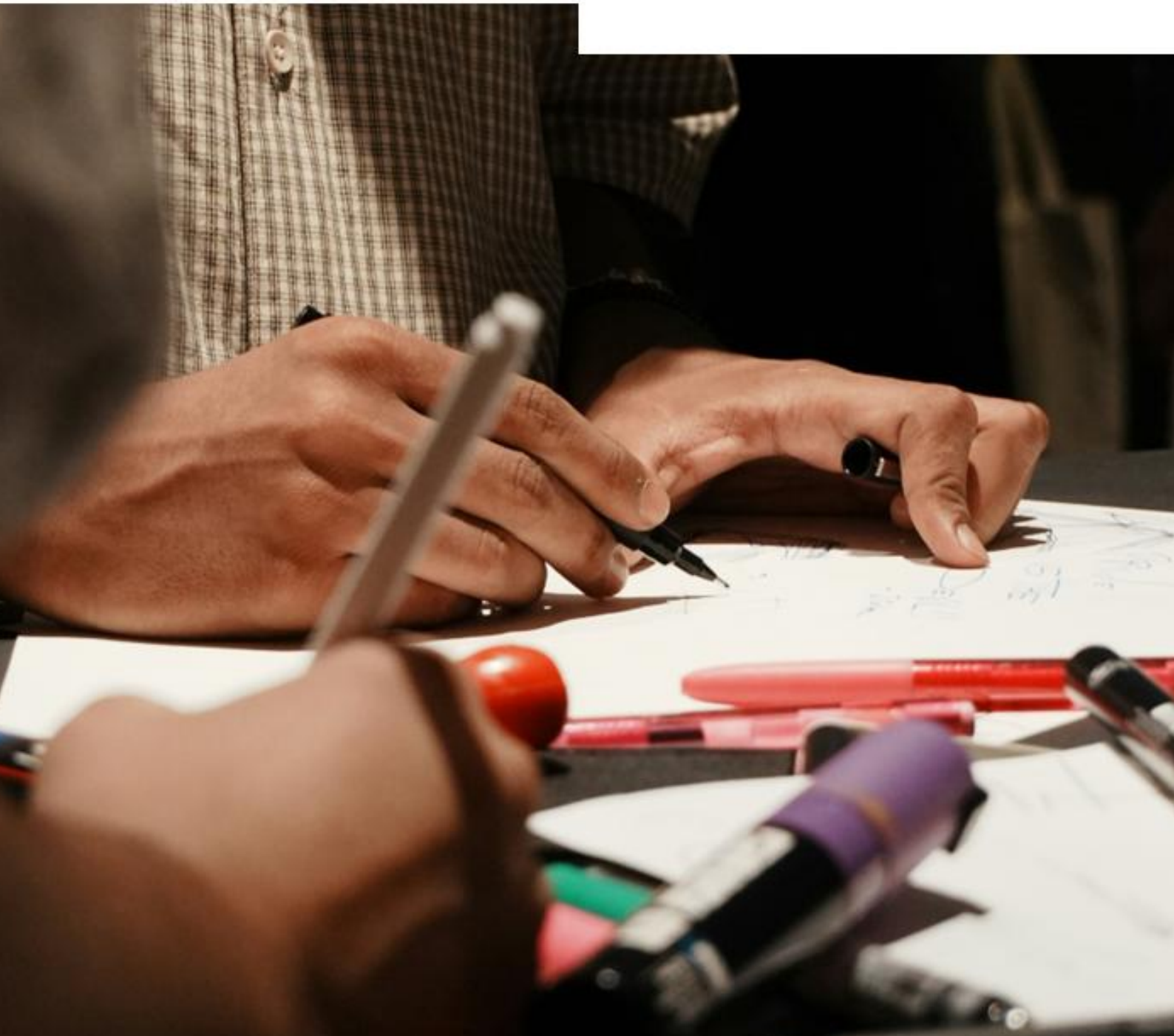
POLICY BRIEF

M300: The Story of Partnership and Stakeholder Mobilization at Scale



INTRODUCTION

This brief examines how Mission 300 converts political commitments, national compacts and announced finance into electricity connections: how the partnership is organized, what its experience to date shows, and which policy lessons emerge for the African Development Bank and its partners as the initiative enters its next phase. Its key messages are summarized below.

The innovation is delivery infrastructure. Mission 300 combines Heads-of-State alignment, two multilateral development banks as convenors, government-owned National Energy Compacts, national Compact Delivery and Monitoring Units, a central secretariat, technical assistance from the Banks and philanthropic partners and a common results system. According to the Mission 300 partners, the design responds to three coordination challenges that have affected earlier multi-partner energy-access efforts: uneven government engagement, commitments that never become workplans, and fragmented results reporting.[1] This architecture does not replace existing institutions: it builds on national ministries, utilities, regulators and implementing agencies, and on the country systems of the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank Group. CDMUs are coordination and monitoring mechanisms that complement, rather than substitute for, the institutions responsible for technical delivery and project execution.[2]

Mobilizing finance and converting it into delivery are both critical. Compacts point to an indicative requirement of some USD 277 billion over five years, against more than USD 50 billion pledged.[3] A substantial residual financing requirement therefore remains. At the same time, mobilizing finance alone is not sufficient: faster project preparation, sector reforms, institutional capacity and transaction bankability are also required to convert available and announced capital into connections.

