms of size, most projects in both biennia are in the USD 10-50 million range. In 2022-23, this was followed by USD 100-500 million (28 projects) and USD 0-5 million (23 projects). In the current biennium, there are ten projects in the USD 50-100 million and another ten projects in the USD 100-500 million range. Electricity generation: renewable power plants are the most attractive thematic area for the projects in both biennia. Private companies also seem to be the primary developer category for 80 projects in 2022-23 and 46 projects in 2024-25. In the previous biennia, they were followed by public and then public-private joint ventures. Lastly, solar power is the preferred technology in both biennia (about 45% of the projects), followed by hydropower and bioenergy.

It should be noted that the delivery of advisory support is conditional on the number of registrations, project eligibility and readiness, and technical, regulatory, and financial maturity. Furthermore, internal human resource capacity constrains the ability to meet advisory demand. As such, the indicator is tracked considering supply-side (staff availability) and demand-side (project maturity) dynamics. Variability in results is expected and does not necessarily reflect underperformance but more likely contextual limitations.

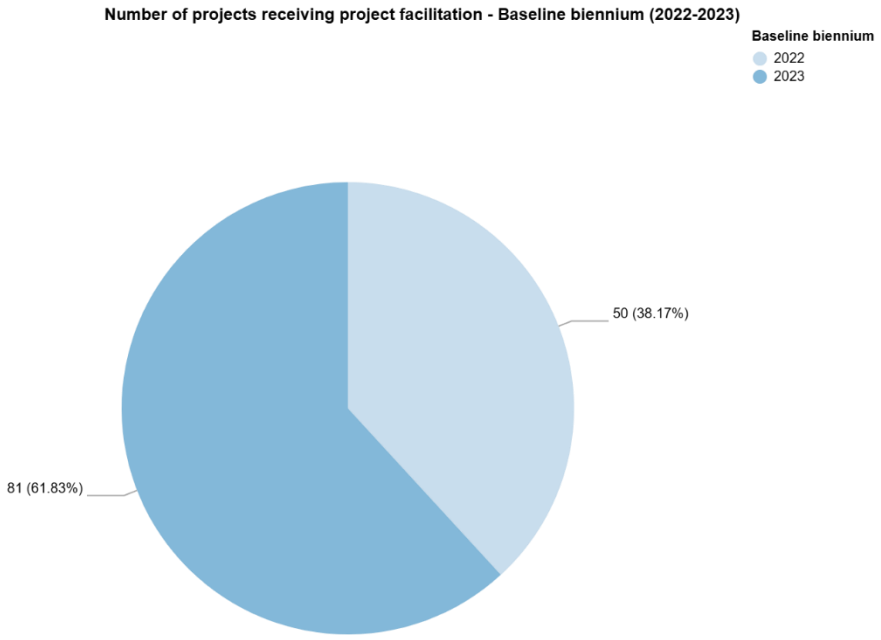
Table 34: Number of projects receiving IRENA's project facilitation services, 2022-2025

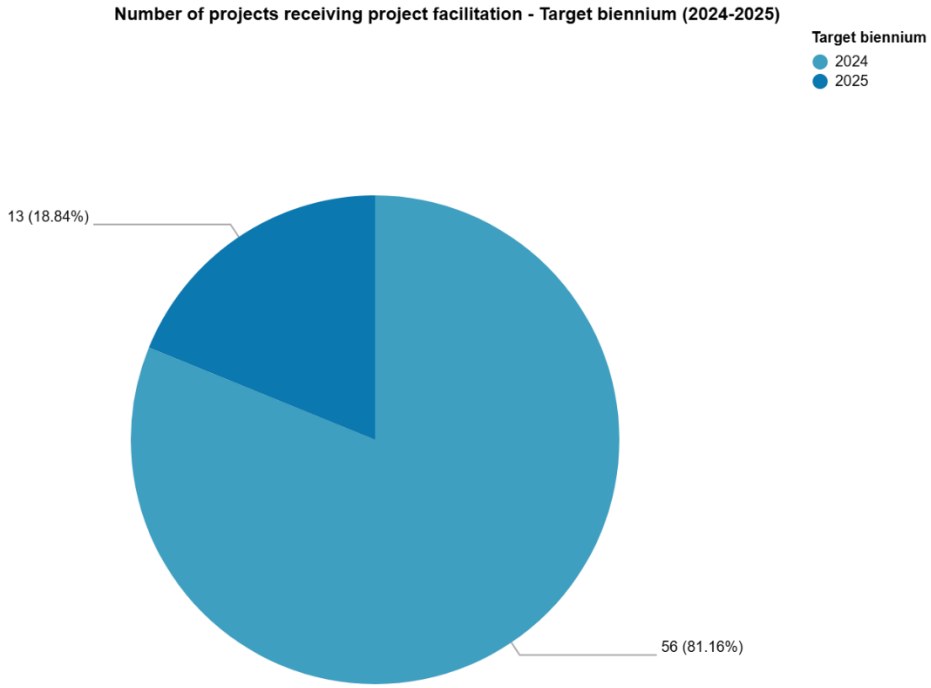
Number of projects receiving project facilitation - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Number of project receiving project facilitation
2022	50
2023	81
Total	131

Number of projects receiving project facilitation - Target biennium (2024-2025)

Target biennium	Number of project receiving project facilitation
2024	56
2025	13
Total	69


Number of projects receiving project facilitation - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)
Baseline biennium
2022
2023
50 (38.17%)
81 (61.83%)

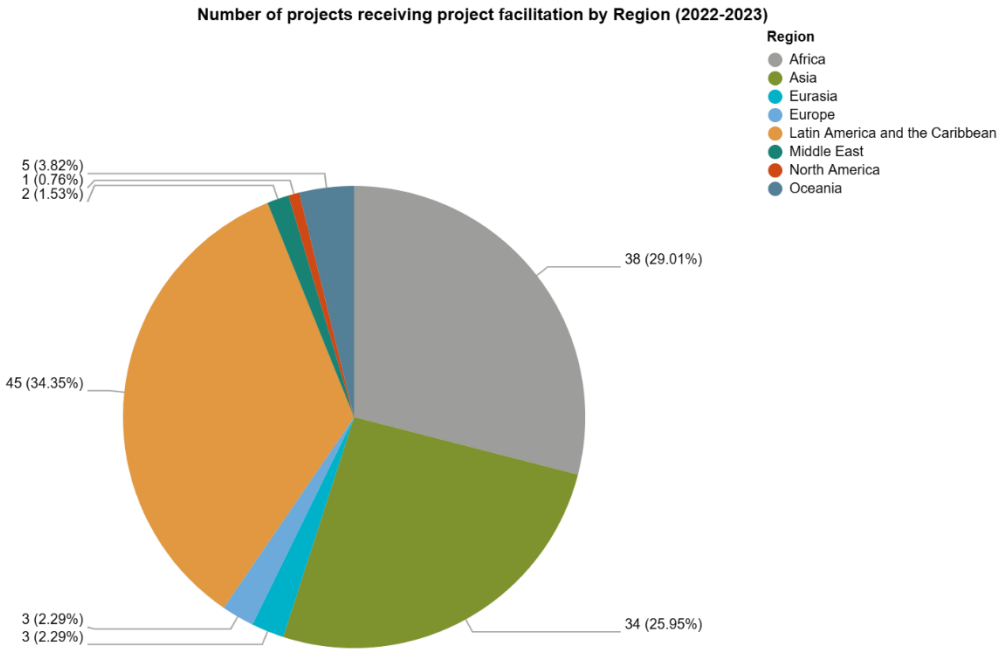

Number of projects receiving project facilitation - Target biennium (2024-2025)
Target biennium
2024
2025
13 (18.84%)
56 (81.16%)

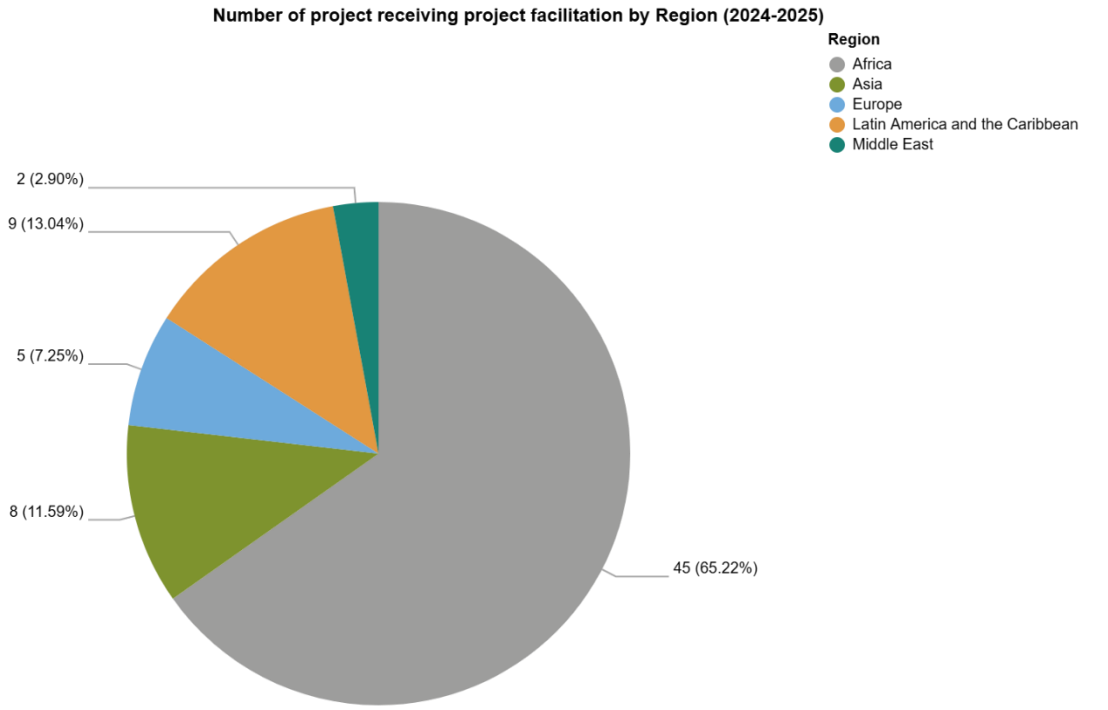
Number of projects receiving project IRENA facilitation by Region (2022-2023)

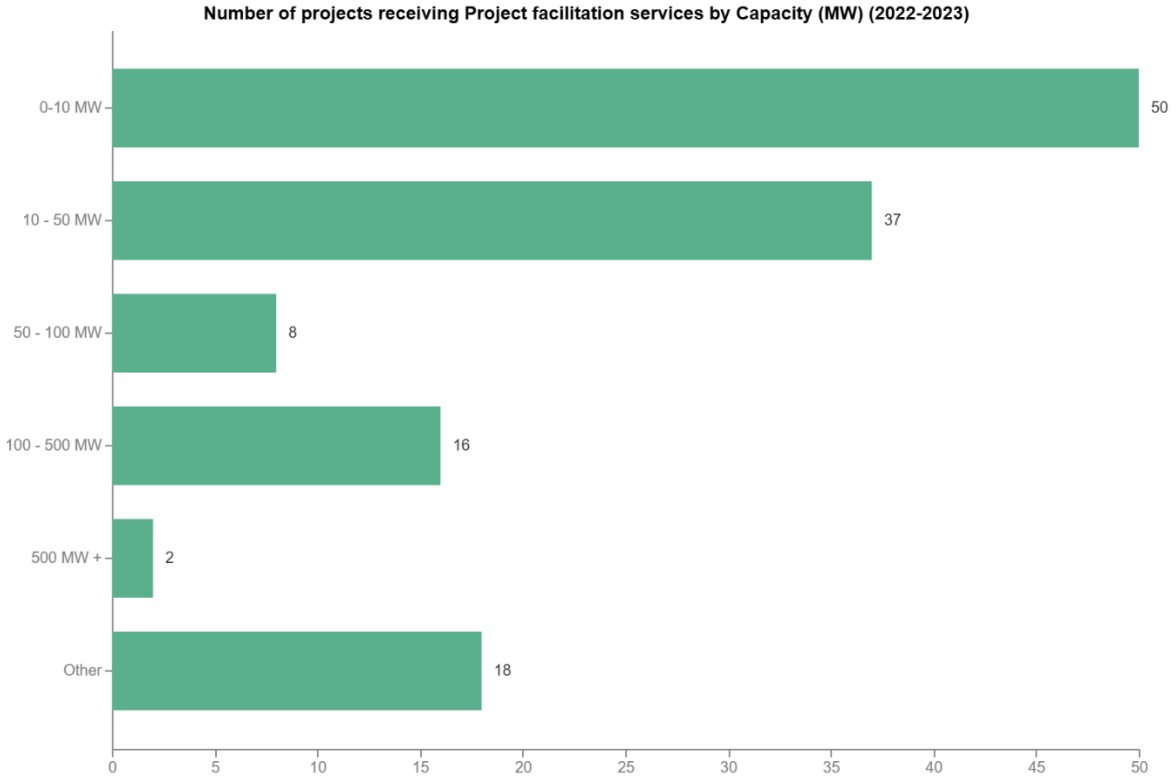
Region	2022	2023	Total
Africa	17	21	38
Asia	25	9	34
Eurasia		3	3
Europe	1	2	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	43	45
Middle East		2	2
North America		1	1
Oceania	5		5
Total	50	81	131

