EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

2021	GLOBAL AVERAGE	HIGHEST SCORE IN THE REGION (VIETNAM)	REGIONAL AVERAGE: EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	LOWEST SCORE IN THE REGION (VANUATU)
	60	84	50	18

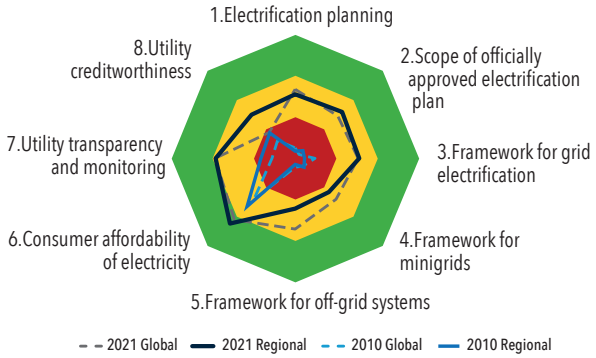
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

KEY FINDINGS

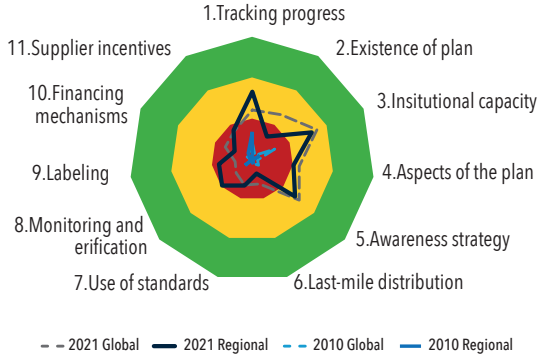
- The East Asia and Pacific region scored 10 points lower than the global average (60) in 2021, making it the third-worst performing region with five countries scoring in the green zone (i.e., advanced policy frameworks) and three other countries scoring in the red zone (i.e., underdeveloped policy frameworks).
- The regional average score is helped by the strong performance of Vietnam (84), Singapore (81), and China (77).
- The fastest-improving countries between 2019 and 2021 are Vietnam (84), Papua New Guinea (31), and Indonesia (56), which achieved annual rates of improvement of 3.0, 2.3, and 1.8 points, respectively.
- The regional average score for clean cooking (31) trails behind the global average pillar score by only one point thanks to good scores on indicators such as monitoring and verification, tracking progress, and supplier incentives.
- The regional average score for renewable energy (44) lags considerably behind the global average pillar score (55) due to low scores achieved on all the RE indicators such as legal framework for renewable energy, and attributes of financial and regulatory incentives.

INDICATOR PROGRESS BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2010 AND 2019

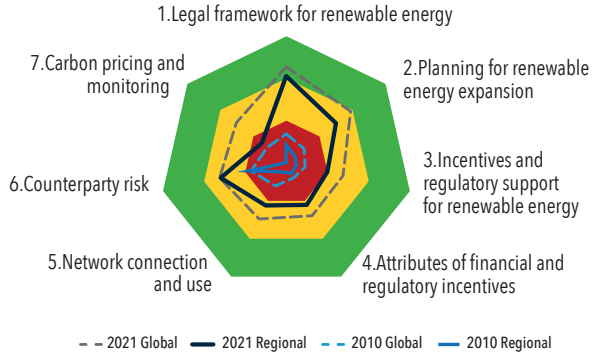
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



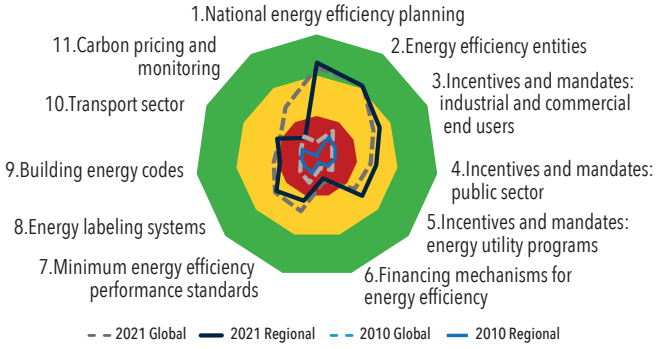
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY



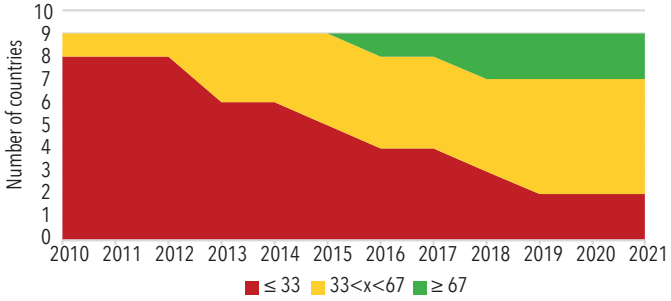
ENERGY EFFICIENCY



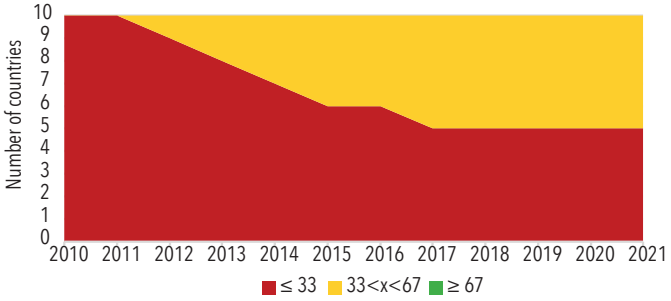
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

DISTRIBUTION OF RISE SCORES BY PILLAR, 2010-21

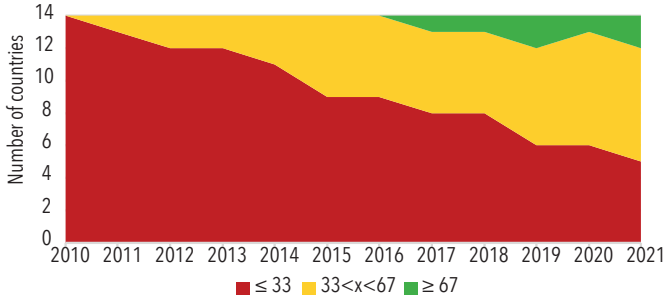
ELECTRICITY ACCESS[a]



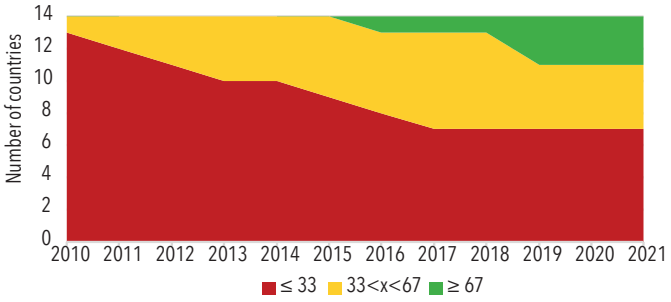
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY[b]



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

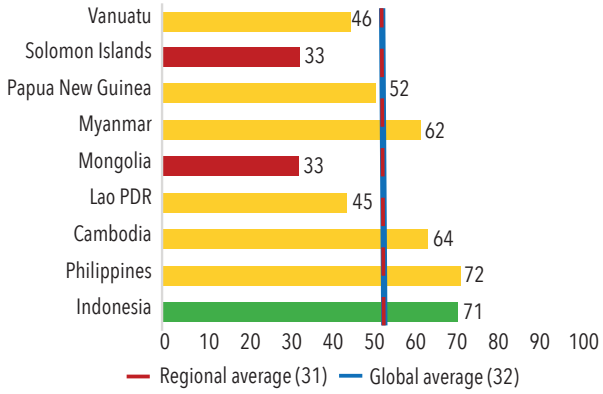


Source: RISE World Bank 2022

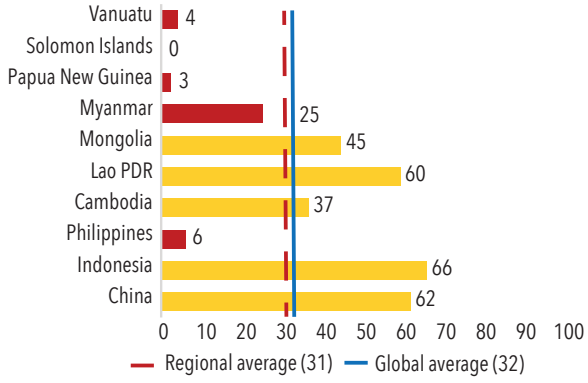
a. The countries covered by the access pillars (electricity access and clean cooking) are Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. China is covered in clean cooking.
b. The countries covered by the clean energy pillars (renewable energy and energy efficiency) are Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon, Islands, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Vietnam.