Results are accelerating. More than 72 million people in over 40 countries had gained access to electricity under Mission 300 by 1 October 2026, around 64 million through World Bank Group operations and 8 million through African Development Bank Group operations.[4] The annual number of people gaining access through World Bank Group operations rose from 12 million in FY2024 to 18 million in FY2025 and 29 million in FY2026.[5]

The partnership adds most value through conversion. Mission 300's experience shows that its delivery architecture is most effective where Compacts, CDMUs, working groups and reporting systems help turn commitments into priority actions, country requests into technical responses, market feedback into transaction decisions and reporting signals into corrective action. Sustaining

[1] Consultation with Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) team for this policy brief. August 2026.
[2] Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit Gap Analysis Report: Support for the Operationalization of Mission 300 Compact Delivery & Monitoring Units. Prepared for the African Development Bank under the Africa Energy Sector Technical Assistance Program (AESTAP). Approved July 2026.
[3] Latest validated Mission 300 Compact financing requirement, as communicated by the African Development Bank Mission 300 team, October 2026.
[4] World Bank Group – Energy (Mission 300 progress as of 1 October 2026). Accessed November 2026. https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/topic/energy
[5] Remarks by World Bank Group President Ajay Banga at the 2026 Annual Meetings Plenary. Published October 2026. Accessed November 2026. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/speech/2026/10/16/remarks-by-world-bank-group-president-ajay-banga-at-the-2026-annual-meetings-plena

this depends on clear mandates, delivery units progressively resourced by governments, well-coordinated technical assistance and results information that is used to manage delivery.

Technical assistance works as an integrated system. The African Development Bank's technical-assistance facilities, notably the Africa Energy Sector Technical Assistance Program (AESTAP), support CDMU operationalization, policy and regulatory reform, utility performance, regional integration and project preparation. Rapid philanthropic grants and World Bank Group and development-partner support complement this programmatic, country-anchored support, with requests routed through CDMUs, the Compact Working Group and the Technical Assistance Task Force.

Drawing on Mission 300 operating documents, public reporting and consultations with RF Catalytic Capital and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL), as well as the CDMU Gap Analysis Report prepared by SEforALL for the African Development Bank under the Africa Energy Sector Technical Assistance Program (AESTAP), this brief examines how the partnership is organized, how finance and technical assistance reach implementation, how results are counted, and which lessons can inform the next phase. Supporting detail on governance bodies, CDMU design, technical-assistance examples, private-sector instruments and country reporting is provided in the annexes.

MISSION 300: CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Mission 300 was launched in 2024 by the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank Group with a single, shared objective: to connect 300 million additional people in Africa to electricity by 2030. It responds to the largest electricity access gap in the world, and to the recognition that closing it requires not only more investment but a different way of organizing the effort.

Before Mission 300, Africa's electrification effort was supported by several significant initiatives led by different institutions, including the United Nations-backed Sustainable Energy for All initiative, the African Development Bank's New Deal on Energy for Africa and Desert to Power initiative, World Bank Group access and off-grid programmes, and bilateral platforms. These initiatives generated important momentum, investment and knowledge. However, they were not always sufficiently connected or coordinated, their implementation across countries was uneven, and their results were tracked through separate frameworks. Governments frequently engaged with multiple partners on overlapping agendas, while high-level commitments were not consistently translated into prioritized, financeable investment programmes.

The Compact approach was designed to address this fragmentation. Rather than adding another stand-alone initiative, Mission 300 provides a common political, institutional and implementation framework that pools resources, coordinates and integrates existing efforts, strengthens political ownership, identifies concrete and financeable projects, aligns financing options and establishes trackable results. National Energy Compacts are the centerpiece of this framework. Endorsed at Head-of-State level, beginning at the Africa Energy Summit in Dar es Salaam in January 2025, each Compact sets out a country's own targets, reforms and investment priorities under the five pillars of the Dar es Salaam Energy Declaration: expanding electricity infrastructure;

strengthening regional power markets; scaling distributed renewables and clean cooking; mobilizing private investment; and improving utility performance.[6]

The Compact is therefore best understood not as an administrative instrument, but as the bridge between high-level political commitment and country-level implementation. Mission 300 is not simply a financing initiative or a new coordination structure: it brings national priorities, multilateral development bank financing, development partners and private-sector participation together around a shared objective and measurable results. Its operating logic can be summarized as a chain: **political commitment → National Energy Compacts → prioritized reforms and investments → coordinated implementation support → financing mobilization → measurable energy-access and sector outcomes.** The sections that follow examine each link in this chain.

THE DELIVERY CHALLENGE

Mission 300 aims to connect 300 million additional people in Africa to electricity by 2030. Progress is accelerating: more than 72 million people in over 40 countries had gained access to electricity by 1 October 2026 through African Development Bank Group and World Bank Group operations,[7] and the annual number of people gaining access has more than doubled since the initiative's first year.[8] Thirty-six countries have launched National Energy Compacts, more than USD 50 billion in development finance has been pledged, technical support has been funded for 16 CDMUs and a Mission 300 Fellowship of 22 mid-career fellows is supporting country teams.[9] The policy question now is how the partnership can continue to convert compacts, finance and expertise into reforms, bankable investments and reliable connections at the speed required.

Several interlocking constraints make this conversion difficult. Recent evidence from the CDMU Gap Analysis, covering eight Cohort 1 countries and validated with all 30 Compact countries at the May 2026 CDMU Convening in Nairobi, helps to diagnose them:[10]

Prioritizing binding constraints within broad Compact agendas. Compacts span five pillars and often contain dozens of reform actions. Without clear prioritization, the few actions that are genuinely binding can be obscured by a long catalogue of commitments.

Uneven implementation maturity and institutional capacity. All eight Cohort 1 CDMUs reviewed had formal structures in place, but none considered itself fully equipped for sustained

[6] African Development Bank Group, Mission 300 FAQ. Accessed October 2026. https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-and-partnerships/mission-300/faq

[7] World Bank Group – Energy (Mission 300 progress as of 1 October 2026). Accessed November 2026. https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/topic/energy

[8] Remarks by World Bank Group President Ajay Banga at the 2026 Annual Meetings Plenary. Published October 2026. Accessed November 2026. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/speech/2026/10/16/remarks-by-world-bank-group-president-ajay-banga-at-the-2026-annual-meetings-plena

[9] Mission 300 Fact Sheet. Published September 2026. Accessed November 2026. https://mission300africa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Mission300_FactSheet_Final_CMYK_Sept-2026-Edit.pdf

[10] Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit Gap Analysis Report: Support for the Operationalization of Mission 300 Compact Delivery & Monitoring Units. Prepared for the African Development Bank under the Africa Energy Sector Technical Assistance Program (AESTAP). Approved July 2026.