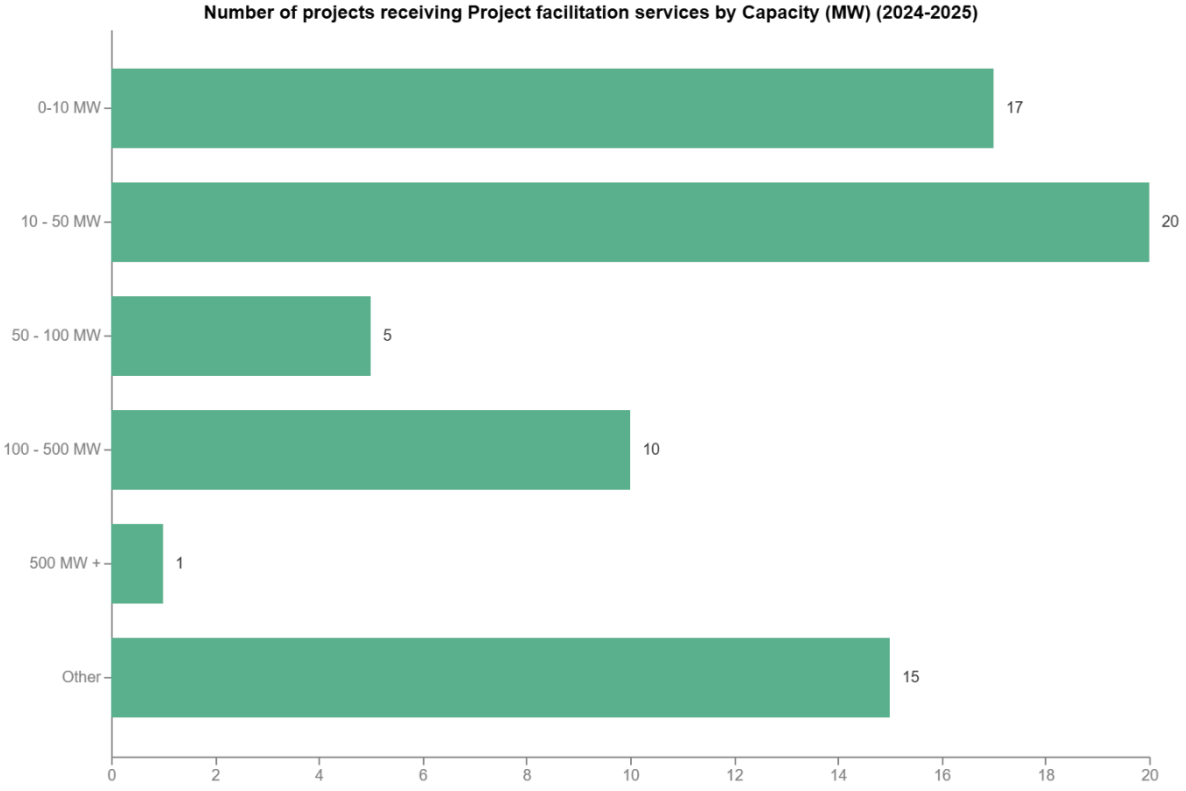
Number of projects receiving project IRENA facilitation by Region (2024-2025)

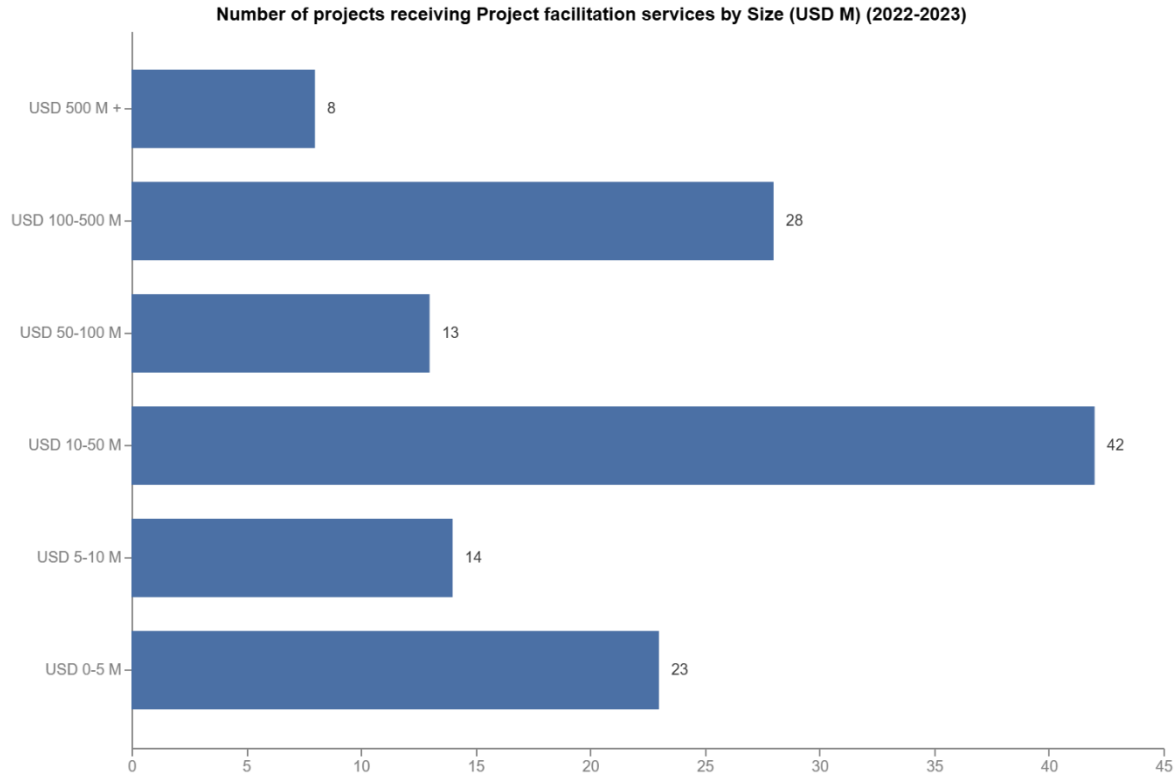
Region	2024	2025	Total
Africa	44	1	45
Asia	2	6	8
Europe	4	1	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	4	9
Middle East	1	1	2
Total	56	13	69

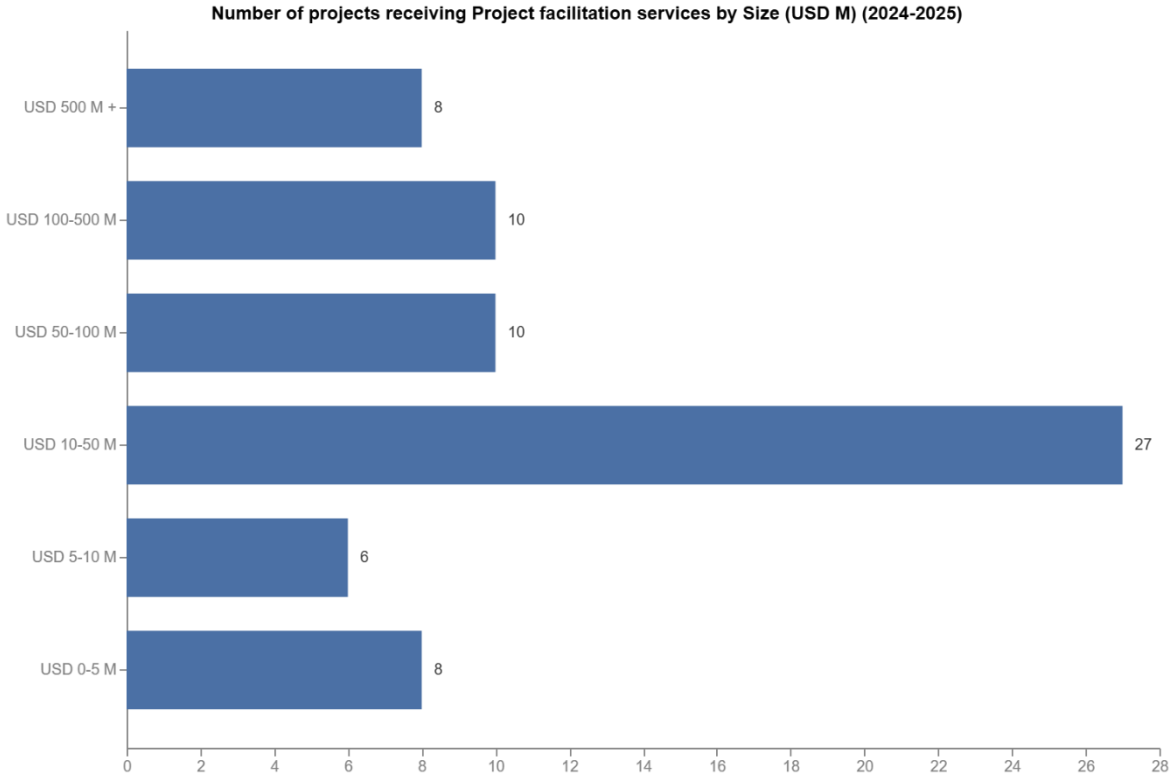


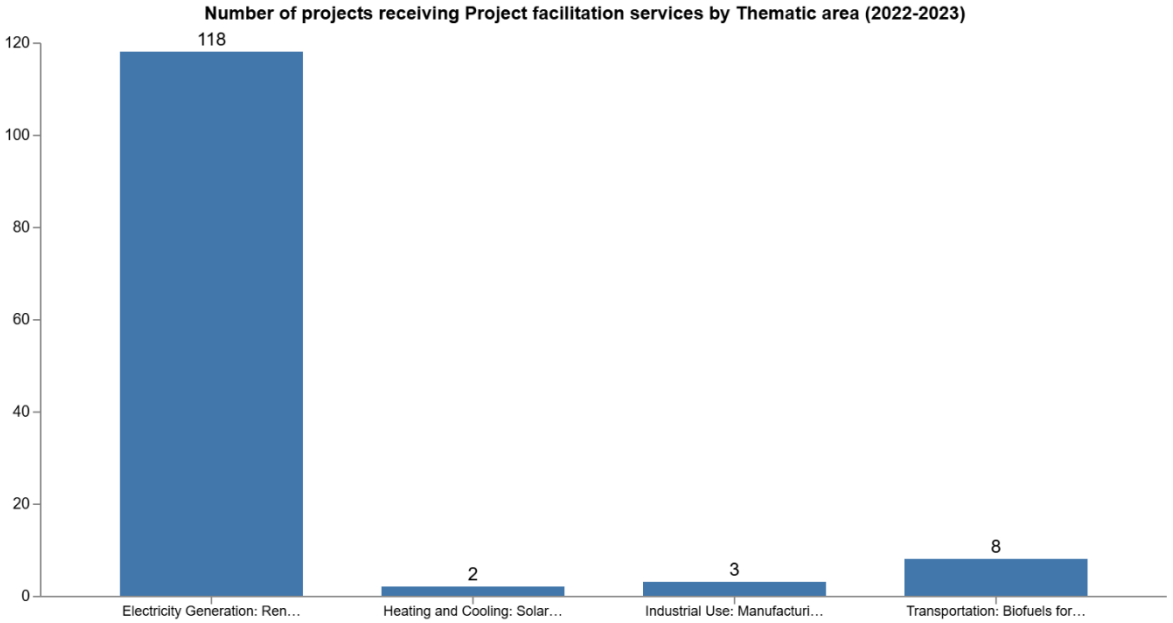

Number of project receiving project facilitation by Region (2024-2025)
Region
Africa
Asia
Europe
Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East
2 (2.90%)
9 (13.04%)
5 (7.25%)
8 (11.59%)
45 (65.22%)


Number of projects receiving Project facilitation services by Capacity (MW) (2022-2023)
0-10 MW
10 - 50 MW
50 - 100 MW
100 - 500 MW
500 MW +
Other
50
37
8
16
2
18
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50

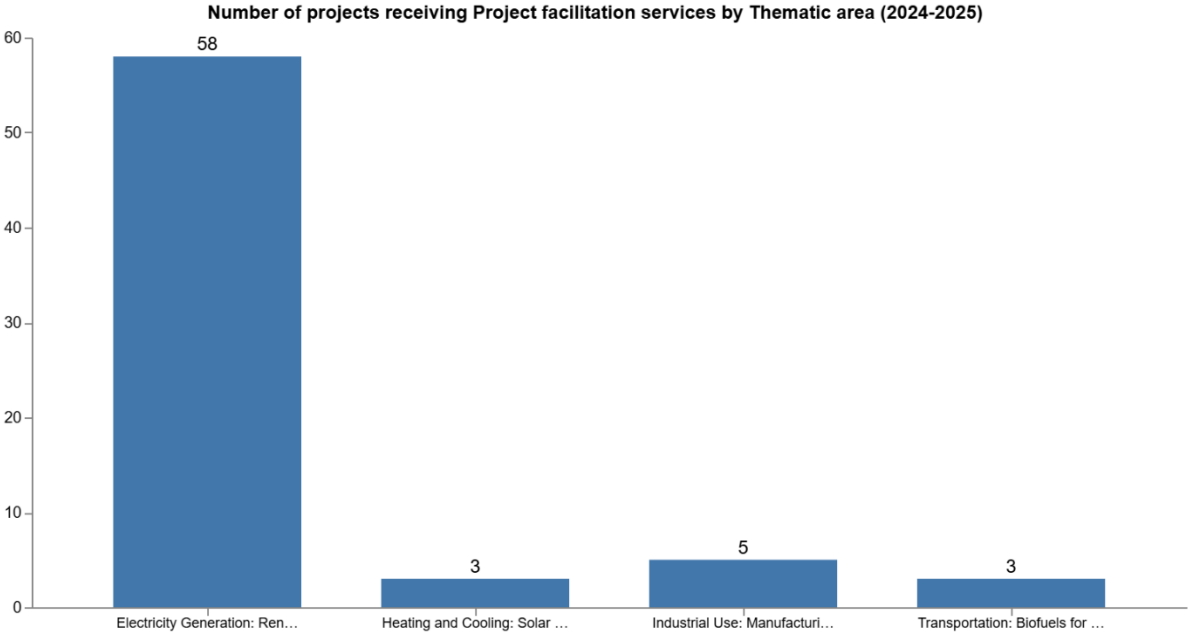

Number of projects receiving Project facilitation services by Capacity (MW) (2024-2025)
0-10 MW
10 - 50 MW
50 - 100 MW
100 - 500 MW
500 MW +
Other
17
20
5
10
1
15
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20