COUNTRY SCORES BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2021

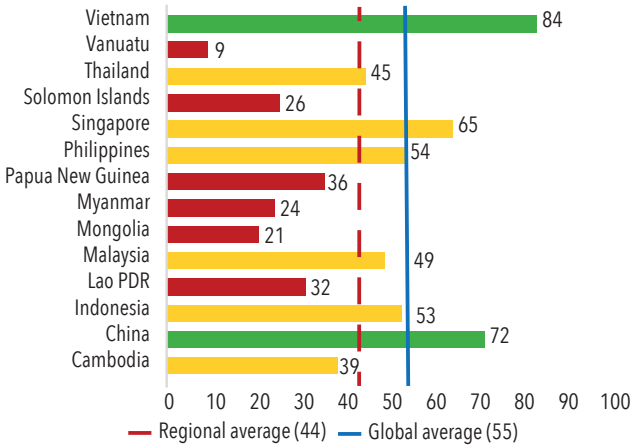
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



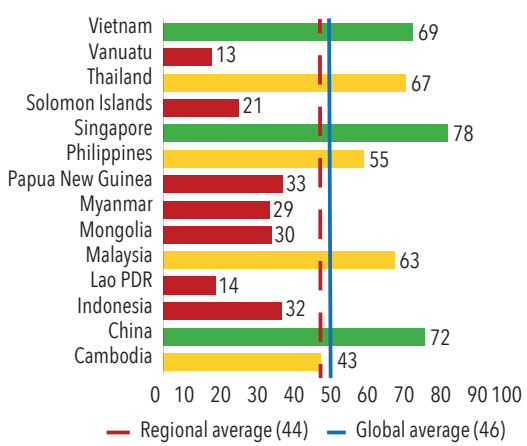
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Source: RISE World Bank 2022

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

2021	GLOBAL AVERAGE	HIGHEST SCORE IN THE REGION (ROMANIA)	REGIONAL AVERAGE: EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	LOWEST SCORE IN THE REGION (TURKMENISTAN.)
	60	85	67	18

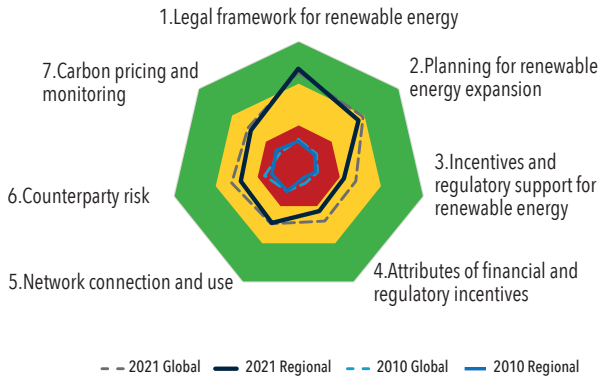
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

KEY FINDINGS

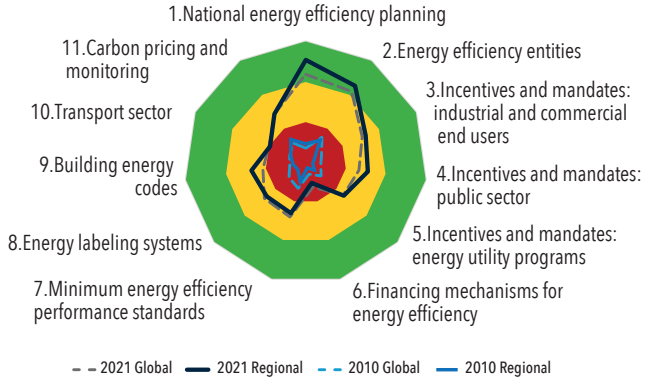
- The Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region scored 7 points higher than the global average (60) in 2021, tying with the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region for the highest regional average. The range of scores in the ECA region is only 43 points, which represents the smallest difference between the highest and lowest scoring countries of any region.
- The regional average score is bolstered by the high concentration of 19 out of the 22 total ECA countries scoring between 50 and 80 points. Of the remaining three countries, Bulgaria (83) and Romania (85) had the highest scores while Turkmenistan (42) scored slightly lower than the rest.
- The fastest-improving countries between 2019 and 2021 are Russian Federation (73) and Croatia (77.5), which respectively achieved annual improves in score of 4.8 and 3 points. Romania improved 2.85 points annually during this period to remain the leader in the ECA region.
- The regional average score for energy efficiency (49) is three points higher than the global average (46) with higher average scores by ten or more points for Indicator 1. National Energy Efficiency Planning and Indicator 4. Incentives and Mandates for the Public Sector.
- The regional average score for renewable energy (51) is slightly lower than the global pillar score (55) with average regional scores lagging ten points or more for Indicators (3) Incentives and regulatory support for renewable energy and (4) Attributes of financial and regulatory incentives.

INDICATOR PROGRESS BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2010–21

RENEWABLE ENERGY



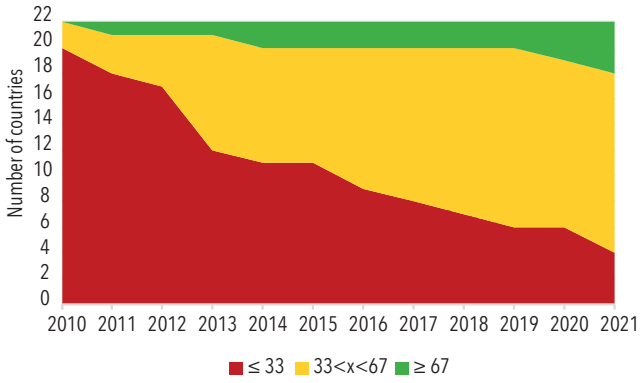
ENERGY EFFICIENCY



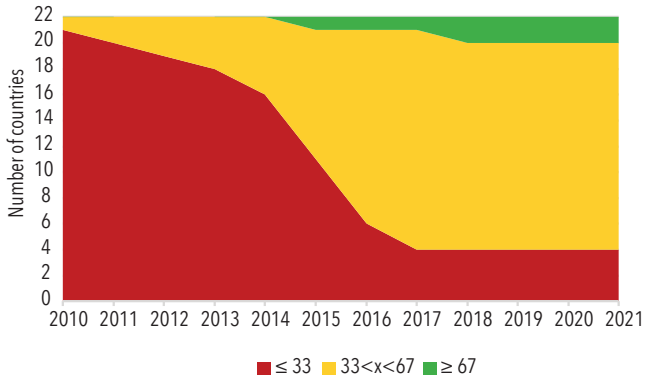
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