Compact delivery without further support. Incomplete staffing, insufficient operational budgets and limited coordination reach across ministries and agencies were common.

Varying project and investment readiness. Several CDMUs reported that financing has not materialized at the expected scale or speed, and project pipelines differ widely in their preparation, bankability and off-taker credibility.

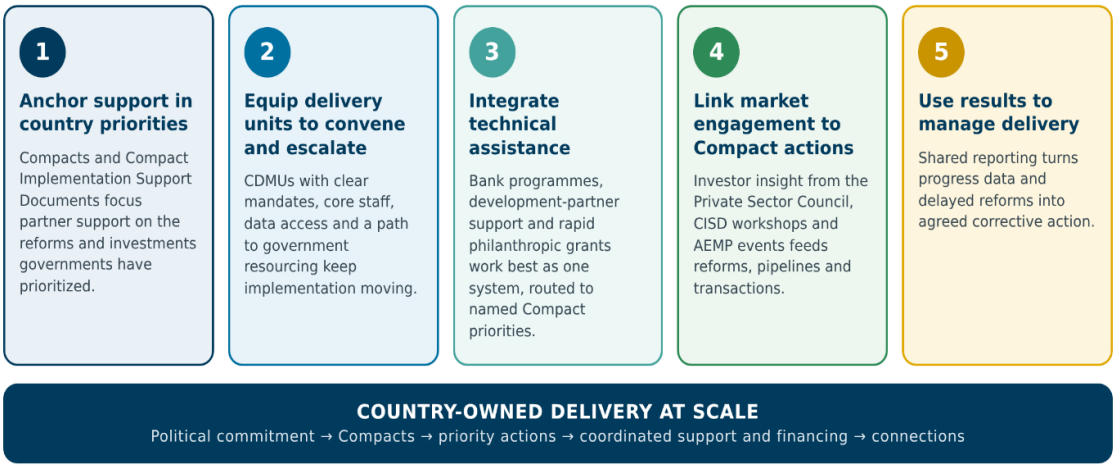
Fragmented or insufficiently coordinated technical assistance. Support flows from multiple multilateral, bilateral and philanthropic sources, and CDMUs reported limited visibility of the status of their technical-assistance requests and of deployment timelines. Technical assistance was the top support priority for 78 per cent of respondents at the Nairobi Convening.

Regulatory, utility and institutional bottlenecks. Tariff reform, grid and transmission constraints, clean cooking and private-sector engagement are proving more complex than anticipated, requiring technical and stakeholder-management capacity that is not yet fully available.

Maintaining momentum and accountability. Political transitions, as in Malawi and Madagascar, have required Compact re-endorsement or delayed CDMU arrangements, and the strength of high-level political sponsorship varies considerably across countries.

These constraints are recognized and actively managed within Mission 300. The Compact Working Group tracks CDMU establishment, technical-assistance requests and Compact implementation issues; under AESTAP Mission 300 support, an assessment of country technical-assistance needs has been prepared; and the Compact Progress Reports submitted biannually by CDMUs record reform progress and the connections delivered in each country. The remainder of this brief examines how the Mission 300 partnership architecture is designed to respond to these challenges, and what lessons its experience offers. Figure 1 summarizes five lessons from the partnership's experience; each is developed in the sections that follow.

Figure 1: Five lessons from the Mission 300 partnership



Source: Aninver's synthesis based on Mission 300 operating documents, the CDMU Gap Analysis Report and consultations with RF Catalytic Capital and SEforALL.

FINANCING AND DELIVERY: TWO SIDES OF THE SAME CHALLENGE

Africa's electricity access challenge is no longer defined only by a shortage of capital. As of 2024, 560 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa still lacked electricity[11]. Because nearly all of Africa's access deficit is concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa, this figure and the Mission 300 target are broadly comparable, although the target is framed for the continent as a whole and counts connections from July 2023. Reaching 300 million additional people by 2030 requires a steep acceleration in both grid and distributed solutions, while improving the institutions that plan, procure, finance and operate energy systems. Electricity access is the headline outcome of Mission 300, but it depends on enabling conditions captured in the five pillars of the National Energy Compacts: expanding electricity infrastructure, including generation and transmission; strengthening regional power markets; scaling distributed renewables and clean cooking; mobilizing private investment; and improving utility performance.

The financing requirement is large: an indicative cross-compact assessment places total needs at about USD 277 billion over five years, with around half expected to come from private sources[12]. Because compact coverage, definitions and reporting periods continue to evolve, this should be read as an order-of-magnitude planning estimate rather than a fully harmonized financing gap. Mobilizing the capital will require blended finance, local currency instruments and well-structured public-private partnerships, alongside public resources. Capital availability and project preparation should not, however, be treated as separate challenges. Capital availability remains a material constraint across many Compacts, while available finance, including project-preparation facilities and capacity-building support, is itself a means of strengthening bankability, project readiness and country institutions. The two must advance together.

Against that requirement, more than USD 50 billion in development finance had been pledged for Mission 300 by July 2026, made up principally of the planned allocations of the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank Group, together with pledges from other development partners. At the Dar es Salaam Summit, the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank also set out plans to allocate USD 48 billion through 2030[13]. These announcements demonstrate substantial financial backing, but they combine forward-looking pledges with financing at different stages of approval and commitment.