Number of projects receiving Project facilitation services by Size (USD M) (2022-2023)
USD 500 M +
USD 100-500 M
USD 50-100 M
USD 10-50 M
USD 5-10 M
USD 0-5 M
8
28
13
42
14
23
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45



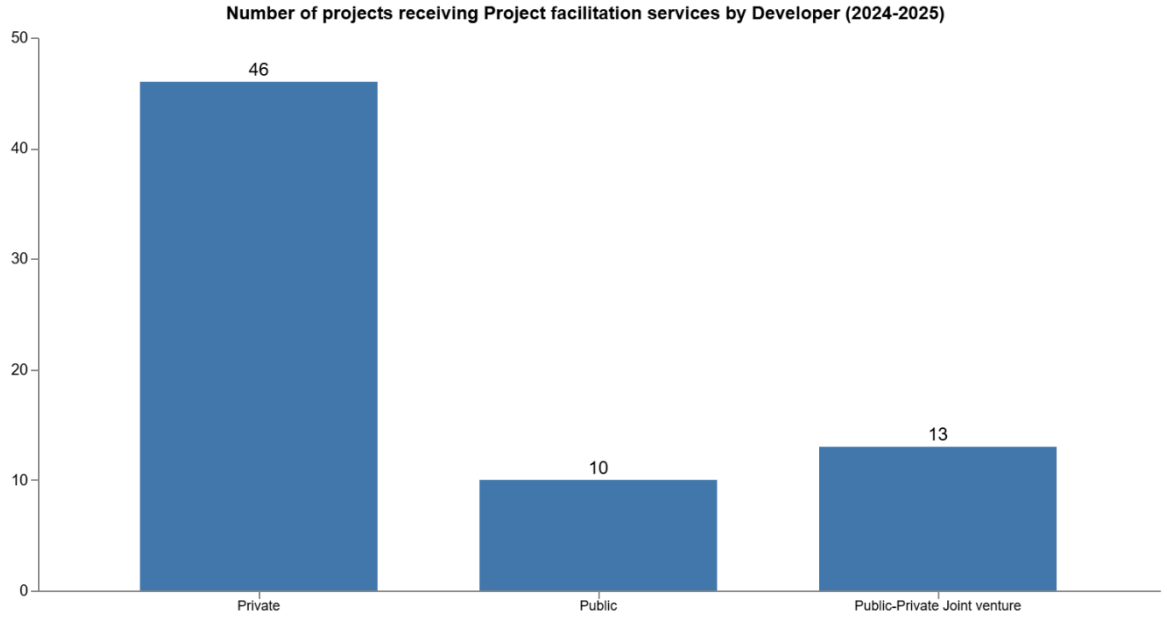


1. Electricity Generation: Renewable power plants
2. Heating and Cooling: Solar thermal, geothermal heat pumps
3. Industrial Use: Manufacturing and processing industries
4. Transportation: Biofuels for transport, and electric vehicle infrastructure.

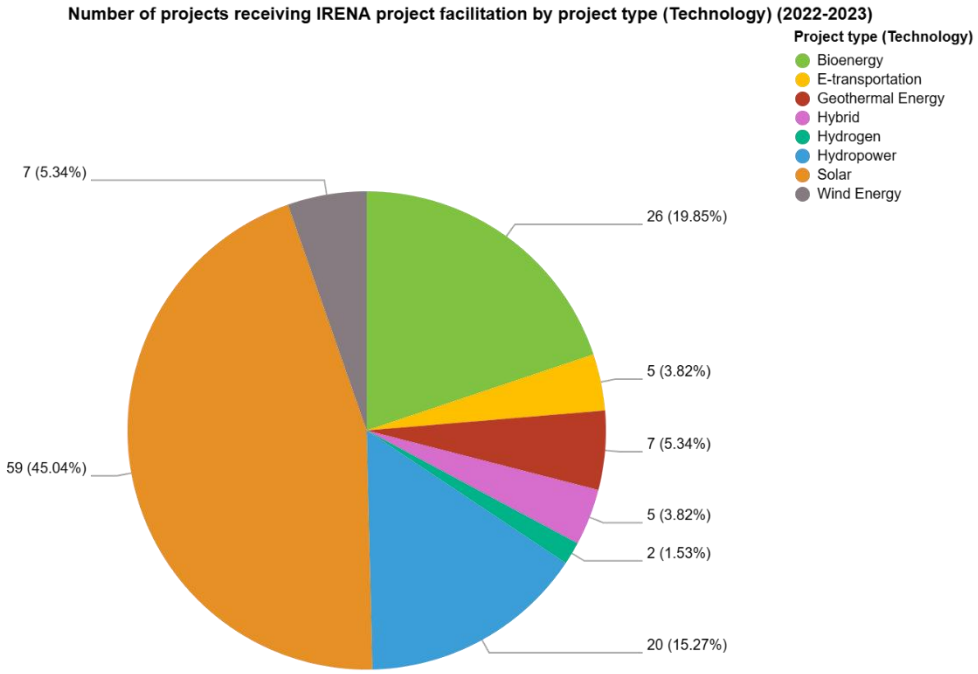


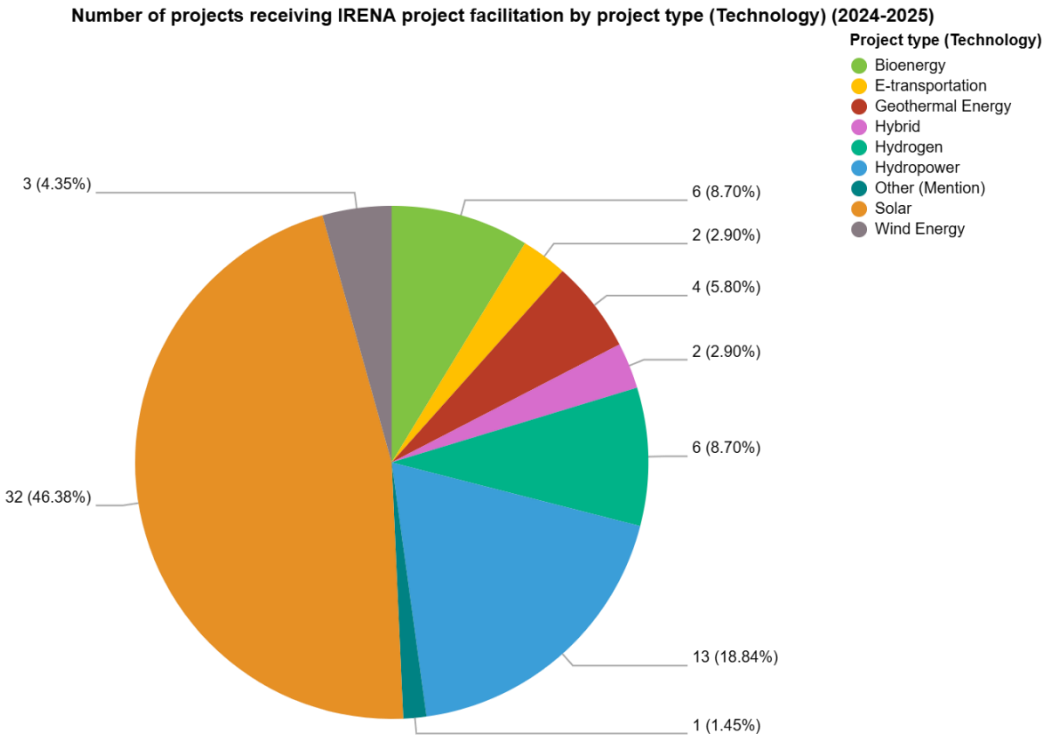
1. Electricity Generation: Renewable power plants
2. Heating and Cooling: Solar thermal, geothermal heat pumps
3. Industrial Use: Manufacturing and processing industries
4. Transportation: Biofuels for transport, and electric vehicle infrastructure.

1. Community owned
2. Non-profit
3. Private
4. Public
5. Public-Private Joint venture



1. Private
2. Public
3. Public-Private Joint venture





Indicator 4.2.2 shows the Total number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partners. Table 35 shows that the number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partners in the 2022-23 biennium was similar, with 50 projects in 2022 and 57 in 2023. Latin America and the Caribbean had the most projects (38%), followed by Asia (32%) and Africa (21%). In 2024, 34 projects were recommended, with 85% in Africa. Two projects have been recommended by 31 August 2025. In the previous biennium, 31 projects were in the USD 10-50 million range, followed by 20 in the USD 100-500 million range and 19 projects in the USD 0-5 million range. In the current biennium, nine projects fell within the USD 10-50 million range, followed by seven projects in the USD 0-5 million range and another seven in the USD 50-100 million range. In both biennia, projects in the 0-10 MW range attracted most attention, followed by projects in the 10-50 MW range. As expected, electricity generation is the primary project thematic area for both periods. Likewise, private developers are the primary developer category for 61 projects in 2022-23 and 19 projects in 2024-25. In 2022-23, most projects were solar (48%), followed by bioenergy (19%) and hydropower (19%). Similarly, solar projects (50%) dominate in 2024-25, followed by hydropower (17%), hydrogen (9%) and bioenergy (9%).

It should be noted that projects must meet a minimum technical and financial viability threshold to be recommended or introduced. The assumption underpinning this output is that supported projects will progress through the development cycle sufficiently to reach the recommendation stage. Where this assumption does not hold, the indicator may not be achieved within the reporting cycle due to delays or project gaps.

Table 35: Total number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partners, 2022-2025

Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partner - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partner
2022	50
2023	57
Total	**107**

Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partner - Target biennium (2024-2025)

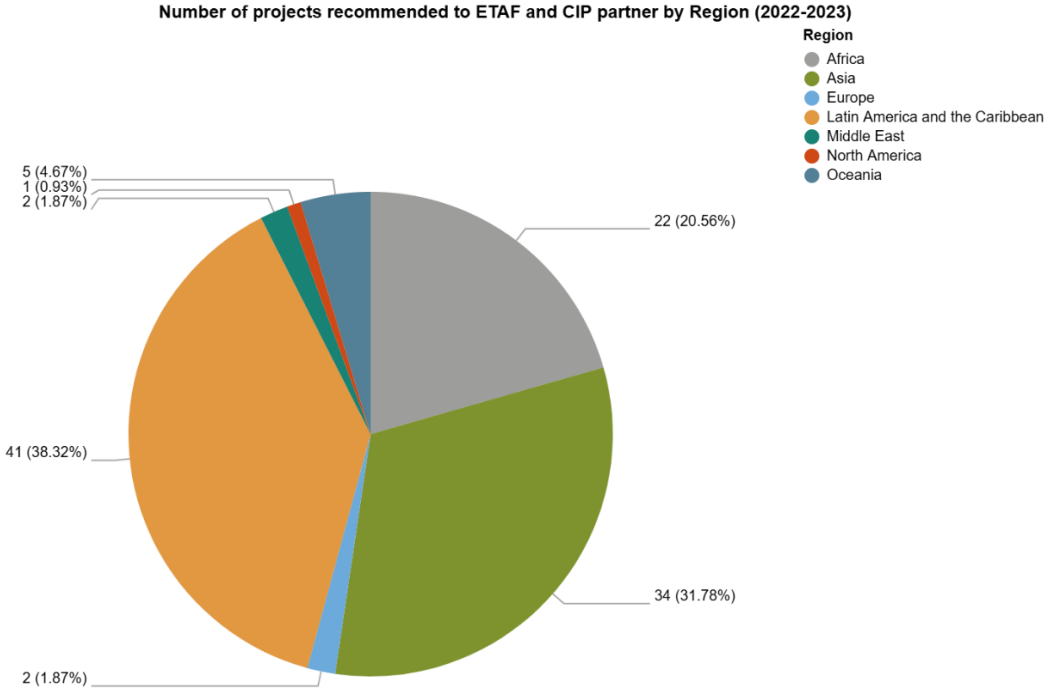
Target biennium	Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partner
2024	34
2025	2
Total	**36**

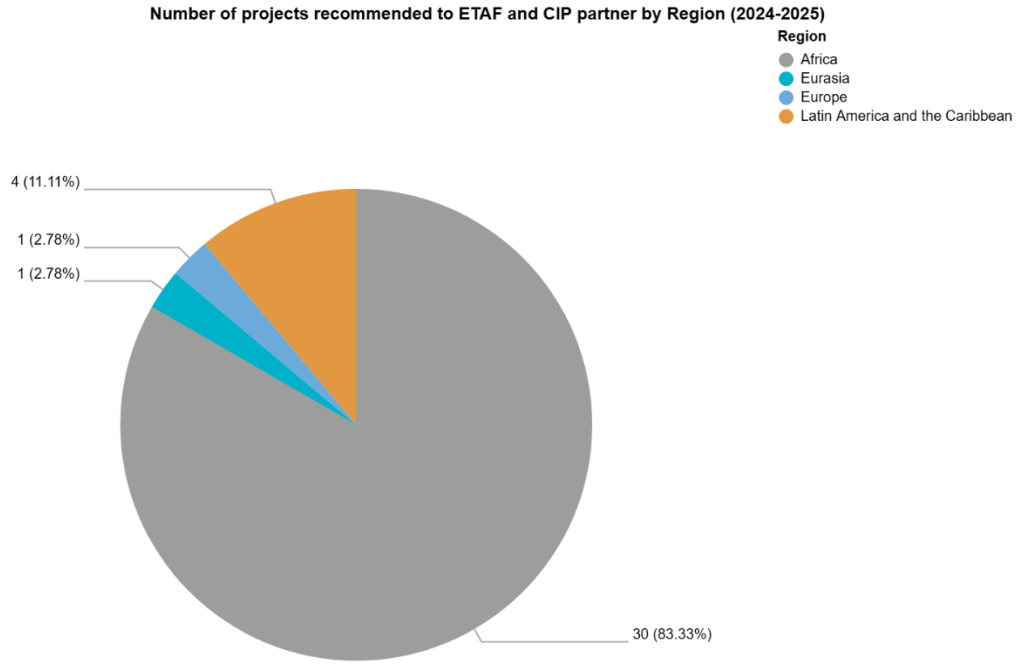
Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partner by Region (2022-2023)