DISTRIBUTION OF RISE SCORES BY PILLAR, 2010-21

RENEWABLE ENERGY



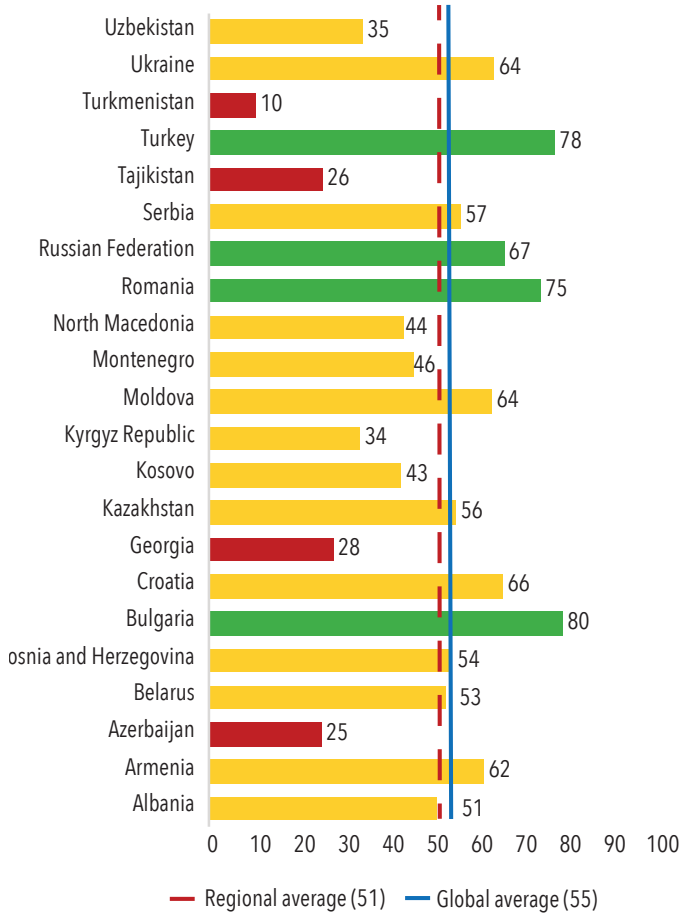
ENERGY EFFICIENCY



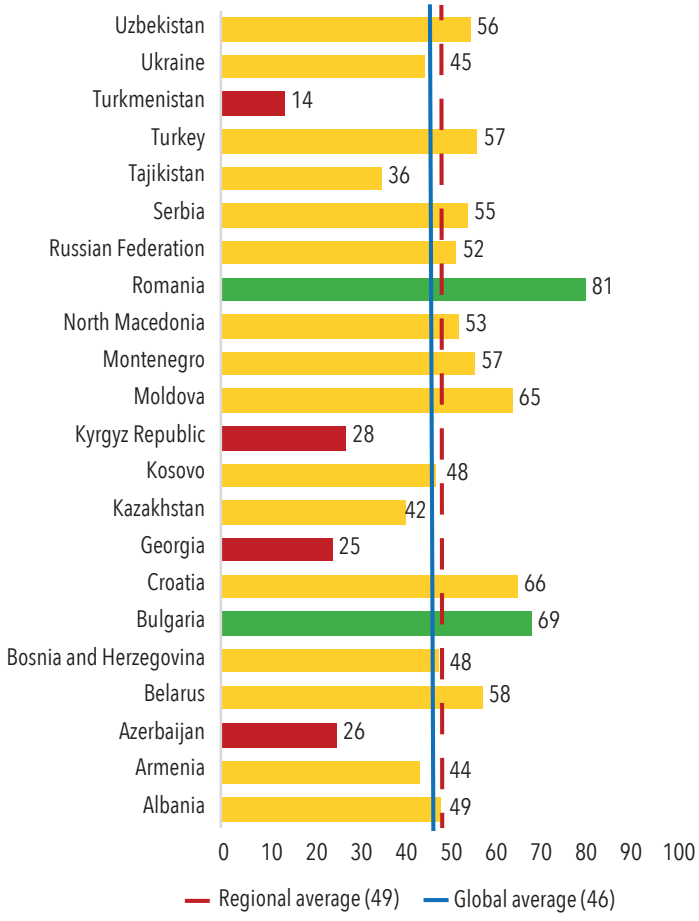
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

COUNTRY SCORES BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2021

RENEWABLE ENERGY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Source: RISE World Bank 2022

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

2021	GLOBAL AVERAGE	HIGHEST SCORE IN THE REGION (MEXICO)	REGIONAL AVERAGE: EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	LOWEST SCORE IN THE REGION (HAITI)
	60	85	61	28

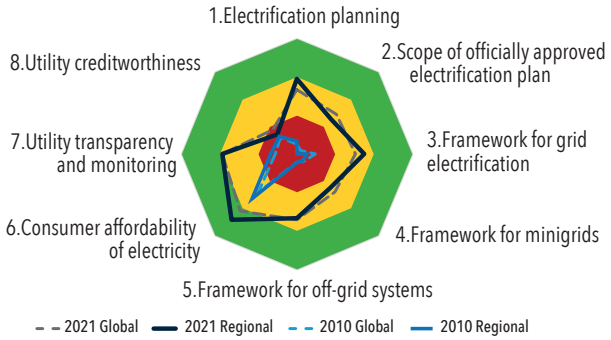
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

KEY FINDINGS

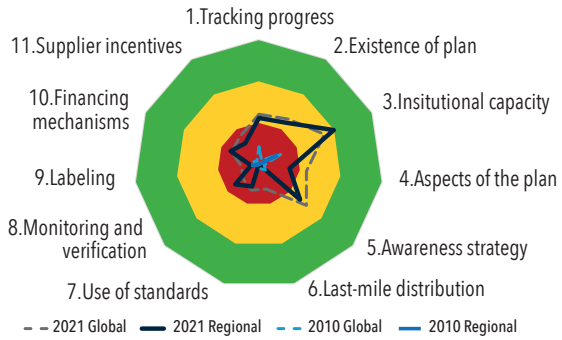
- The Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region scored 1 point higher than the global average (60) in 2021, with nine countries scoring in the green zone (i.e., advanced policy frameworks) and only one country scoring in the red zone (i.e., underdeveloped policy frameworks).
- The regional average score is predominantly helped by the strong performance of several countries including Mexico (85), Brazil (82), and Costa Rica (76).
- The fastest-improving countries between 2019 and 2021 are Guatemala (42), Ecuador (73), and Nicaragua (39), which achieved annual rates of improvement of 7.1, 4.8, and 4.6 points, respectively.
- The regional average for electricity access (54) exceeds the global average pillar score by one point, thanks to good scores on indicators such as electrification planning, framework for grid electrification, and consumer affordability of electricity.
- The regional average score for energy efficiency (40) lags behind the global average pillar score by six points due to low scores on indicators such as national energy efficiency planning, building energy codes, and transport sector.