Within the broader envelope, the African Development Bank Group had approved USD 9 billion in Mission 300-aligned operations, including USD 3 billion in co-financing, against a total pledge of USD 18 billion through 2030. The World Bank Group had committed USD 10.4 billion, including USD 1.4 billion in co-financing. Unlike the African Development Bank Group, the World Bank Group has not published a separate dollar pledge for Mission 300; its contribution is expressed through the joint USD 48 billion allocation announced in Dar es Salaam, implicitly around USD 30 billion, and through its commitment to reach 250 million of the 300 million people, with the African Development Bank Group targeting the remaining 50 million. Development partners had pledged

[11] FAQ: Mission 300. Accessed August 2026. Mission 300 | FAQ on Bringing Electricity to 300 million in Africa

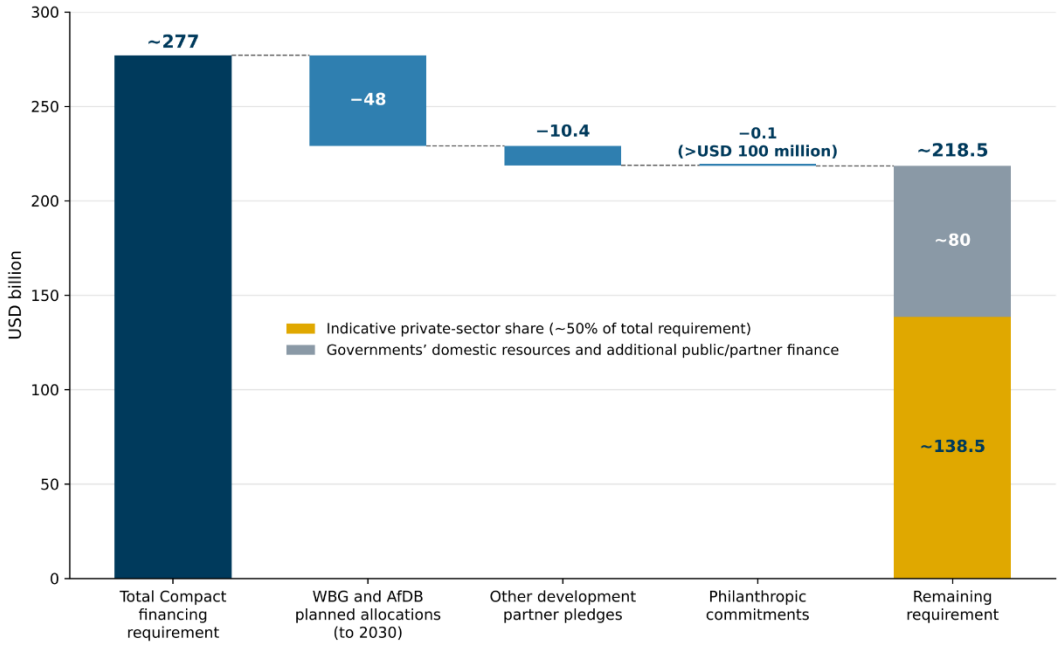
[12] Mission 300 could reform Africa's power sectors. Published November 2025. Accessed August 2026. Mission 300 could reform Africa's power sectors | African Energy

[13] Heads of State Commit to Concrete Plans to Transform Africa's Energy Sector, with Strong Backing from Global Partners. Published January 2025. Accessed August 2026. Heads of State Commit to Concrete Plans to Transform Africa's Energy Sector, with Strong Backing from Global Partners

an additional USD 10.4 billion towards Africa's energy sector[14] [15]. Further, the philanthropic community, led by the Rockefeller Foundation and Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP), has collectively committed more than USD 100 million[16] to implementation support, CDMU technical assistance, fellowships and catalytic funding.

These figures should not be added into a single financing total: approvals and commitments represent progress against broader pledges, and co-financing may overlap with partner commitments reported elsewhere. Figure 2 therefore provides an order-of-magnitude view rather than a reconciled financing ledger. The policy implication is that the challenge is twofold: mobilizing the substantial residual financing that the Compacts still require, and converting available and announced finance into prepared projects, credible transactions and reliable connections.

Figure 2: Indicative Mission 300 financing requirement, announced commitments and remaining financing gap



Source: Aninver's indicative calculations based on the latest validated Mission 300 Compact financing requirement and publicly announced Mission 300 commitments. The private-sector share reflects the preliminary assessment that approximately half of Compact financing needs will come from private sources; the residual is indicative of the contribution expected from governments' domestic resources and additional public and partner finance. Philanthropic commitments are those of the Rockefeller Foundation and GEAPP.[17]

[14] Mission 300: FAQ on Bringing Electricity to 300 Million in Africa, section "How much financing has been pledged or committed for Mission 300?" Figures reported as of July 2026. Accessed August 2026. Mission 300 | FAQ on Bringing Electricity to 300 million in Africa

[15] African Development Bank Group, Mission 300 FAQ. Accessed August 2026. FAQ

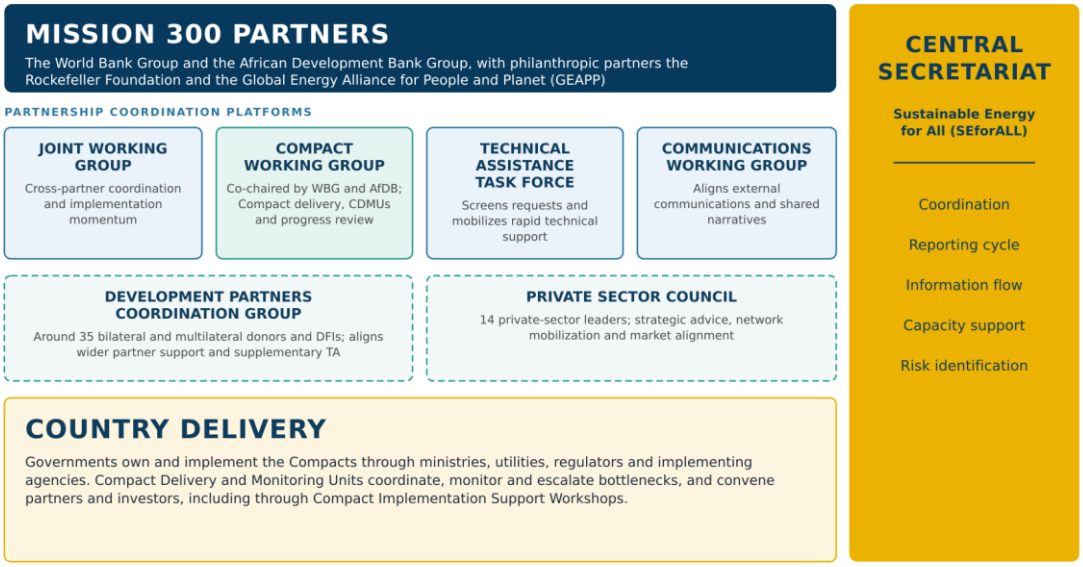
[16] The Rockefeller Foundation. Rockefeller Foundation, Global Energy Alliance Invest More Than US$100 Million To Expand Electricity in Africa. Published March 2026. Accessed October 2026. https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/news/rockefeller-foundation-global-energy-alliance-invest-more-than-us100m-expand-electricity-africa/