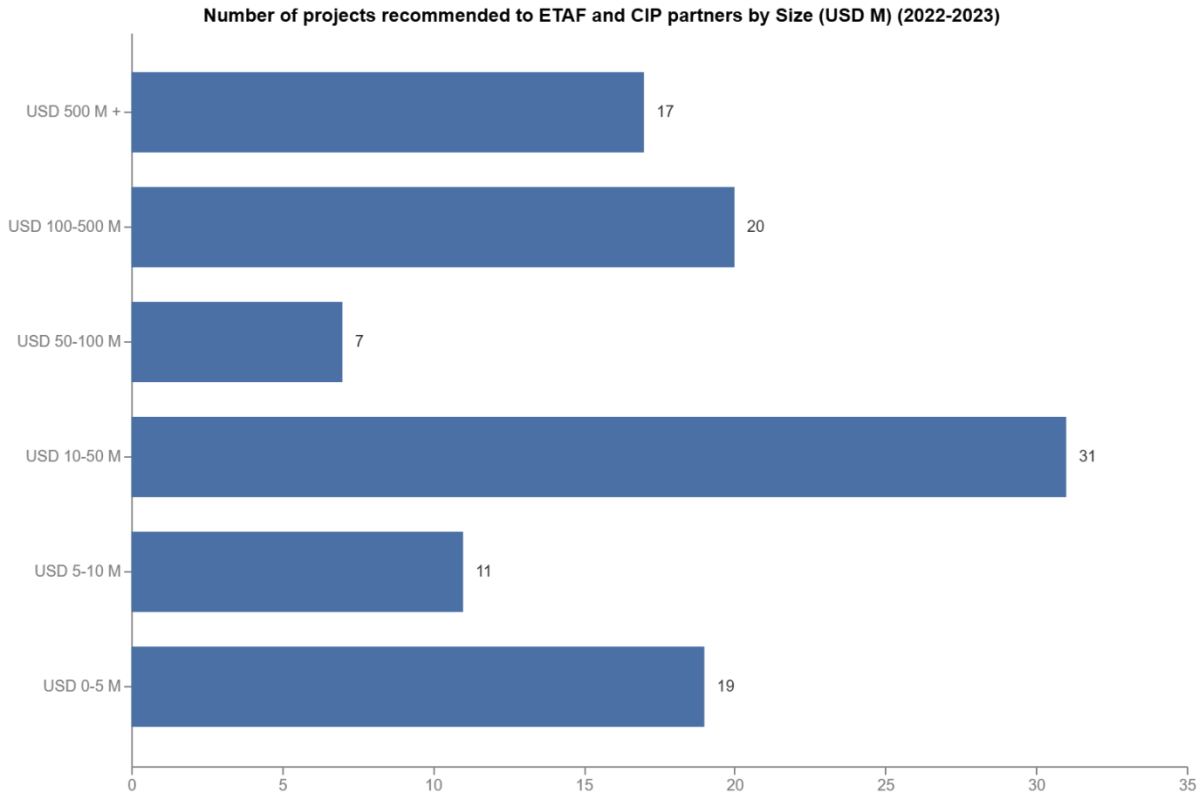
Region	2022	2023	Total
Africa	17	5	22
Asia	25	9	34
Europe	1	1	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	39	41
Middle East		2	2
North America		1	1
Oceania	5		5
Total	50	57	107

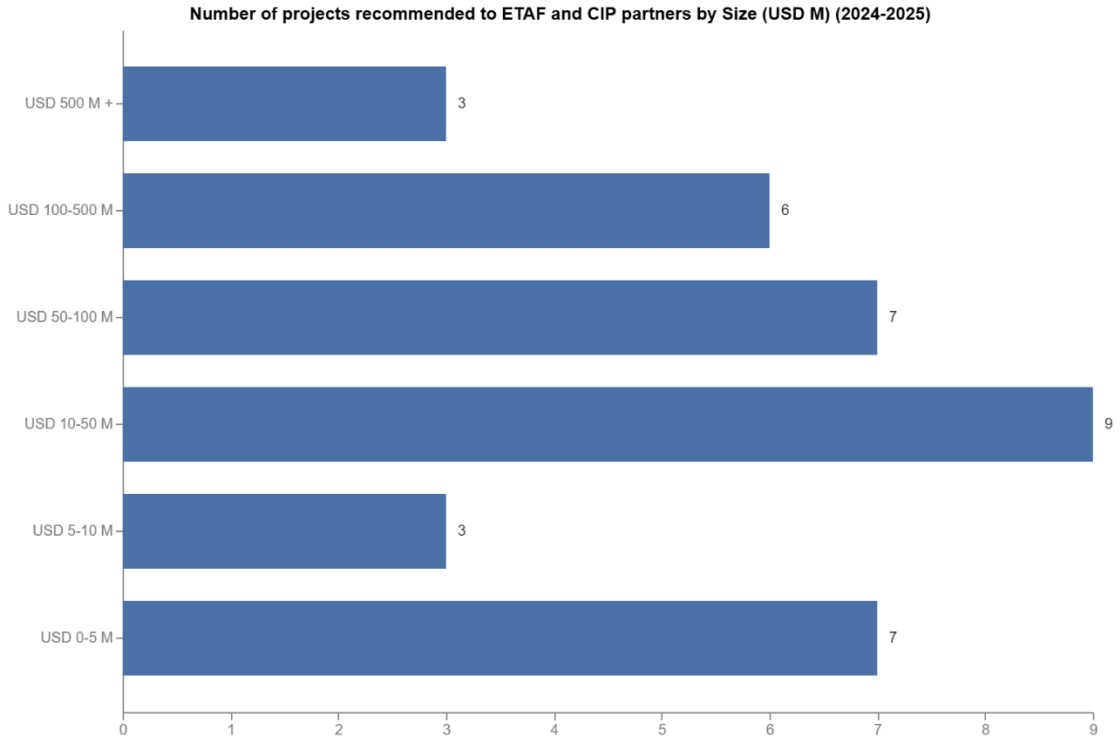
Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partner by Region (2024-2025)

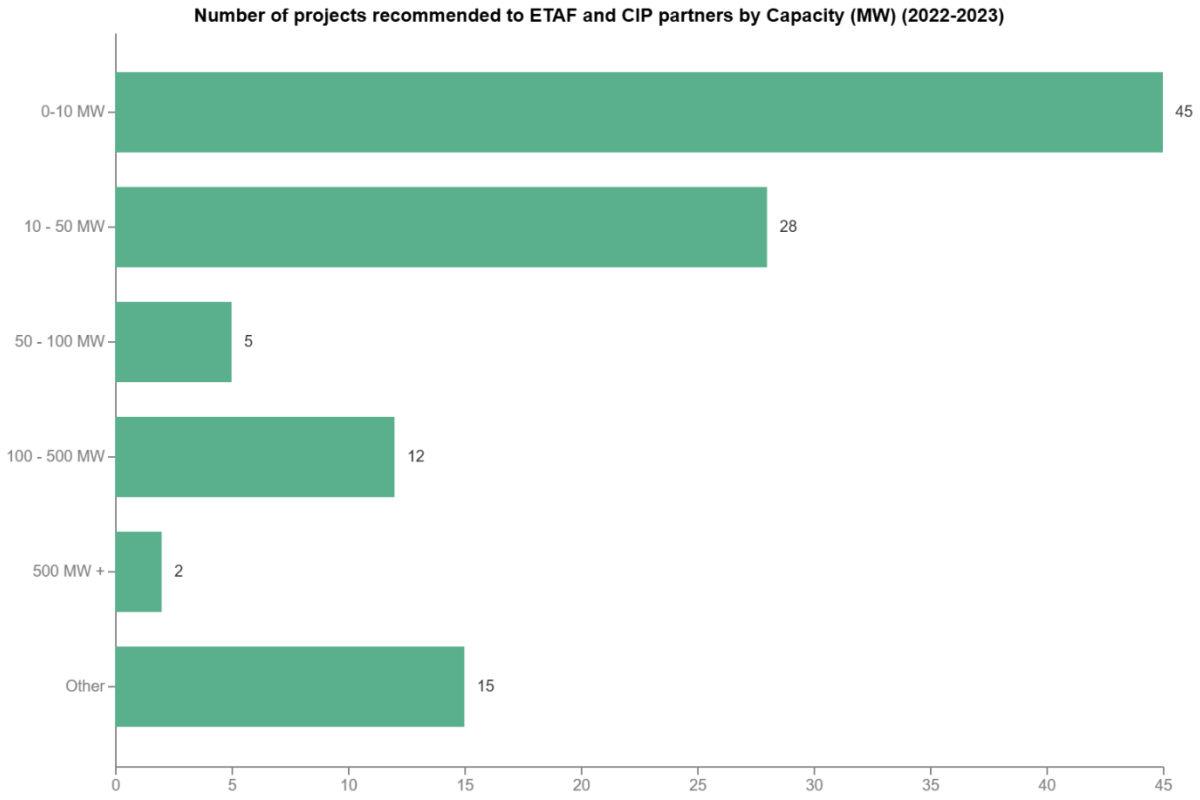
Region	2024	2025	Total
Africa	29	1	30
Eurasia	1		1
Europe	1		1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	1	4
Total	34	2	36

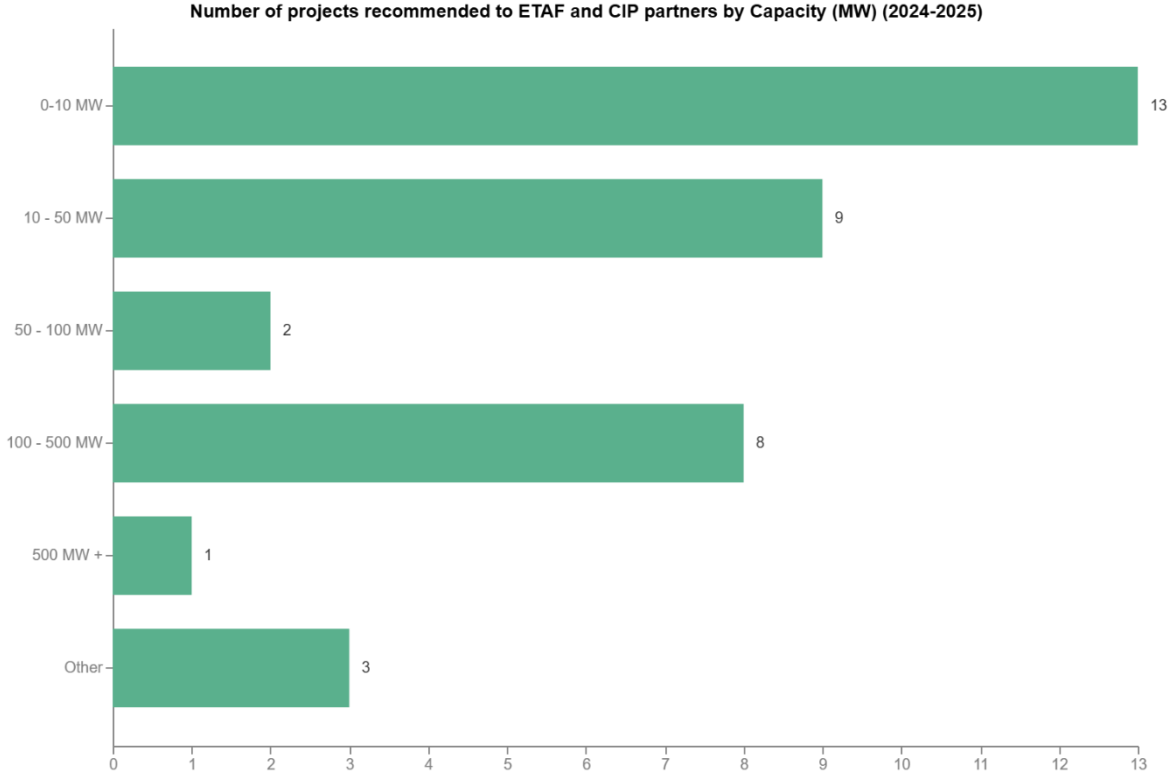

Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partner by Region (2022-2023)
Region
Africa
Asia
Europe
Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East
North America
Oceania
5 (4.67%)
1 (0.93%)
2 (1.87%)
22 (20.56%)
41 (38.32%)
34 (31.78%)
2 (1.87%)