INDICATOR PROGRESS BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2010 AND 2019

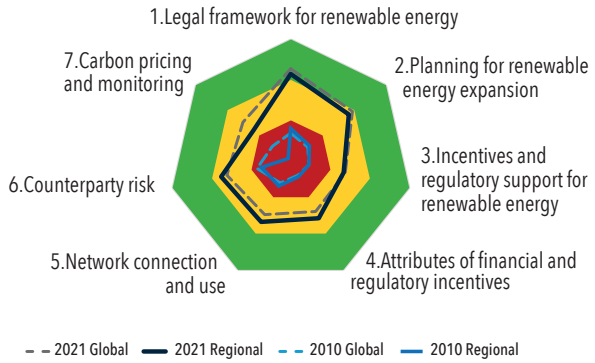
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



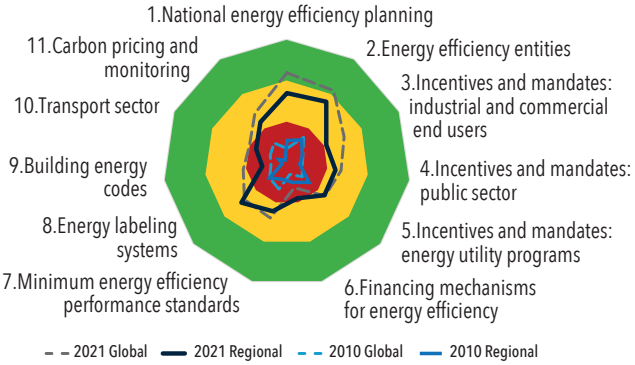
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY



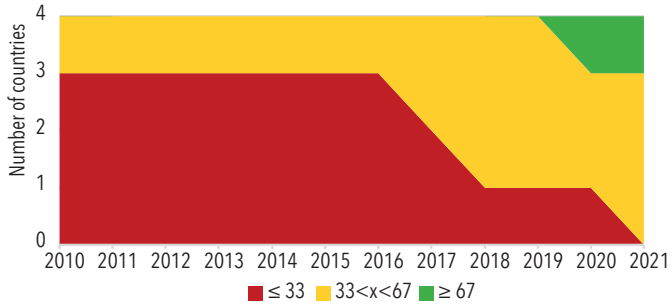
ENERGY EFFICIENCY



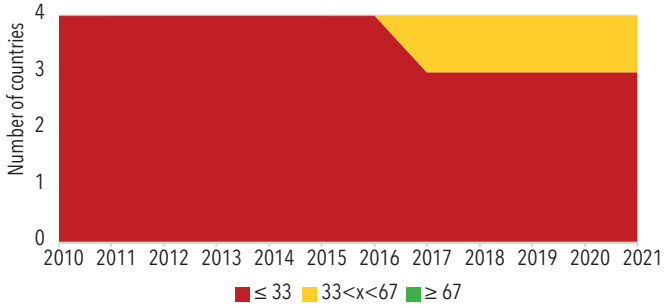
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

DISTRIBUTION OF RISE SCORES BY PILLAR, 2010-21

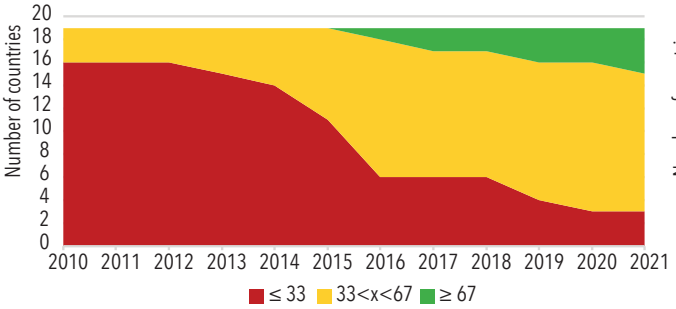
ELECTRICITY ACCESS[a]



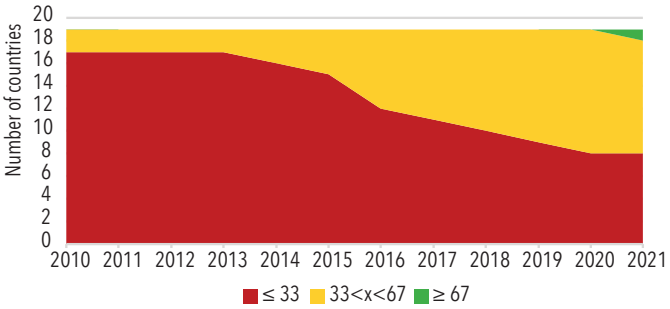
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY[b]



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

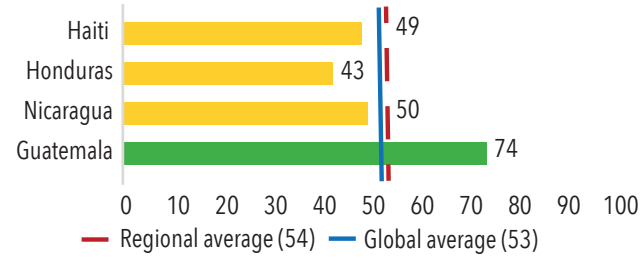


Source: RISE World Bank 2022

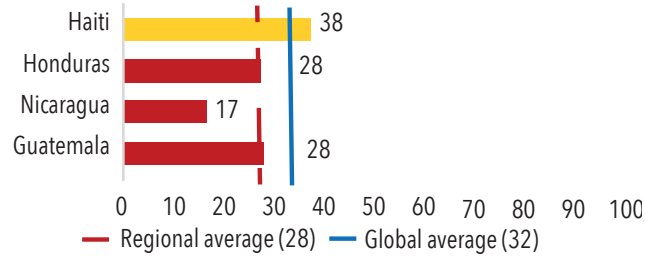
a. The countries covered by the access pillars (electricity access and clean cooking) are Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua.
b. The countries covered by the clean energy pillars (renewable energy and energy efficiency) are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, RB.

COUNTRY SCORES BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2021

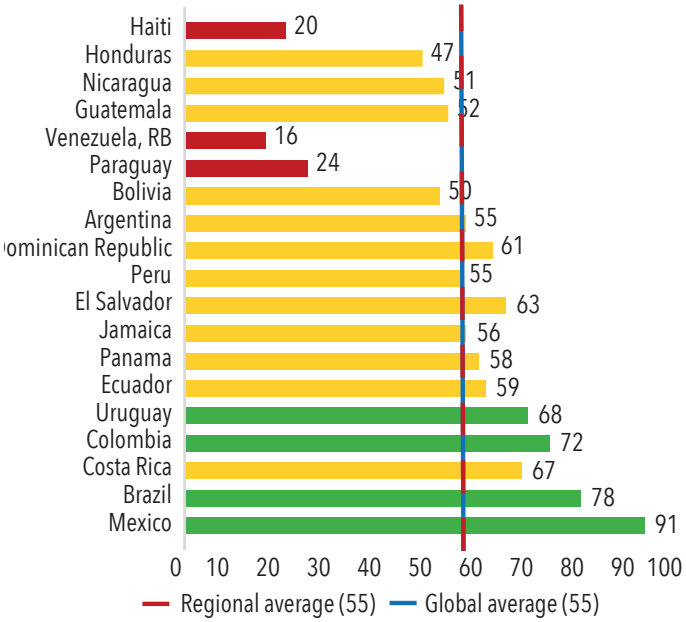
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



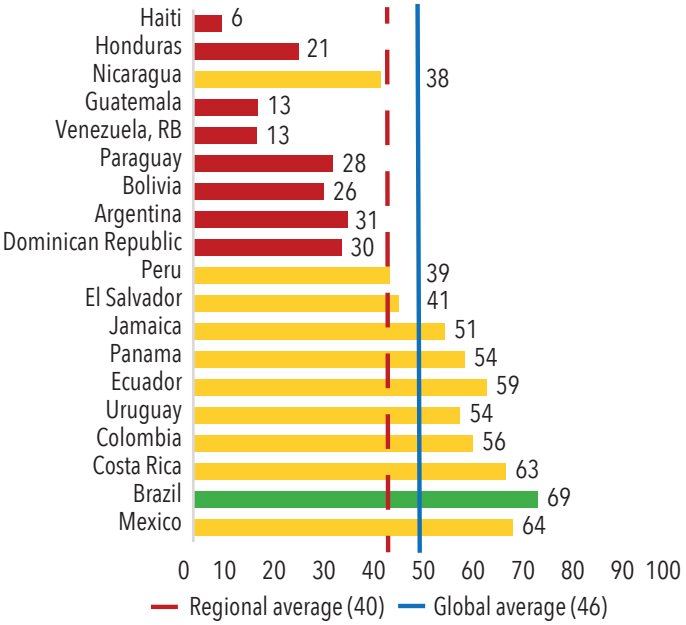
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Source: RISE World Bank 2022