[17] Mission 300 could reform Africa's power sectors. Published November 2025. Accessed August 2026. https://www.africa-energy.com/news-centre/article/mission-300-could-reform-africas-power-sectors

THE PARTNERSHIP MODEL: A LAYERED OPERATING SYSTEM

If finance alone does not produce connections, the decisive question is how the partnership is organized to deliver them. Mission 300 was designed around a single, jointly owned target. According to SEforALL, the architecture sought to solve three problems at once: i) keep two large multilateral development banks and philanthropic and technical partners moving in the same direction; ii) translate Heads-of-State-level commitments into country-owned reforms and investment programmes; and iii) replace separate partner narratives with one credible approach to tracking progress. The resulting structure brings the partners together through joint coordination platforms that support country delivery, while SEforALL provides a cross-cutting secretariat function[18]. Figure 3 summarizes the main components of this architecture.

Figure 3: Mission 300 partnership and delivery architecture



Source: Aninver's synthesis based on supporting material provided by SEforALL, the Compact Working Group Terms of Reference, the CDMU Gap Analysis Report and consultation with RF Catalytic Capital

As the two multilateral development banks in the partnership, the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank Group play complementary roles. The World Bank Group has committed to reach 250 million people and the African Development Bank Group the remaining 50 million; together, the two Banks co-chair the Compact Working Group and support governments in preparing and implementing their Compacts through their country teams and task managers. Both provide sovereign financing, policy dialogue and project preparation. The World Bank Group brings the scale of its concessional financing, guarantees and private-sector investment arms, and technical support through trust funds such as the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP). The African Development Bank Group contributes sovereign and non-sovereign financing, regional integration investments, local-currency solutions and private-sector instruments, and engages directly with governments and CDMUs through its country offices. It also finances a dedicated Mission 300 technical-assistance programme, AESTAP, funded by the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) and the Bank's net income,

[18] Consultation with Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) team for this policy brief. August 2026.

which is described in the technical-assistance section below. Together, the two Banks combine financing, country presence and technical support as a single offer to Compact governments.

Roles and responsibilities across the architecture. Each component has a distinct function. At partnership level, the two Banks and the philanthropic partners, the Rockefeller Foundation and GEAPP, work together with SEforALL through joint platforms, including a Joint Working Group that supports cross-partner coordination and implementation momentum. Country-level ownership and implementation rest with governments: Heads of State endorse the Compacts, national steering bodies approve priorities and resolve cross-ministerial issues, and ministries, utilities, regulators and implementing agencies deliver reforms and investments. CDMUs coordinate and monitor this work, maintain action logs, escalate bottlenecks and produce the Compact Progress Reports. Coordination between partners and governments runs through the Compact Working Group, co-chaired by the two Banks, while technical-assistance requests are screened and matched to funders through the Technical Assistance Task Force. Financing decisions remain with the Banks and other financiers under their own governance procedures.

Two further bodies broaden the partnership. The Development Partners Coordination Group (DPCG), which brings together around 35 bilateral and multilateral donors and development finance institutions, aligns wider partner support with Compact priorities, helps avoid duplication and can provide supplementary technical assistance where requests cannot be met by the core Mission 300 partners. The Private Sector Council provides strategic private-sector advice at continental level, while CDMUs and Compact Implementation Support Workshops anchor private-sector engagement at country level. SEforALL, as secretariat, maintains information flow and the reporting cycle across all layers. Figure 3 summarizes these roles, and Annex 1 outlines the function of each body.

The Compact Working Group serves as the principal coordination mechanism for government-facing engagement on the establishment of Compact Delivery and Monitoring Units (CDMUs), requests for technical assistance and wider compact implementation. Routing these matters through a common platform is more than an administrative requirement as it protects limited government attention, reduces the risk of partners providing conflicting advice and maintains a shared view of outstanding requests and implementation constraints. At the operational level, African Development Bank focal points and World Bank task team leads channel country requests into a weekly technical coordination process, while the Compact Working Group addresses issues requiring broader alignment or escalation[19].

The model establishes a clear sequence for resolving delivery constraints. Routine implementation issues are handled by the CDMU secretariat, decisions requiring coordination across government are escalated to a national steering committee or other high-level oversight body, specialized support requirements are channeled through bank task teams and the Technical Assistance Task Force, and issues requiring wider alignment among partners are taken up through the partnership's joint coordination platforms[20].

[19] Mission 300 Compact Working Group. Terms of Reference. April 2025. Provided by SEforALL's team for the development of this brief.

[20] Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). Written responses and supporting materials provided to Aninver, August 2026. RF Catalytic Capital. Interview conducted by Aninver, August 2026.

Operating arrangements have adapted as Mission 300 has evolved, with coordination arrangements adjusted to implementation needs. Consolidating these arrangements periodically in a single operating manual would help country teams navigate the architecture.[21]

COMPACTS TO EXECUTION

This architecture matters only to the extent that it moves national commitments into execution, which is the work of the compacts. National Energy Compacts were developed by governments, with the support of the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank Group, before political endorsement. The compacts therefore begin with country priorities and existing national strategies. They follow a common five-pillar structure but set country-specific targets, reform actions, financing needs and investment priorities. By July 2026, 36 countries had launched compacts[22].