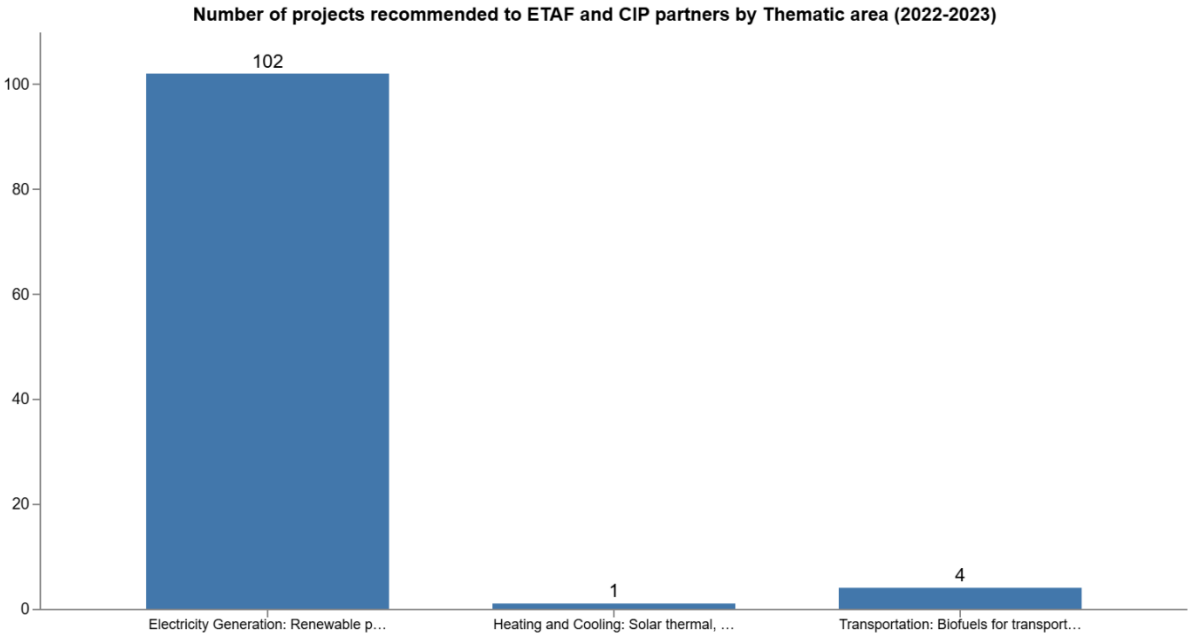

Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partner by Region (2024-2025)
Region
Africa
Eurasia
Europe
Latin America and the Caribbean
4 (11.11%)
1 (2.78%)
1 (2.78%)
30 (83.33%)


Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partners by Size (USD M) (2022-2023)
USD 500 M +
17
USD 100-500 M
20
USD 50-100 M
7
USD 10-50 M
31
USD 5-10 M
11
USD 0-5 M
19
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35

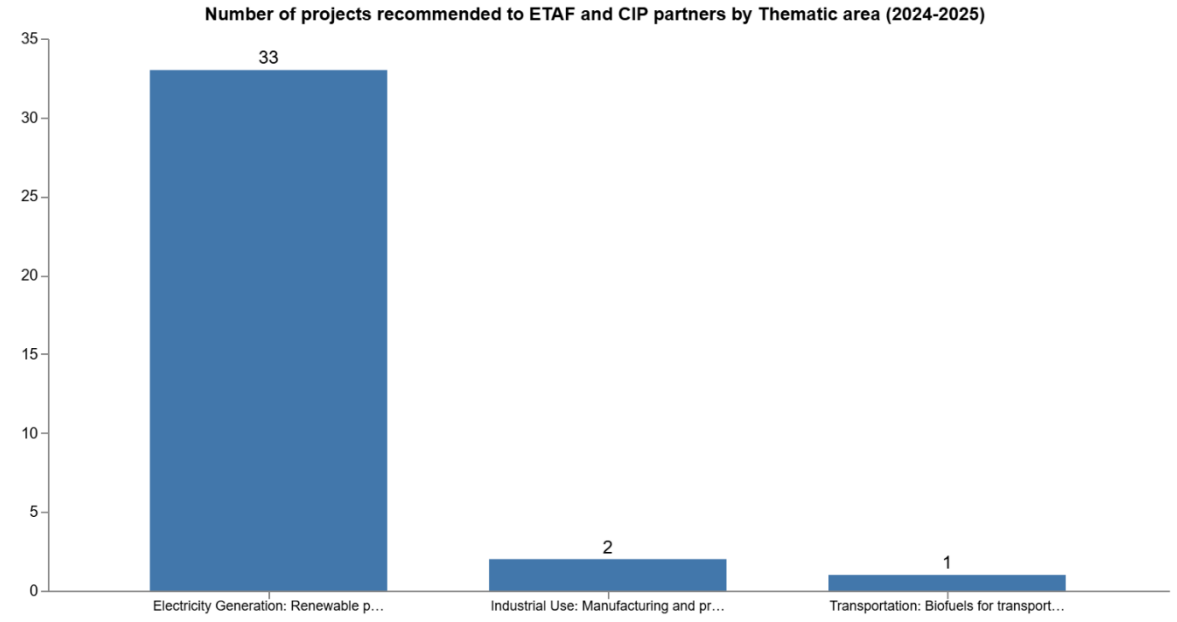

Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partners by Size (USD M) (2024-2025)
USD 500 M +
3
USD 100-500 M
6
USD 50-100 M
7
USD 10-50 M
9
USD 5-10 M
3
USD 0-5 M
7
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9


Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partners by Capacity (MW) (2022-2023)
0-10 MW
10 - 50 MW
50 - 100 MW
100 - 500 MW
500 MW +
Other
45
28
5
12
2
15
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45

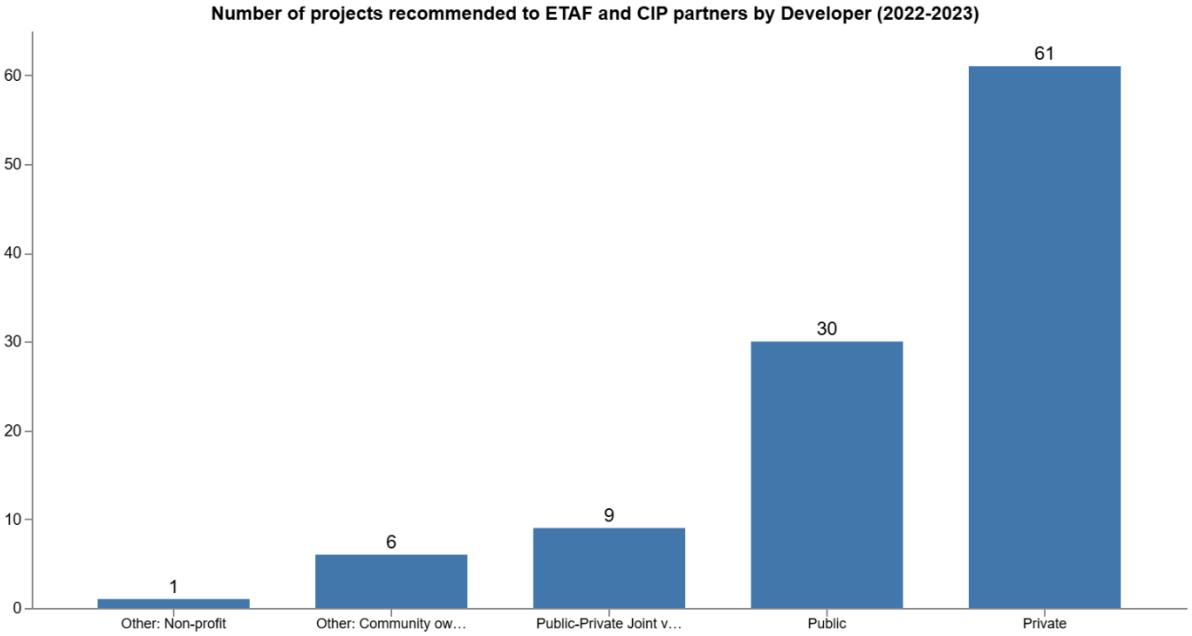

Number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partners by Capacity (MW) (2024-2025)
0-10 MW
10 - 50 MW
50 - 100 MW
100 - 500 MW
500 MW +
Other
13
9
2
8
1
3
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13



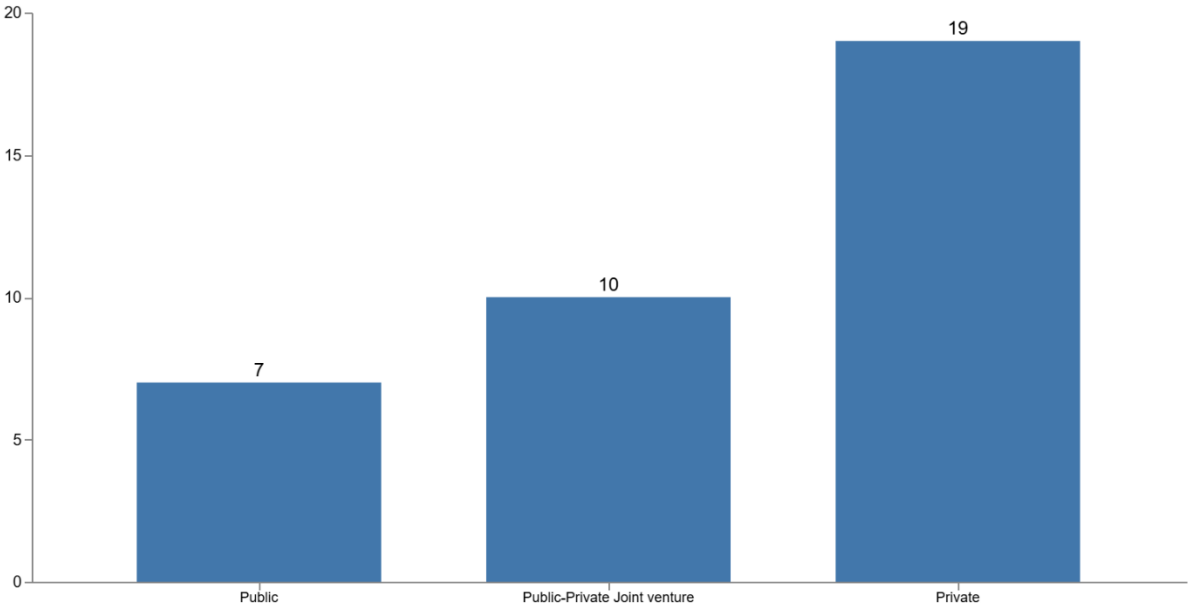
1. Electricity Generation: Renewable power plants.
2. Heating and Cooling: Solar thermal, geothermal heat pumps.
3. Transportation: Biofuels for transport, and electric vehicle infrastructure.



1. Electricity Generation: Renewable power plants.
2. Industrial Use: Manufacturing and processing industries.
3. Transportation: Biofuels for transport, and electric vehicle infrastructure.



1. Other: Non-profit
2. Other: Community owned
3. Public-Private Joint venture
4. Public
5. Private



1. Public
2. Public-Private Joint venture
3. Private

Output 4.3: Regional workshops and investment forums conducted by IRENA that gathered policy makers, energy stakeholders, project developers and financial institutions.

Indicator 4.3.1 shows the Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events. Table 36 shows that IRENA presented 23 projects in 2022 and 38 projects in 2023 to relevant stakeholders during dedicated matchmaking meetings. Close to 60% of the projects were located in Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by projects in Asia (31%). Meanwhile, 25 projects were presented in 2024, all located in African countries. In the previous biennium. 20 projects were within the USD 0-5 million range, followed by 16 projects in the USD 10-50 million range and 11 projects in the USD 100-500 million range. Most projects presented in 2024 were also in the USD 0-5 million range, followed by 5 in the USD 100-500 million range. The vast majority of projects (40) were within the 0-10 MW capacity range, followed by 10 projects in the 10-50 MW range in 2022-203. Equally, most projects (12) were in the 0-10 MW range in 2024. As anticipated, electricity generation was the attractive project thematic area in 2022-23. However, an almost equal number of projects were presented by both private (27) and public (25) developers in the previous biennium. Conversely, in 2024, 13 projects were presented by private and eight projects by public-private ventures.

The same assumptions apply here. Projects must meet a minimum technical and financial viability threshold to be recommended or introduced. The assumption underpinning this output is that supported projects will progress through the development cycle sufficiently to reach the recommendation stage. Where this assumption does not hold, due to delays or project gaps, the indicator may not be achieved within the reporting cycle.

Table 36: Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events, 2022-2025

Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events - Baseline biennium (2022-2023)

Baseline biennium	Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking event
2022	23
2023	38
Total	**61**

Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events - Target biennium (2024-2025)

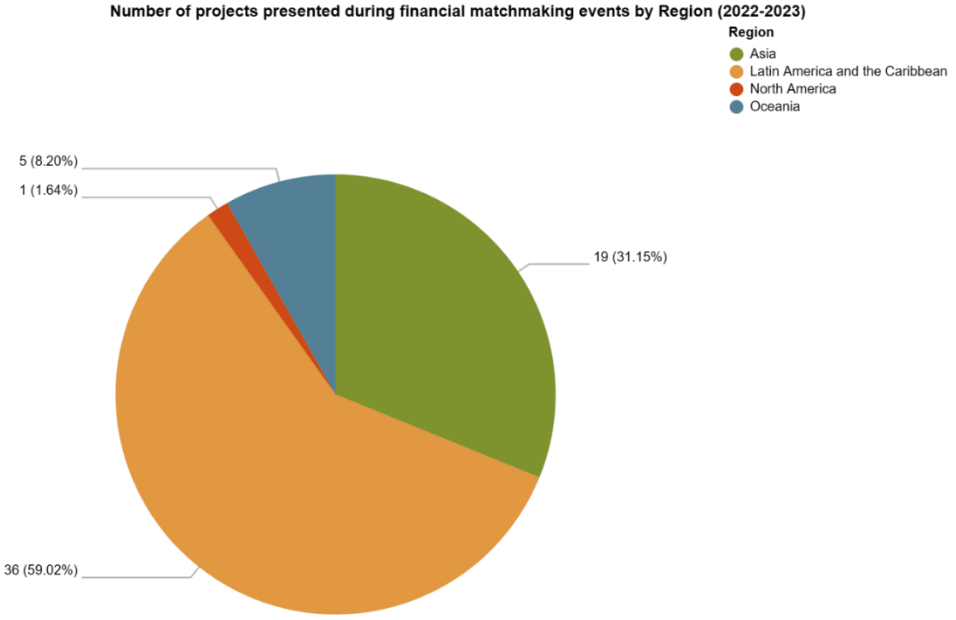
Target biennium	Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking event
2024	25
Total	**25**