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA[1]

2021	GLOBAL AVERAGE	HIGHEST SCORE IN THE REGION (IRAN)	REGIONAL AVERAGE: MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	LOWEST SCORE IN THE REGION (YEMEN, REP)
	60	84	67	13

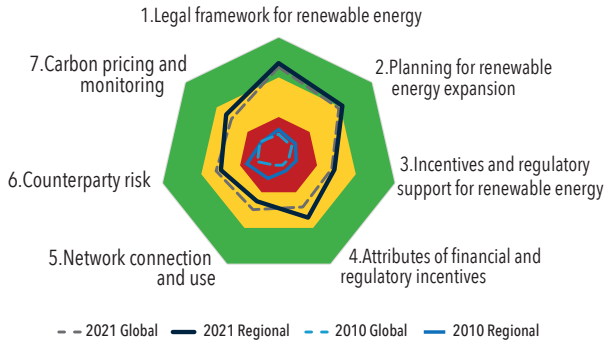
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

KEY FINDINGS

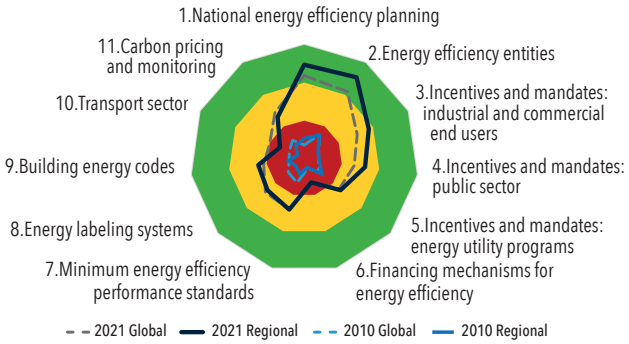
- The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region scored 7 points higher than the global average (60) in 2021, making it tied for the best performing region with Europe and Central Asia. The range of scores (71) in the MENA region represents the largest difference between the highest and lowest scoring countries of any region.
- The regional average score is helped by the strong performance of four countries scoring at or above 80 points: Egypt (84), Tunisia (81), United Arab Emirates (81) and Jordan (80).
- The fastest-improving countries between 2019 and 2021 are Saudi Arabia (73) and Bahrain (63), which both achieved annual rates of improvement of 3.5 points. Alternatively, the Republic of Yemen's overall score declined 3.5 points annually from 20 points in 2019 to 13 points in 2021.
- The regional average score for energy efficiency (50) is four points higher than the global average (46) with scores ten points higher than the global average for Indicators 1-4: National energy efficiency planning, Energy efficiency entities, and incentives and mandates for industrial and commercial end users as well as the public sector.
- The regional average score for renewable energy (57) is slightly higher than the global pillar score (55) with average regional scores within a ten-point margin of average global scores for all indicators.

INDICATOR PROGRESS BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2010–21

RENEWABLE ENERGY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

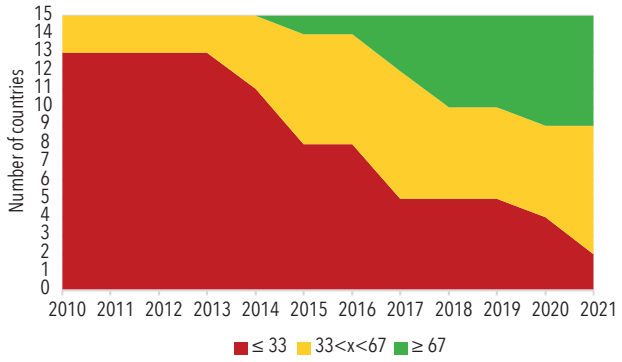


Source: RISE World Bank 2022

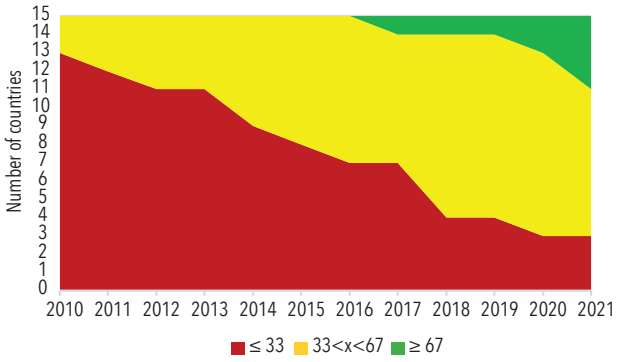
[1] Because the Middle East and North Africa is considered a non-access-deficit region, all countries were assumed to have electrification rates of 100 percent. The Republic of Yemen is the only access deficit country in the region. For more information, see the RISE website: www.rise.worldbank.org.

DISTRIBUTION OF RISE SCORES BY PILLAR, 2010-21

RENEWABLE ENERGY



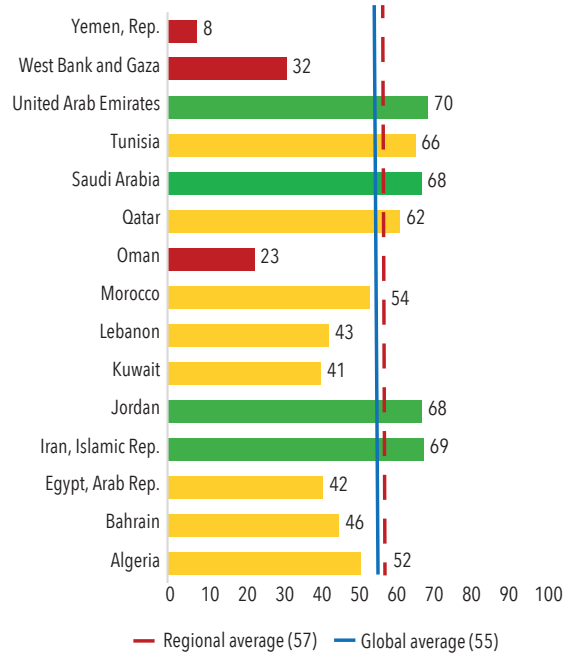
ENERGY EFFICIENCY



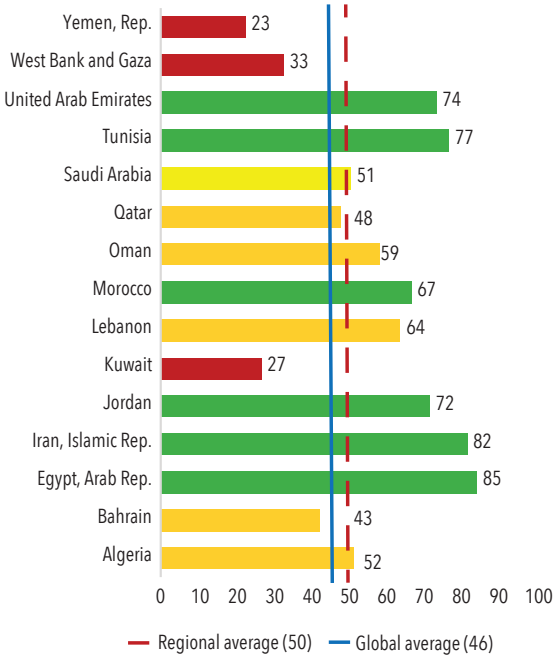
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