Compacts are broader in scope than the Mission 300 access metric, which counts new connections delivered between 1 July 2023 (the start of the World Bank Group's 2024 fiscal year) and 31 December 2030. They include clean cooking, regional integration, utility performance and policy reforms that do not count as direct connections. This breadth is useful because it locates electricity access within the wider sector system. However, it also creates an implementation risk: a long catalogue of reforms can obscure the few actions that are genuinely binding constraints.

Mission 300 addresses this through Priority Reform Actions, identified jointly by the national CDMU, World Bank task team leads and AfDB task managers. An established practice, supported through Compact Implementation Support Workshops, is to translate the compact into a time-bound implementation support document or 12-month workplan with named owners, financing and technical-assistance needs, monitoring arrangements and escalation triggers. Kenya's July 2026 workshop produced 10 catalytic priority actions[23] while Ghana's workshop validated a roadmap around 16 priority reforms and a USD 4.4 billion investment pipeline[24]. These workshops are an implementation support instrument already deployed under the African Development Bank's AESTAP Mission 300 Phase I programme. A further workshop has been held in Côte d'Ivoire, three more are planned for Sierra Leone, Senegal and Botswana, and the Bank and partners intend to scale this support beyond the initial pilot of six countries. Each workshop produces a Compact Implementation Support Document (CISD) that sets out ownership, responsible agencies and timelines for priority actions.

Further, CDMUs are national teams that coordinate compact implementation across ministries, utilities, regulators, partners and investors. They are not project implementation units and do not displace sector institutions. Their comparative advantage is horizontal: maintaining a common

[21] Mission 300 Compact Working Group. Terms of Reference. April 2025. Provided by SEforALL's team for the development of this brief.
[22] FAQ: Mission 300. Accessed August 2026. Mission 300 | FAQ on Bringing Electricity to 300 million in Africa
[23] Kenya Advances National Energy Compact Delivery Through Implementation Support Workshop. Published July 2026. Accessed August 2026. Kenya Advances National Energy Compact Delivery Through Implementation Support Workshop | Sustainable Energy for All
[24] Ghana advances Mission 300 reforms as US$4.4 billion energy investment pipeline gains momentum. Published August 2026. Accessed August 2026. Ghana advances Mission 300 reforms as US$4.4 billion energy investment pipeline gains momentum | Sustainable Energy for All

action log, identifying bottlenecks, escalating decisions, coordinating external support and producing the Compact Progress Report.

The intended model has three tiers: i) a high-level oversight body, often chaired by the President or Head of State; ii) a steering committee, commonly led by the Ministry of Finance and/or Energy; and iii) a secretariat responsible for day-to-day monitoring and coordination. Hosting arrangements vary by country. A CDMU may sit in a ministry, the Presidency or Prime Minister's Office, a joint finance - energy arrangement, or an existing sector platform. The decisive factor, however, is whether the host can convene institutions, obtain data and escalate unresolved issues. Annex 2 summarizes the minimum design features that help a CDMU perform this role.

Evidence from the CDMU Gap Analysis prepared by SEforALL for the African Development Bank confirms both the progress made and the work that remains.[25] All eight Cohort 1 CDMUs reviewed (Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia) had formally established structures by May 2026, and several had begun tracking progress against Compact indicators. Côte d'Ivoire, where the National Energy Committee was institutionalized by Presidential Decree with steering and technical committees, and Nigeria, where the CDMU is jointly coordinated by the Ministries of Finance and Power and meets weekly, illustrate strong political anchoring. The analysis defines a minimum viable CDMU around four functions (a coordinator, an MRL and reporting lead, a financing coordination focal point and a lead for the country's priority Compact pillar) and recommends that partner support be sequenced: structural completion first, then monitoring systems, then specialized technical capacity.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: AN INTEGRATED IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT ARCHITECTURE

Compacts and delivery units expose where implementation is blocked; removing those blockages often requires funding that can move faster than a standard project cycle. Large Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) financing is often delayed by small but binding constraints, a feasibility study that has not been completed, an engineering standard that is obsolete, a utility without usable data or a delivery unit missing a critical specialist. Mission 300 addresses these gaps through a wider implementation support architecture in which Bank, development partner and philanthropic resources play complementary roles. Philanthropic capital, in particular, is most valuable when it is integrated with bank task teams and country demand rather than deployed as a parallel grant programme.

Mission 300 technical assistance is delivered through several complementary channels: the two Banks, development partners coordinated through the DPCG, and philanthropic partners. Country requests are channeled through CDMUs, the Compact Working Group and the Technical Assistance Task Force, so that each need can be matched to the most suitable source of support. As of mid-2026, funding had been established for technical support to 16 CDMUs.[26]

[25] Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit Gap Analysis Report: Support for the Operationalization of Mission 300 Compact Delivery & Monitoring Units. Prepared for the African Development Bank under the Africa Energy Sector Technical Assistance Program (AESTAP). Approved July 2026.

[26] African Development Bank Group, Mission 300 FAQ. Accessed November 2026. https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-and-partnerships/mission-300/faq

The African Development Bank's contribution. The Bank provides upstream and country-level implementation support through technical-assistance facilities and programmes that work alongside its lending. AESTAP is the Bank's dedicated Mission 300 instrument. Phase I, approved in December 2025, helped countries establish and operationalize their CDMUs, train staff and set up monitoring tools. Phase II, approved in January 2026 with a USD 3.9 million SEFA grant, supports 13 countries over 24 months in moving from Compact commitments to the implementation of priority reforms.[27] Through AESTAP and its wider facilities, the Bank supports six areas:

Country-level institutional capacity and CDMU operationalization. With SEforALL as implementing partner, AESTAP finances CDMU set-up, expert advisers placed within CDMUs, a CDMU Gap Analysis, a guidance note on CDMU operating models, and monitoring, reporting and learning (MRL) guidance notes and tools, together with peer learning through the quarterly CDMU calls and the May 2026 CDMU Convening in Nairobi.

Policy, regulatory and planning reforms. AESTAP Phase II supports improvements in electricity regulation, planning and tariffs so that investments can proceed, drawing on the Bank's Electricity Regulatory Index to benchmark regulatory frameworks and on regional energy forums for knowledge exchange.