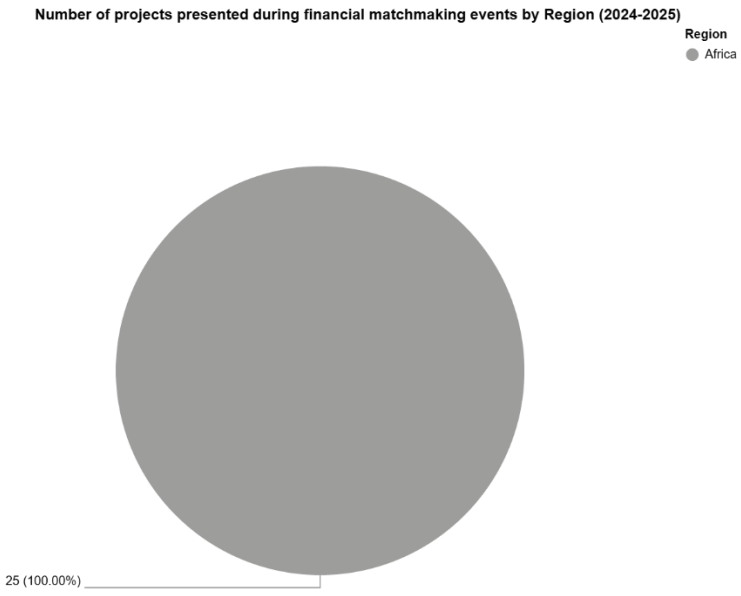
Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events by Regions (2022-2023)

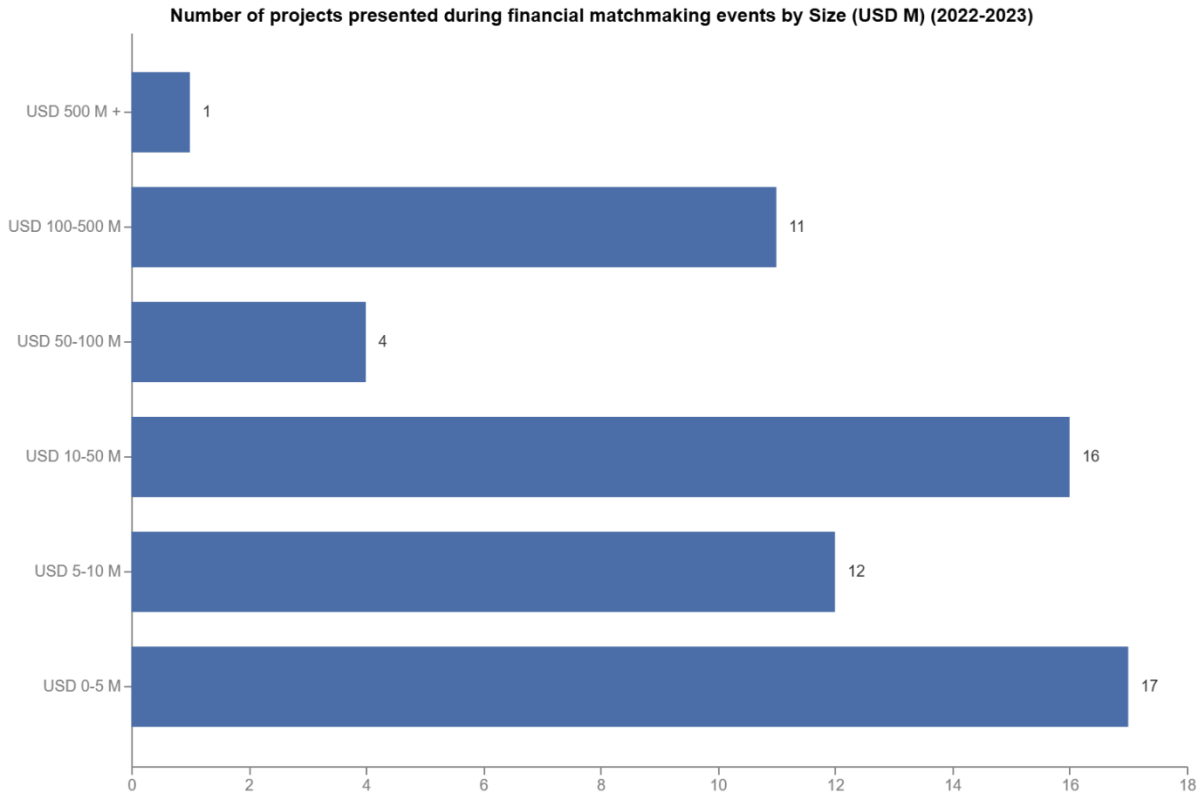
Region	2022	2023	Total
Asia	19		19
Latin America and the Caribbean		36	36
North America		1	1
Oceania	4	1	5
Total	23	38	61

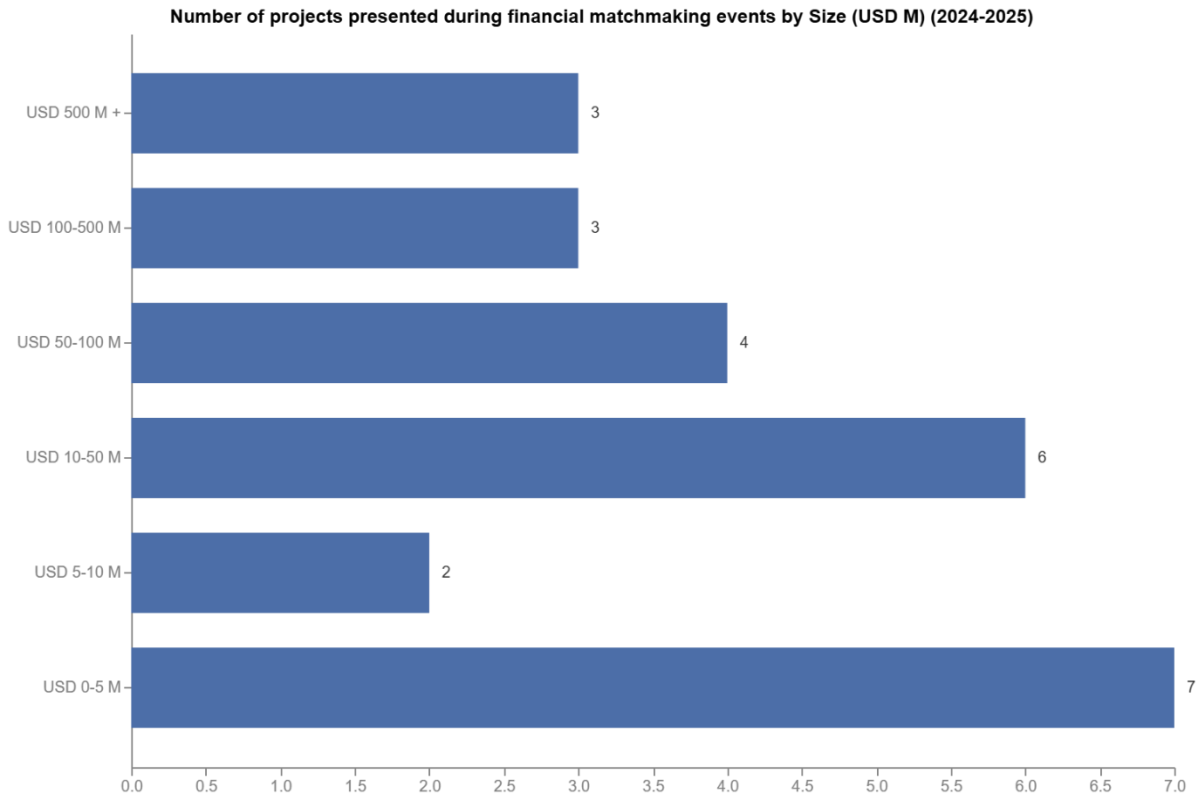
Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events by Regions (2024-2025)

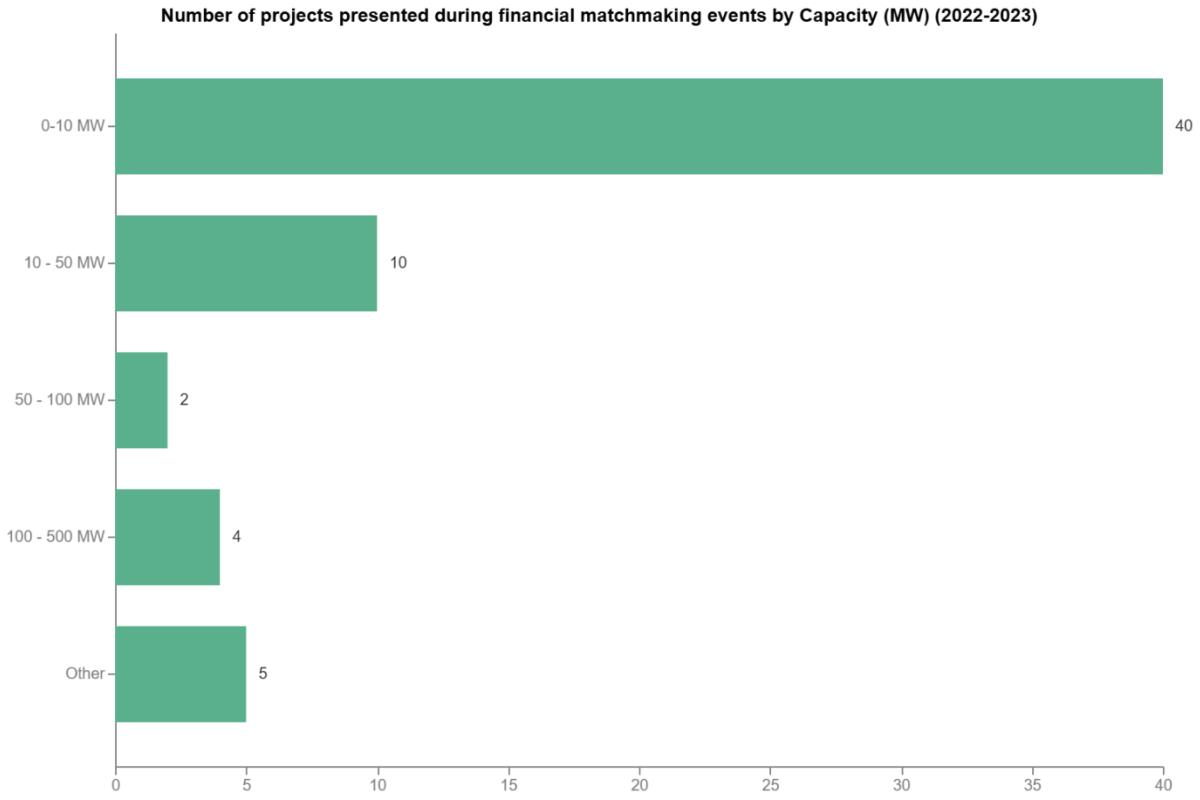
Region	2024	2025	Total
Africa	25		25
Total	25		25