COUNTRY SCORES BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2021

RENEWABLE ENERGY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Source: RISE World Bank 2022

SOUTH ASIA

2021	GLOBAL AVERAGE	HIGHEST SCORE IN THE REGION (INDIA)	REGIONAL AVERAGE: SOUTH ASIA	LOWEST SCORE IN THE REGION (AFGHANISTAN)
	60	78	48	25

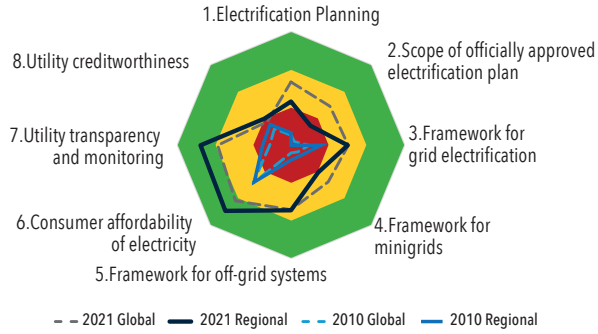
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

KEY FINDINGS

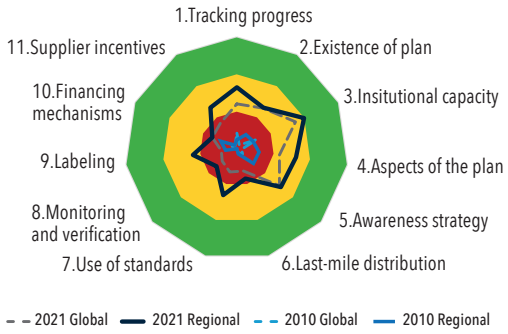
- The South Asia region scored twelve points lower than the global average in 2021, with only India being in the green zone (advanced policy frameworks), four countries in the yellow zone (moderately developed policy frameworks) and two countries in the red zone (underdeveloped policy frameworks).
- The regional average score is helped by strong performance from India (78) and Sri Lanka (62).
- India showed the fastest improvement on its RISE score between 2019 and 2021 in both renewable energy and energy efficiency. For renewable energy, India has consistently scored in the green zone between 2019 and 2021.
- The regional average for clean cooking exceeds the global average, primarily due to good scores in the clean cooking planning indicator.

INDICATOR PROGRESS BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2010 AND 2019

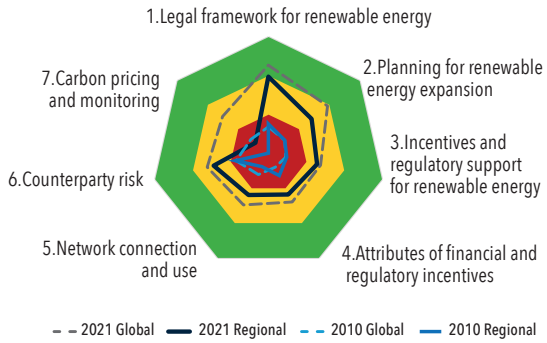
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



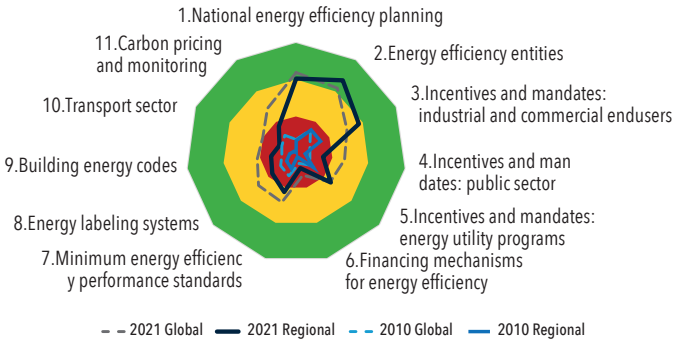
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY



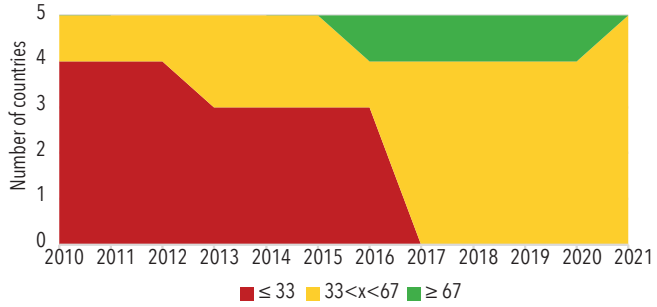
ENERGY EFFICIENCY



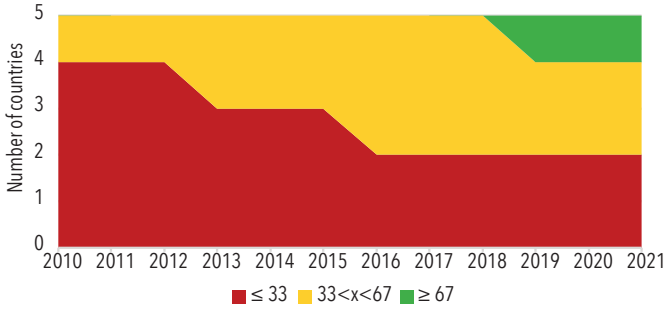
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

DISTRIBUTION OF RISE SCORES BY PILLAR, 2010-21

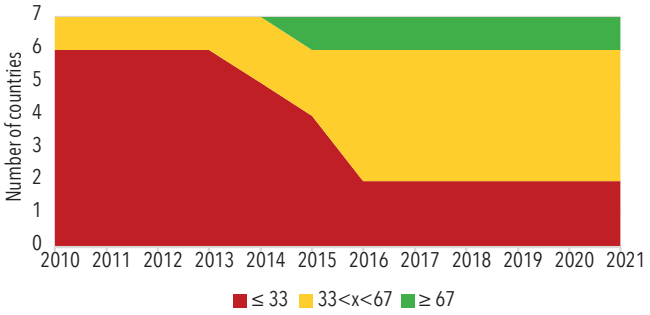
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



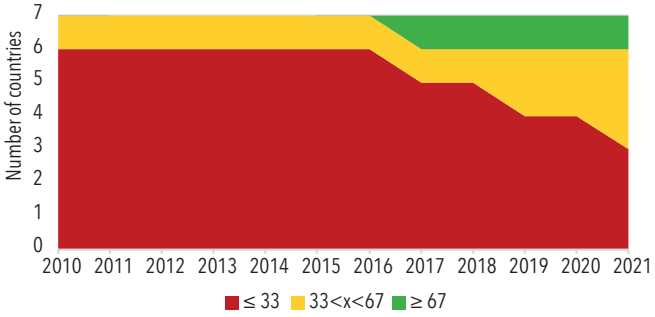
CLEAN COOKING[a]



RENEWABLE ENERGY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

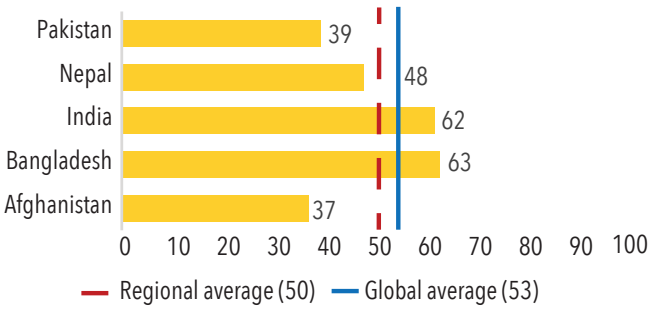


Source: RISE World Bank 2022

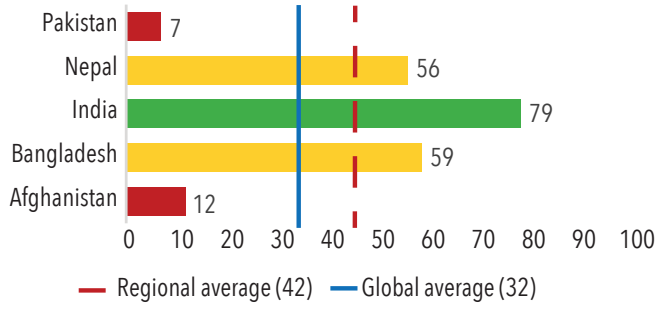
a. Of the seven countries in the South Asia region, data on clean cooking was available for five: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan.