Utility transformation and sector performance. Phase II supports utilities in improving reliability and reducing losses, complementing the utility-performance reforms and investments embedded in the Bank's sovereign operations.

Regional integration and power trade. The Bank finances interconnectors and regional generation, supports power pools and regional market development, and prepares regional projects through the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (NEPAD-IPPF), which it hosts.

Identification and preparation of bankable investments. SEFA project-preparation support, NEPAD-IPPF and the African Legal Support Facility, which assists governments in negotiating complex energy transactions, help move projects towards financial close, while Africa Energy Market Place (AEMP) events connect Compact priorities with investors.

Technical assistance for specific Compact implementation priorities. Compact Implementation Support Workshops financed under AESTAP translate Compacts into time-bound Compact Implementation Support Documents with owners, timelines and support needs, which the Bank's country teams use to target follow-up assistance.

How the pieces fit together. Bank-financed technical assistance is programmatic and anchored in country systems and lending operations: it builds institutions, prepares reforms and investments, and links them to Bank financing. Philanthropic technical assistance complements it by financing smaller, time-sensitive needs quickly and with higher risk tolerance. The Technical Assistance Task Force screens requests and routes each one to the most suitable funder, the DPCG can provide supplementary support where core partners cannot, and the World Bank

[27] Multinational – Mission 300 Africa Energy Sector Technical Assistance Program – Compact Implementation (AESTAP M300) Phase II. Published January 2026. Accessed November 2026. https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/multinational-mission-300-africa-energy-sector-technical-assistance-program-compact-implementation-aestap-m300-phase-ii

Group provides parallel support through its task teams and trust funds such as ESMAP. The result is a layered support architecture in which institutional depth, scale and speed reinforce each other.

Within this wider architecture, philanthropic support plays a distinctive rapid-response role. RF Catalytic Capital (RFCC) reported[28] that approximately USD 4.8 million had been fully committed across its portfolio of project-specific technical-assistance assignments, excluding support to CDMUs. GEAPP had committed a further USD 3 million to comparable technical-assistance activities. Examples from Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Liberia and Chad, covering electrification planning, geospatial data, utility strengthening and transmission-project preparation, are summarized in Annex 3.

The strongest illustration of philanthropic agility was not a new project but a market failure. According to RF Catalytic Capital[29], the collapse of two smart-meter providers threatened payment and operating systems serving mini-grid customers and could have affected access for approximately 2.5 million people. Working with AfDB expertise, the Accelerator issued emergency grants in roughly two weeks to support transition toward an open-source solution and then convened mini-grid companies and donors around a longer-term response. This case shows that protecting existing access and market infrastructure can be as important as financing new connections.

The lesson is not that philanthropy should replace MDB safeguards or procurement. It is that a partnership can pre-authorize a limited rapid-response window for time-sensitive risks, with clear eligibility, conflict-of-interest controls, technical validation and ex-post disclosure. Used selectively, such a window can preserve projects and markets that would otherwise deteriorate while a conventional process is still being prepared.

FROM PRIVATE-SECTOR CONSULTATION TO TRANSACTION

Technical assistance can clear individual bottlenecks, but the capital required to meet the access target must ultimately come from the market. Mission 300 has created multiple points for private-sector engagement. During compact preparation, countries presented draft compacts at events in Gabon, Dar es Salaam, London, the Africa Energy Indaba, the World Bank Annual Meetings and the Africa Energy Forum. Private firms, civil society and development partners were invited to test whether reforms and investment priorities were realistic. At country level, CDMUs can convene investors where a specific delivery bottleneck requires their input[30].

At continental level, the Private Sector Council, launched in March 2026, brings together 14 leaders from energy, finance, investment, industry and technology. Its current themes include transmission, energy-sector skills and productive use. The council intends to provide strategic advice, mobilize networks and sharpen market alignment. As the council matures, its value will lie

[28] RF Catalytic Capital's interview conducted by Aninver for this policy brief, August 2026.
[29] RF Catalytic Capital's interview conducted by Aninver for this policy brief, August 2026.
[30] RF Catalytic Capital's interview conducted by Aninver for this policy brief, August 2026.

in conversion: recommendations that shape Compact reforms, resolve transaction constraints, create financing platforms or mobilize named investment pipelines[31] [32].

Private-sector engagement therefore operates at two complementary levels. At continental level, the Private Sector Council provides strategic advice and market intelligence. At country level, engagement takes place through CDMUs and Compact Implementation Support Workshops, where investors and industry representatives identify specific bankability, regulatory and transaction constraints linked to Compact priorities, and through the African Development Bank's Africa Energy Market Place (AEMP) events, such as those held for Tanzania and Gabon, at which the private sector was given a dedicated session in addition to the reform discussions. This country-level channel is particularly important because it connects private-sector feedback directly to implementation actions and project pipelines.

Private capital can reach Mission 300 through three complementary channels. The first is direct commercial investment in generation and access, principally through independent power producers, mini-grid developers and stand-alone solar providers. This channel is particularly important because distributed renewable-energy solutions, including mini-grids and stand-alone solar home systems, are expected to reach approximately half of the people connected under Mission 300[33]. The second is pooled or platform-based investment, in which catalytic capital is used to attract institutional and commercial investors and build portfolios of distributed-energy companies or projects. The third is risk-sharing and structured finance, including guarantees, concessional loans, results-based finance, local-currency facilities and securitization, which allocates risks that private investors are unwilling or unable to carry alone. These channels are mutually reinforcing, direct investment depends on the enabling reforms contained in country compacts, while platforms and structured instruments can reduce specific risks and aggregate transactions to investable scale. Annex 4 summarizes how these channels are taking shape in practice through instruments such as Zafiri, the DRE Africa Platform and the PEPT 2 social bond in Côte d'Ivoire.

Taken together, these instruments show that private capital mobilization is not a single financing problem: different structures address equity, currency, affordability, off-taker and execution risks. Their policy value lies in matching the instrument to the specific constraint identified through the compact and transaction process, instead of treating any one vehicle as a general solution.