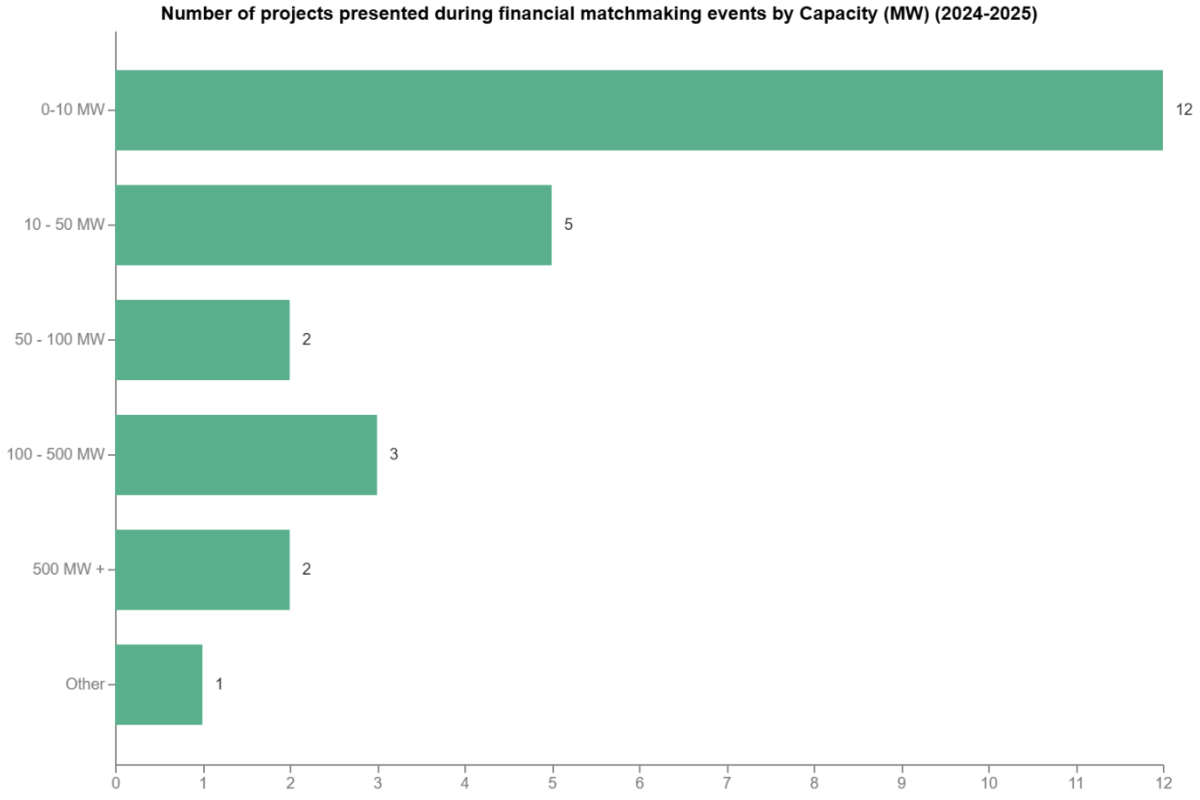


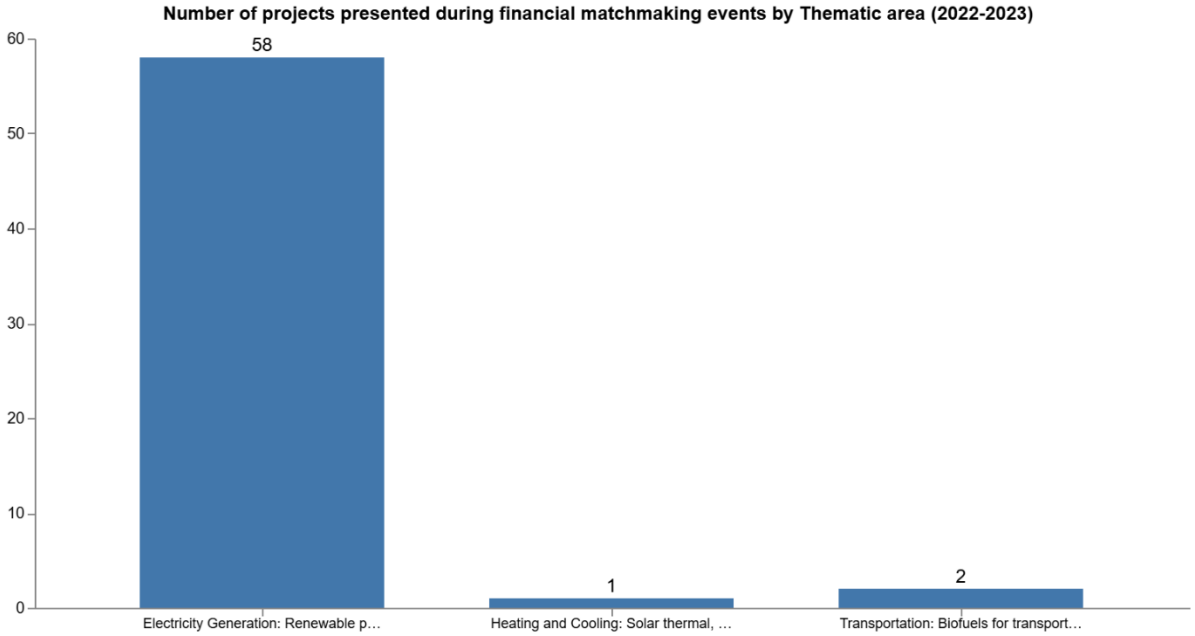



Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events by Size (USD M) (2022-2023)
USD 500 M +
1
USD 100-500 M
11
USD 50-100 M
4
USD 10-50 M
16
USD 5-10 M
12
USD 0-5 M
17
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18

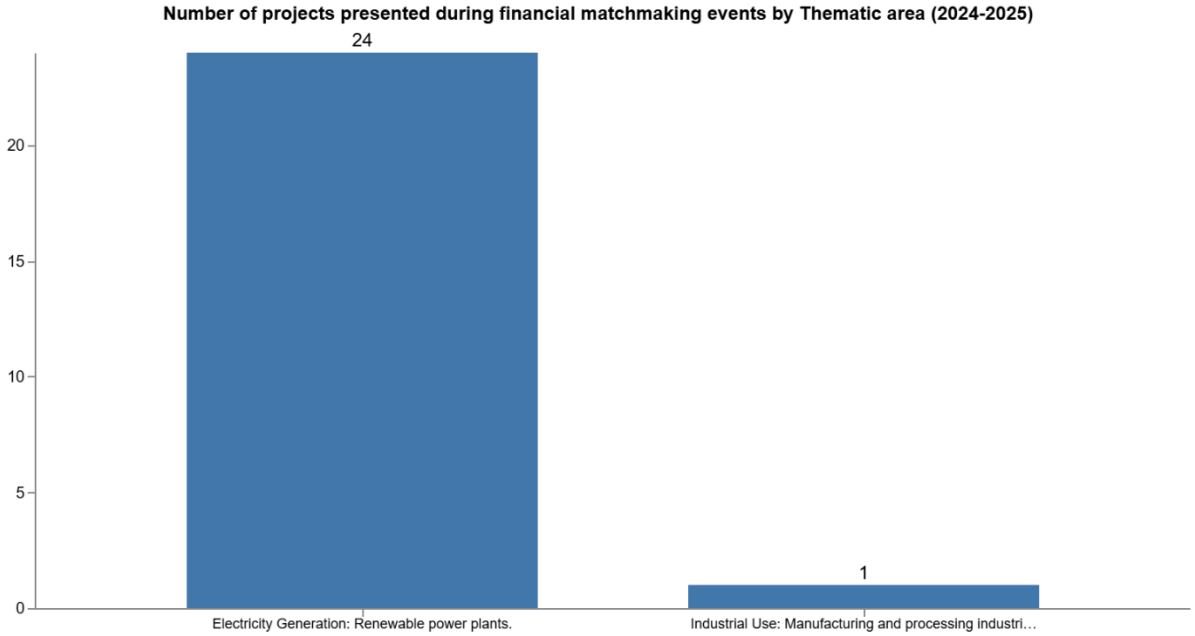

Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events by Size (USD M) (2024-2025)
USD 500 M +
3
USD 100-500 M
3
USD 50-100 M
4
USD 10-50 M
6
USD 5-10 M
2
USD 0-5 M
7
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
4.0
4.5
5.0
5.5
6.0
6.5
7.0


Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events by Capacity (MW) (2022-2023)
0-10 MW
10 - 50 MW
50 - 100 MW
100 - 500 MW
Other
40
10
2
4
5
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40

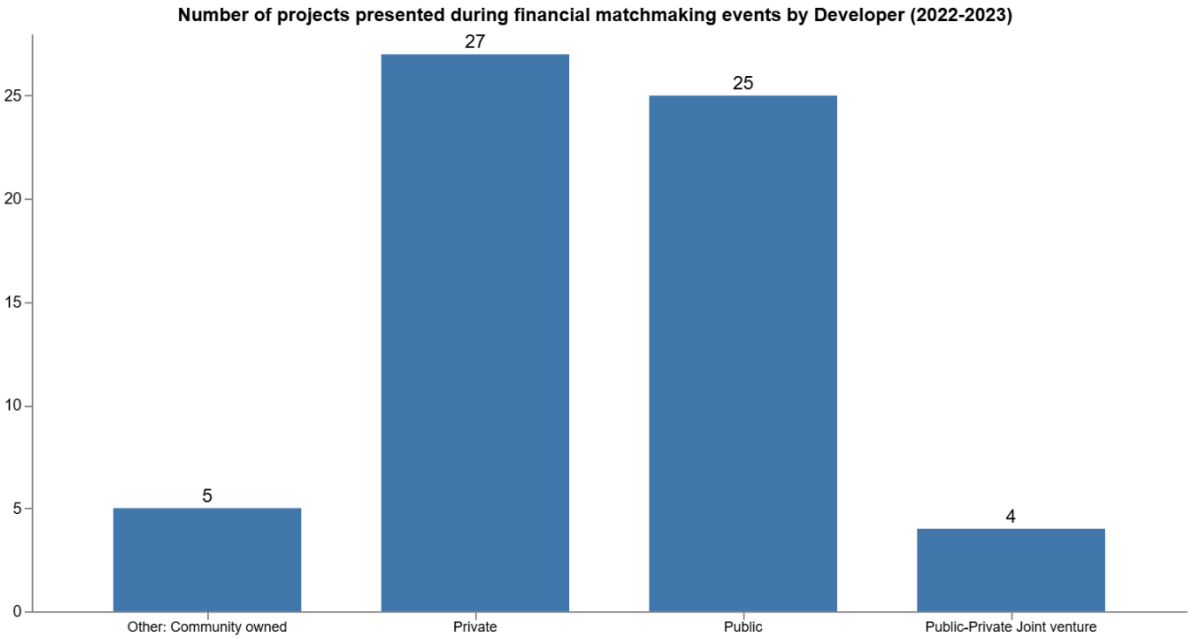

Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events by Capacity (MW) (2024-2025)
0-10 MW
10 - 50 MW
50 - 100 MW
100 - 500 MW
500 MW +
Other
12
5
2
3
2
1
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12



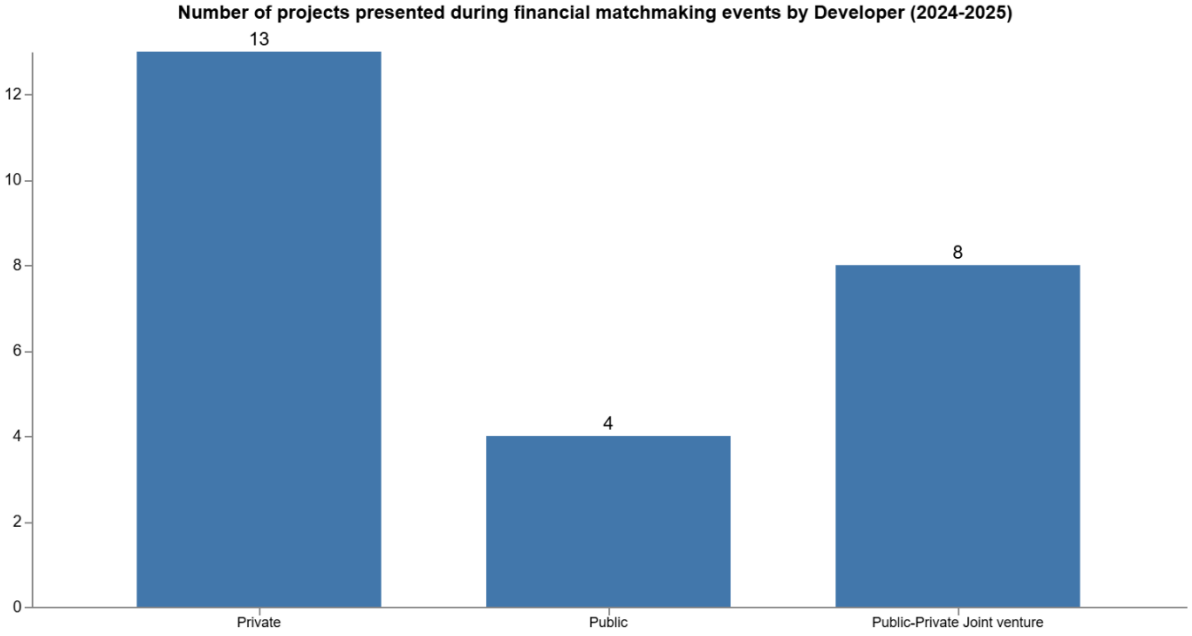
1. Electricity Generation: Renewable power plants.
2. Heating and Cooling: Solar thermal, geothermal heat pumps.
3. Transportation: Biofuels for transport, and electric vehicle infrastructure.



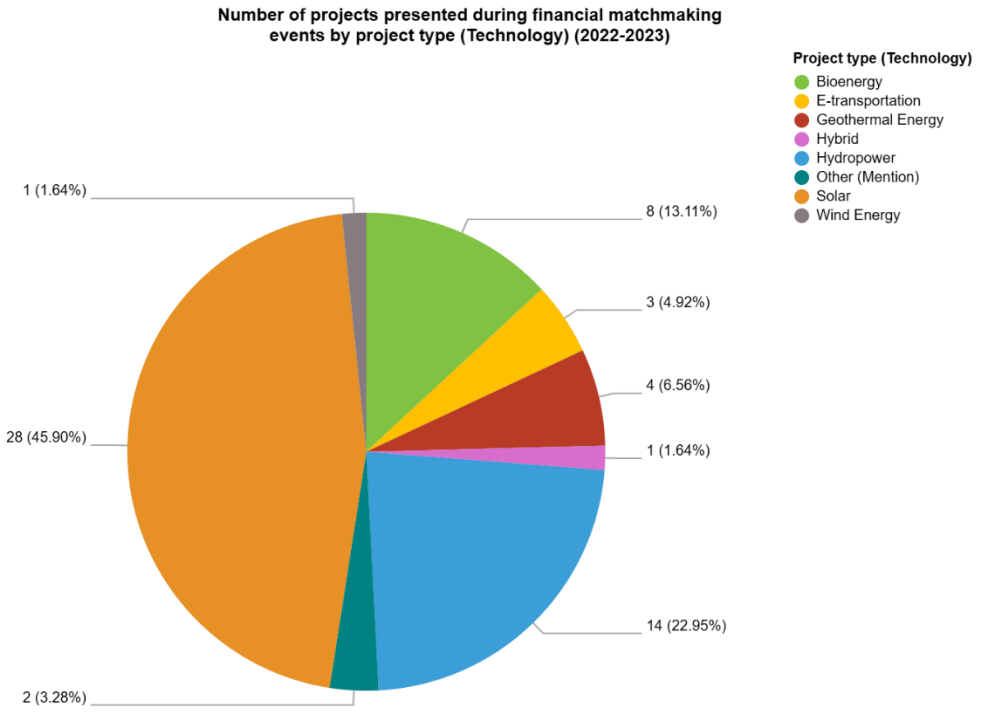
1. Electricity Generation: Renewable power plants.
2. Industrial Use: Manufacturing and processing industries.