COUNTRY SCORES BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2021

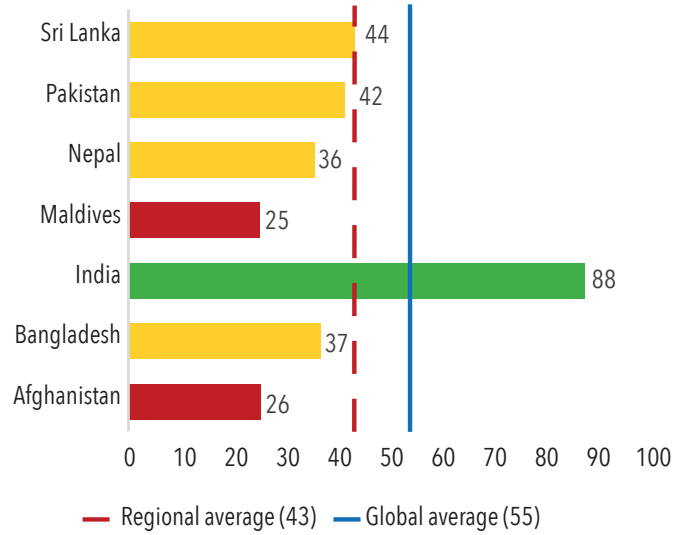
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



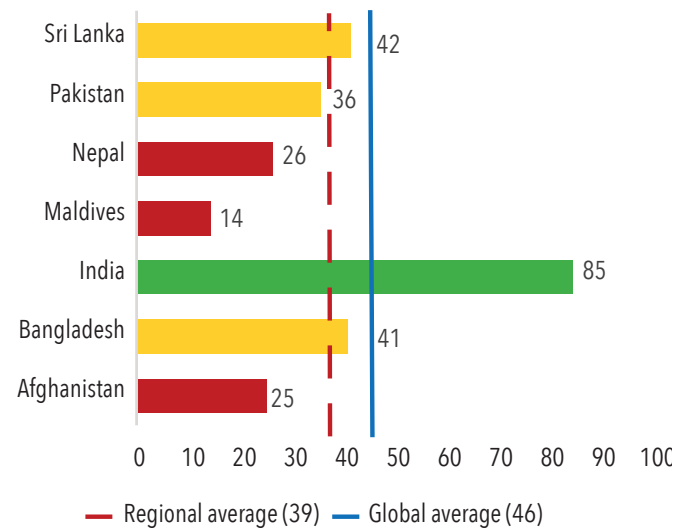
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Source: RISE World Bank 2022

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

2021	GLOBAL AVERAGE	HIGHEST SCORE IN THE REGION (RWANDA)	REGIONAL AVERAGE: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	LOWEST SCORE IN THE REGION (SOUTH SUDAN)
	60	78	39	7

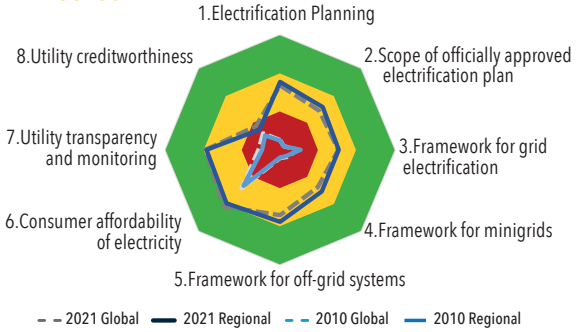
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

KEY FINDINGS

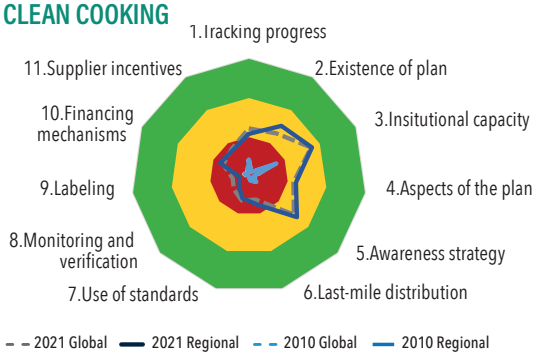
- The Sub-Saharan Africa region significantly lagged behind the global average of 60 by nearly 30 points in 2021. 13 out of 39 countries of the region are in the red zone, while only 2 countries are in the green zone, making a decisive contribution to improving the regional score.
- As of 2021, Rwanda and Kenya topped the scores within the region since they are the most advanced countries in all four pillars.
- Côte d'Ivoire and Mozambique showed the fastest improvement in their RISE score between 2019 and 2021. The notable progress was made in all energy pillars, particularly by the renewable energy indicators.
- Despite the consistent progress and efforts over the last decade, the regional average scores for renewable energy and energy efficiency pillars fell behind the global averages for each of them in 2021, while the opposite is true for electricity access and clean cooking pillars which showed strong improvement since 2019.
- As of 2021, most indicators of the clean cooking and energy efficiency pillars scored in the red zone in Sub-Saharan Africa. Meanwhile, the majority of the indicators for the electricity access and renewable energy pillars were in the yellow zone, thanks to the good performance on consumer affordability, utility transparency and monitoring, the framework for off-grid systems, electrification planning, and legal framework and planning for renewable energy.

INDICATOR PROGRESS BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2010 AND 2019

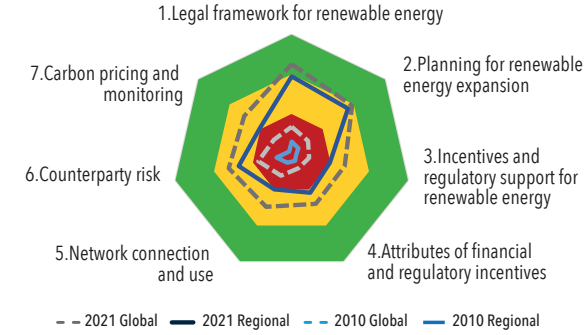
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



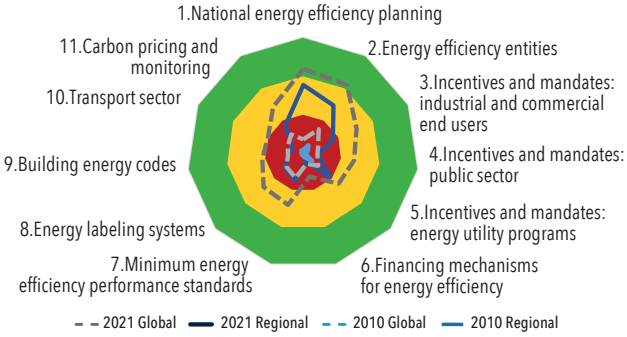
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY



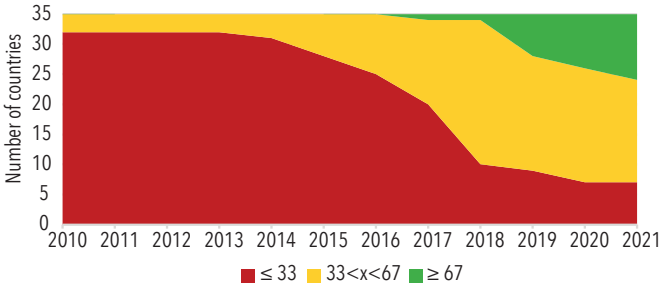
ENERGY EFFICIENCY



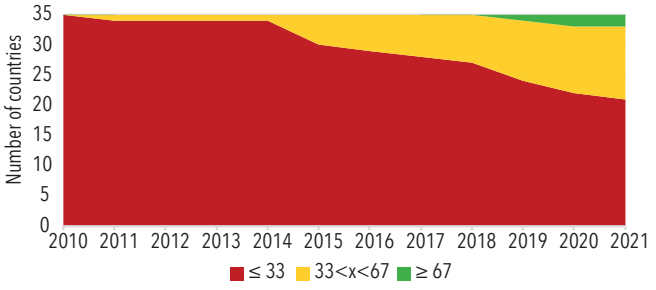
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

DISTRIBUTION OF RISE SCORES BY PILLAR, 2010-21

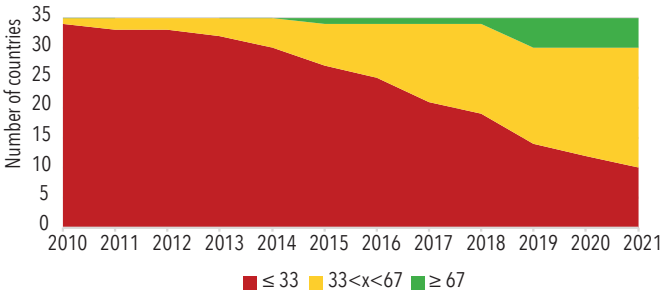
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



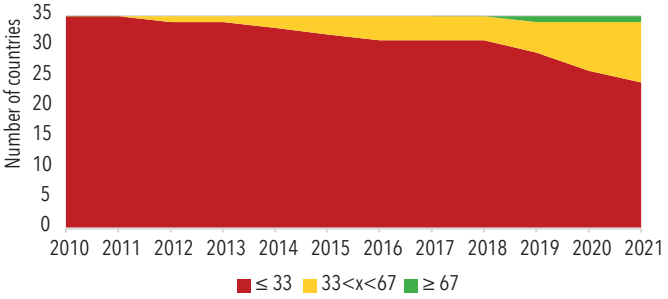
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY



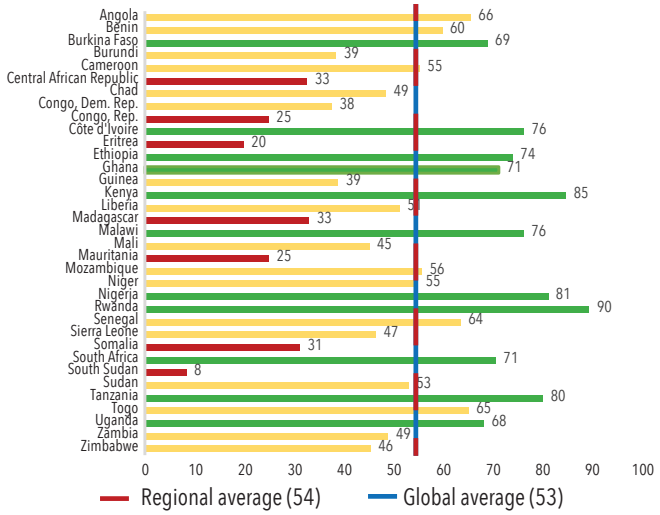
ENERGY EFFICIENCY



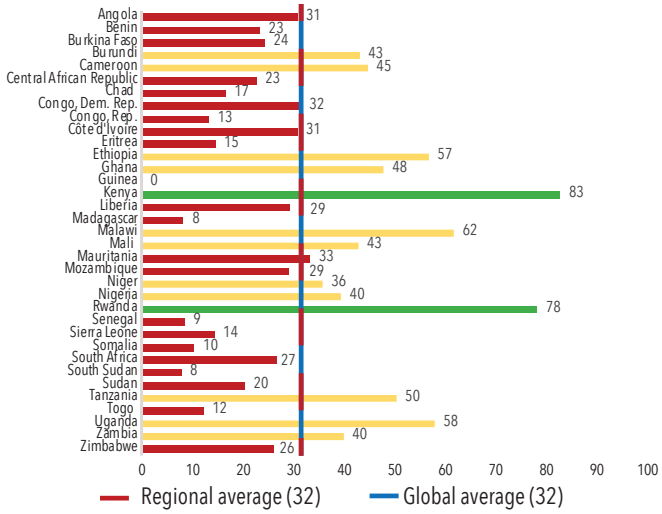
Source: RISE World Bank 2022

COUNTRY SCORES BY PILLAR (OUT OF 100), 2021

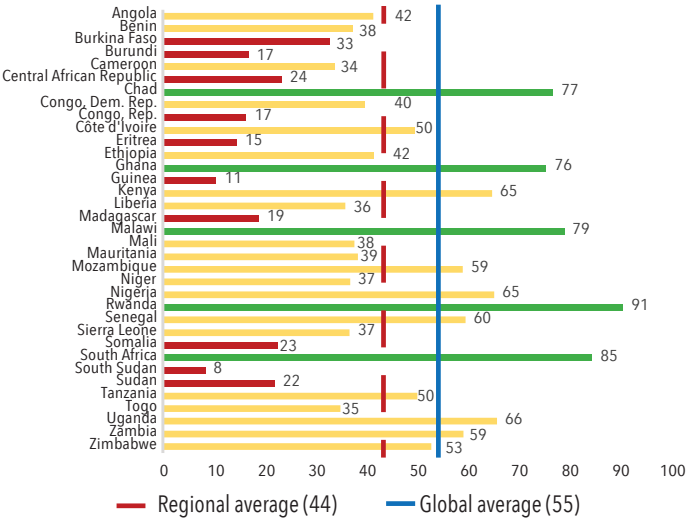
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



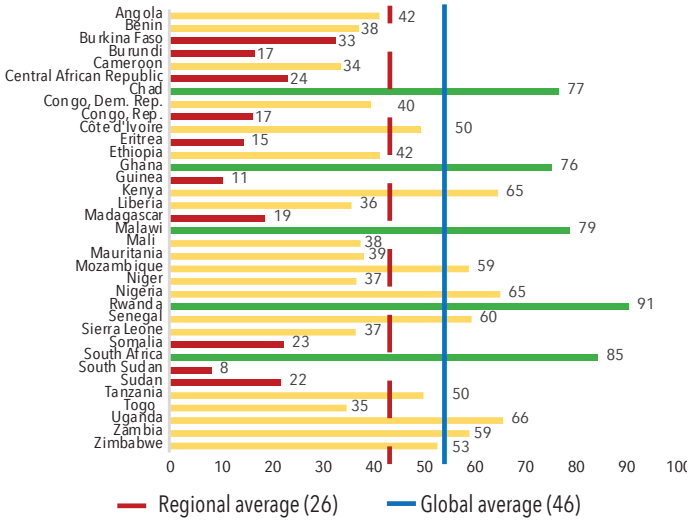
CLEAN COOKING



RENEWABLE ENERGY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Source: RISE World Bank 2022