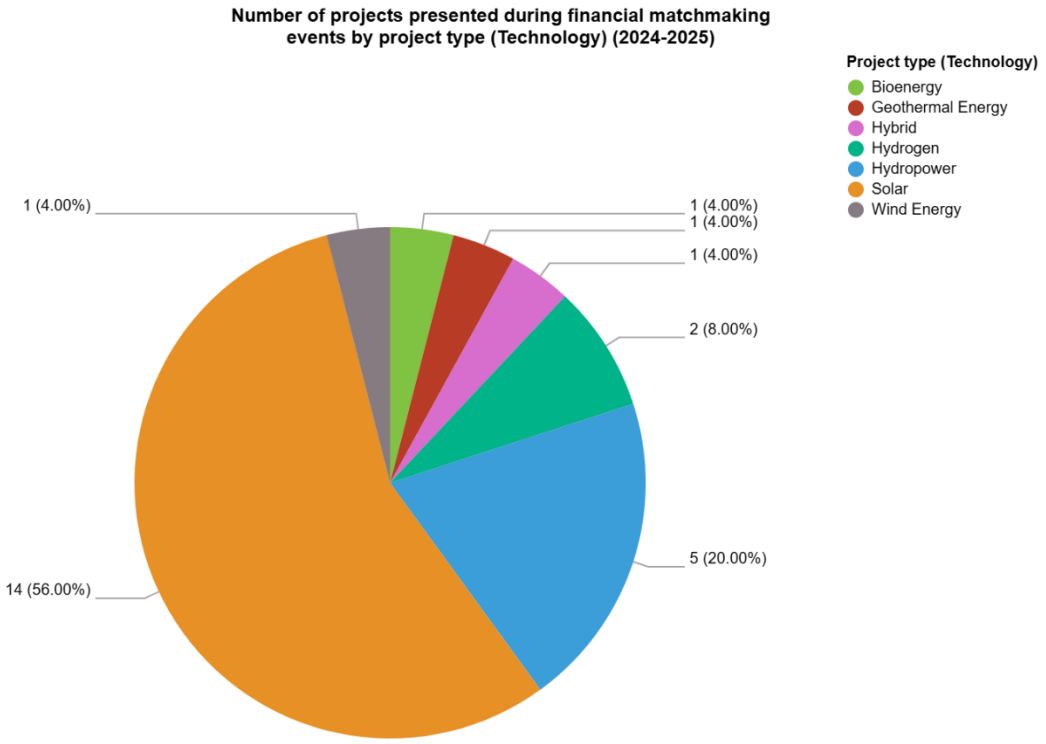


1. Other: Community owned
2. Private
3. Public
4. Public-Private Joint venture



1. Private
2. Public
3. Public-Private Joint venture


Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events by project type (Technology) (2022-2023)
Project type (Technology)
Bioenergy
E-transportation
Geothermal Energy
Hybrid
Hydropower
Other (Mention)
Solar
Wind Energy
1 (1.64%)
8 (13.11%)
3 (4.92%)
4 (6.56%)
28 (45.90%)
1 (1.64%)
14 (22.95%)
2 (3.28%)


Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events by project type (Technology) (2024-2025)
Project type (Technology)
Bioenergy
Geothermal Energy
Hybrid
Hydrogen
Hydropower
Solar
Wind Energy
1 (4.00%)
1 (4.00%)
1 (4.00%)
1 (4.00%)
2 (8.00%)
5 (20.00%)
14 (56.00%)

Annex - IRENA Results-based Framework

Cross cutting impact indicators
Impact 1: Renewable energy deployed: Increased deployment of renewables. Impact 2: Increase in renewable energy investment: Increase in public and private finance and investments in energy transitions. Impact 3: Job creation: The rate of job creation directly related to renewable energy deployment and the renewable energy transition. Impact 4: Human welfare: The increase in key dimensions of human development and well-being in countries. Impact 5: GHG emissions reduced: GHG reduction or avoided due to energy transitions. Impact 6: Reduced inequality: This indicator will help assess IRENA's contribution to ensuring equitable access to energy, including the reduction in energy poverty, the support for sustainable livelihoods and participation in a climate-resilient economy.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1. Increased access to renewable energy		Description	Disaggregated by
1.1.	Increased access to renewable energy supported by IRENA.	This indicator will help IRENA measure how its activities support the achievement of universal access.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.
1.2.	Reduced inequality supported by IRENA.	This indicator will help assess IRENA's contribution to ensuring equitable access to energy, including reduction in energy poverty the support for sustainable livelihoods and participation in a climate-resilient economy.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2. Improved energy security, affordability, and resilience		**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
2.1.	IRENA activities have supported improvements in energy security.	The indicator will measure IRENA's contribution to energy security. This would entail providing knowledge and advice that improves energy security.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.
2.2.	IRENA's activities have supported more affordable access to electricity.	The indicator will measure IRENA's contribution to energy affordability. This would entail providing countries with the knowledge and advice to improve energy affordability.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.
2.3.	Enhanced resilience in the energy sector supported by IRENA.	The indicator will measure IRENA's contribution to energy resilience. This would entail providing countries with the knowledge and advice to improve energy resilience.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3. Greater efficiency, environmental stewardship, and circular economy		Description	Disaggregated by
3.1.	Progress achieved in countries that IRENA supports through measures	Measure IRENA's contribution to improved efficiency in energy and material consumption. This would	Geography, key activity, deliverable.

	to lower energy intensity and adopt circular economy approaches.	entail providing countries with the knowledge and advice.	
3.2.	Support provided to enhance environmental stewardship in the energy sector.	Measure IRENA's contribution to responsible and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems. This would entail providing countries with the knowledge and advice.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 4. Enhanced socio-economic benefits		**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
4.1.	IRENA support provided to enhance socio-economic benefits.	Enhanced socio-economic including cross-sectoral benefits – This indicator assesses the contribution of IRENA to systemic and cross-sectoral nature of renewable energy deployment. The socio-economics of renewable energy encompass the effects that the adoption and expansion of renewable energy technologies have, in context of the broader energy transition, on the economic, social, and community aspects of society. It also includes IRENA's contribution to enhance renewable energy deployment to provide cross-sectoral benefits such as in water, agri-food and health to ensure improved lives and livelihoods. These benefits can lead to impacts, both positive and negative, depending on the context, scale, and manner of implementation.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 5. Enhanced strategic shift in energy-transition investments.		**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
5.1.	IRENA activities supported the strategic shift in investments for renewable energy transitions.	Measures IRENA's support to increasing financing for renewable energy deployment.	Geography, funding source, project type.
5.2	Ratio between projects recommended and Projects receiving interest from at least 1 ETAF partner.	Number indicating the relation between project proposals & PIDs presented to partners and those receiving funding by partners of IRENA's platforms.	Geography, funding amount, funding source, project type.

IMMEDIATE OUTCOME 1	**Description**	**Disaggregated by**

Knowledge, capacity, and skills gaps filled for stakeholders in the energy sector. IRENA as a centre of excellence provided thought leadership and knowledge that fills knowledge gaps, and builds the capacity and skills of key stakeholders in the energy sector to empower them to successfully navigate the core issues in the energy transition required to achieve a faster rate of change.			
1.1.	Percentage of users that perceived that IRENA's work reduced their knowledge gaps.	Perceived reduction in knowledge gaps generated by IRENA's work.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.
1.2.	Percentage of stakeholders that consider IRENA as having influence on the global energy discourse.	Perceived increase in influence resulting from IRENA's work.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.

IMMEDIATE OUTCOME 2	**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
Enhanced international and inclusive collaboration amongst stakeholders in the energy sector. IRENA has galvanised and coordinated, through its own activities and outputs and where appropriate, international collaboration and created an inclusive platform for all stakeholders. This work fostered partnerships and cooperation on targeted actions, alignment of activities, and knowledge sharing designed to have a tangible impact on the ground.		
2.1.	This indicator captures whether IRENA's work has enhanced international collaboration after interacting with IRENA knowledge products, events, and collaboration.	Geography, key activity, deliverable, stakeholder group.
2.2.	Count of "follow-up activities" developed and implemented by Members resulting from IRENA's work.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.
IMMEDIATE OUTCOME 3	**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
Practical application of knowledge is increased. IRENA is a global voice for renewables and has shared data, analysis and other knowledge products that promoted the practical application of knowledge for systemic change.		
3.1.	This indicator captures whether IRENA's knowledge products have been used by its stakeholders.	Geography, key activity, deliverable, stakeholder group.
IMMEDIATE OUTCOME 4	**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
Strategies, policies, and actions towards transitions are influenced. IRENA has influenced the strategies, policies and actions of governments, international fora, researchers, industry, and individuals that accelerate the energy transition, advance sustainable development, reduce global emissions, promote adaptation to climate change, enhance energy security and the affordability of the energy transition with robust evidence, knowledge, and capacity building.		
4.1.	This indicator captures the extent to which IRENA's work has been used by its Members to develop plans, strategies, policies, and actions towards energy transition.	Geography, key activity, deliverable.
IMMEDIATE OUTCOME 5	**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
Project-based financing partnerships are galvanised. IRENA galvanised project-based financing partnerships and has accelerated the mobilisation of investment towards the energy transition in developing countries.		

5.1.	Finance leveraged by IRENA's work.	Total amount of finance leveraged by IRENA through its work on increasing access to funding.	Geography, funding source, project type.

Activity: Knowledge generation		**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
Output 1.1: Knowledge products (analytical reports, guides, statistics, data, energy scenarios, *etc.*) generated on priorities across all sectors.			
1.1.1.	Number of knowledge products produced annually.	Count of publications issued.	Topic, type of publication and language (translations only).
1.1.2.	Number of times knowledge products are downloaded and viewed.	Count of downloads and views of all publications accessed via IRENA website.	Accessed through social media, downloaded and viewed, topic.
1.1.3.	Social media followers by platform.[54]	Count of media followers from one period to another. The indicator should measure the increase not just the number of followers.	Geography (country/region), platform.
Activity: Convening Activities and Partnerships (Knowledge Sharing).		**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
Output 2.1: IRENA convened global and regional fora and consultations with stakeholders (national entities, policy makers, partner institutions, MDBs, IFIs, the private sector, project developers, NGOs, academia *etc.* aimed at advancing key areas (technical and non-technical) that support energy transitions.			
2.1.1.	Number of events organised / convened by IRENA.	Count of unique events or consultations where IRENA had an involvement in the planning process, the agenda and/or contributed financially or intellectually. These events can be organised or co-organised by IRENA.	Geography country/region), topic, type of event, stakeholder group.
2.1.2.	Number of participants in events.	Count of people that participated in events convened by IRENA.	Geography country/region), gender, stakeholder group, type.
Output 2.2: IRENA participated in international fora to discuss and present cutting-edge analysis on energy-transition.			
2.2.1.	Number of international fora in which IRENA made a presentation or had a similar contribution.	Count of events in which IRENA made a presentation or had a substantive contribution organised by other organisations – meaning gave a keynote presentation, participated in or moderated a panel.	Geography country/region), topic.
Output 2.3: IRENA's partnerships with and between organisations are improving cooperation and leveraging of synergies.			
2.3.1.	Number of partnerships actively operating.	Count of formal partnerships between IRENA and partners, that have conducted at least one activity.	Type of partnership, topic.

[54] X allows to see the follower breakdown by country every three months.

2.3.2.	Usefulness of partnerships perceived by external stakeholders.	Measure the perceived usefulness of IRENA's partnerships for stakeholders.	Type of partnership.
Activity: Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Services		**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
Output 3.1: Countries assisted in the development and implementation of energy transition strategies.			
3.1.1.	Number of Members receiving technical assistance.	Count of Members that have received support from IRENA for their transition-related strategies.	Geography country/region), topic.
3.1.2.	Number of capacity building events held.	Count of events where IRENA has supported entities on developing and strengthening their skills.	Geography country/region), topic.
3.1.3.	Number of people trained.	Count of people that participated in unique capacity building events given by IRENA.	Geography country/region), stakeholder group, topic.
Output 3.2: Data and analysis provided to stakeholders mostly coming as direct requests and information loop of knowledge dissemination.			
3.2.1.	Number of requests for information/inquiries.	Count of unique requests for assistance/inquiries.	Type of entity supported (only Members), geography (country/region), topic.
Activity: Project Facilitation		**Description**	**Disaggregated by**
Output 4.1: Developers used IRENA's platforms (*e.g.*, CIP, ETAF) to submit projects looking for funding opportunities.			
4.1.1.	Number of projects registered for funding opportunities.	Count of unique projects registered through CIP and ETAF looking for funding opportunities.	Geography (region), project thematic area, project type (technology), size (USD), capacity (MW).
Output 4.2: Projects facilitated, and Project Information Documents (PIDs) prepared through IRENA's advisory services.			
4.2.1.	Number of projects receiving IRENA's project facilitation services.	Count of unique projects on CIP and ETAF receiving project bankability/completeness advice.	Geography (region), project thematic area, project type (technology), size (USD), developer, capacity (MW).
4.2.2.	Total number of projects recommended to ETAF and CIP partners.	Total number of projects presented by IRENA to funding partners of IRENA's platforms.	Geography (region), project thematic area, project type (technology), capacity (MW), size (USD), developer.
Output 4.3: Regional workshops and investment forums conducted by IRENA that gathered policy makers, energy stakeholders, project developers, and financial institutions.			
4.3.1.	Number of projects presented during financial matchmaking events.	Total number of projects showcased at IRENA's Investment Forums.	Geography (region), project thematic area, project type (technology), size (USD), developer, capacity (MW).

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

Human resources	Workforce gender parity	This indicator reports on the gender ratio at IRENA. This is further disaggregated by (a) institution wide, and (b) at senior management level (ASG, D2, D1, P5, P4).
	Geographic staff distribution	This indicator reports on the geographic distribution of IRENA's staff by country.
Ethics training completion	Completion rate of the mandatory Ethics training	This indicator reports on compliance with ethics training requirements.
Staff welfare	Staff wellbeing perception	This indicator reports on IRENA Employee Journey within IRENA.
Financial resources	Amount of financing in voluntary contributions	This indicator reports on the total amount of funding mobilised to implement its MTS and programmatic activities.
	Amount of core contributions	Ratio of the payments realised by Members according to the annual Scale of Assessment.
Governing Body Meetings	Number of Members participating in Governing Body Meetings	This indicator measures the engagement of Members during Governing Body Meetings. It also monitors the inclusiveness of Governing Body Meetings notably through the Fund for Developing Country Representatives.