Mobilizing capital is only one part of the private-sector challenge. Mission 300 also requires a disciplined mechanism for converting market insight into decisions that improve project bankability and move transactions forward. The two-level model can perform this function most effectively when the constraints identified through the Private Sector Council at continental level, and through CDMUs, CISD workshops and project pipelines at country level, are linked to specific compact actions, assigned to accountable owners and tracked through to measurable policy or transaction outcomes.

[31] Mission 300 Launches Private Sector Council to Boost Electricity Access and Job Creation in Africa. Published March 2026. Accessed August 2026. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2026/03/31/mission-300-launches-private-sector-council-to-boost-electricity-access-and-job-creation-in-africa

[32] RF Catalytic Capital's interview conducted by Aninver for this policy brief, August 2026.

[33] World Bank Group, Mission 300: FAQ on Bringing Electricity to 300 Million in Africa. Accessed October 2026. https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/energizingafrica/faq

RESULTS AND REPORTING: USING INFORMATION TO MANAGE DELIVERY

Coordination, catalytic funding and private investment all depend on a common account of what is being delivered and how it is counted. Mission 300 has established this through two complementary results systems. Under the joint World Bank Group-African Development Bank methodology, the headline indicator reports the number of people provided with first-time electricity access. It is calculated by multiplying verified new household connections delivered between 1 July 2023 and 31 December 2030 by each country's official average household size[34].

Eligible connections include grid, mini-grid and standalone solar systems providing Tier 1 access or above. Lanterns and solar lamps, temporary or informal connections, meter replacements that do not create a new household connection, inferred access and access enabled solely through technical assistance are excluded[35]. Results are counted within the reporting window irrespective of when the underlying project was approved or closed; the World Bank Group's progress portal therefore includes delivery from both active and closed operations[36]. This approach provides a consistent basis for tracking the portfolio-level target and reflects the long lead times of electrification projects.

Alongside this continental metric, a second results system operates at country level. Country Compact Progress Reports track electricity access, clean cooking, renewable share, private capital and policy reform actions. CDMUs submit standardized data twice a year; SEforALL coordinates the cycle; the Compact Working Group reviews the reports; and governments validate and own the country data[37].

This arrangement has created a common reporting backbone, and the first cycles have highlighted areas for further harmonization: missing baselines, inconsistent indicator definitions and confusion between physical connections and people reached. Country progress reports also rely on national methodologies, which can limit comparability. As the system matures, partners are working to preserve country ownership while strengthening common data standards[38] Collecting data in a harmonized manner is a core function of the CDMUs, and Mission 300 partners are already supporting it: standardized reporting templates have been developed, CDMUs are being trained in their use, and MRL guidance notes and tools are being developed under AESTAP to help countries track Compact indicators while longer-term digital solutions are established..

Country reports are most useful when outcome and implementation indicators are read together. Burundi's first Compact Progress Report, for example, recorded about 900,000 additional people with electricity access in 2025 alongside delays in several priority reforms that are prerequisites for private investment (Annex 5). Reading the two together allows partners and governments to target support where reform delivery needs attention.

---

[34] World Bank Group. Mission 300: FAQ on Bringing Electricity to 300 Million in Africa, section "Mission 300 Methodology and Results Reporting." Accessed August 2026. Mission 300 | FAQ on Bringing Electricity to 300 million in Africa

[35] Ibid.

[36] World Bank Group. Mission 300 Progress Portal, "About the Tracker" and indicator definitions. Accessed August 2026. Mission 300 | Progress Portal

[37] Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). Written responses and supporting materials provided to Aninver for this policy brief, August 2026.

[38] Ibid.

This is the purpose of the Compact Implementation Support Workshops deployed under AESTAP, whose Compact Implementation Support Documents assign ownership, responsible agencies and timelines for priority actions. An emerging lesson is that reporting adds most value when a delayed priority reform prompts an agreed recovery plan, an identified decision-maker and, where relevant, a targeted support request, so that each reporting cycle records not only the status of reforms but the corrective action taken.

EMERGING LESSONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The partnership's experience to date points to five lessons, each with practical implications for the next phase:

1. **Anchor support in country priorities.** Compacts and Compact Implementation Support Documents have given partners a shared, government-owned list of priority actions. Continuing to scale the CISD process beyond the initial pilot countries, and organizing partner support around the actions it identifies, will help keep support focused and sequenced.
2. **Equip delivery units to convene and escalate.** CDMUs anchored at a senior level with clear terms of reference, as in Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria, have been well placed to convene ministries and escalate bottlenecks, and participants at the May 2026 CDMU Convening identified mandate clarity as an area for continued attention.[39] Fellows and external advisers have provided valuable bridging capacity; planning early for the transition of these functions into government budgets and structures, guided by maturity signals such as full core staffing and a functional monitoring system, will help build durable capability.
3. **Integrate technical assistance around Compact needs.** The combination of the Banks' programmatic support, including AESTAP, development-partner resources and rapid philanthropic grants has allowed the partnership to respond to needs of different scale and urgency. Predictable information flows will reinforce this: SEforALL is developing a framework for technical-assistance information flow to governments, and a standardized request intake process with defined response times and structured feedback will help ensure that requests are acknowledged, tracked and answered.[40]
4. **Link market engagement to Compact actions.** Private-sector participation is already embedded in the CISD workshop model, AEMP events and the Private Sector Council. Systematic CDMU engagement with investors, with feedback incorporated into Compact action logs and country investment pipelines, can help turn market insight into reforms and transactions, with safeguards for transparency and competition.
5. **Use results information to manage delivery.** Compact Progress Reports and the Mission 300 trackers give governments and partners a shared basis for dialogue. Documenting how joint action has helped resolve specific bottlenecks will help partners identify the practices most worth scaling, within Mission 300 and beyond.

[39] Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit Gap Analysis Report: Support for the Operationalization of Mission 300 Compact Delivery & Monitoring Units. Prepared for the African Development Bank under the Africa Energy Sector Technical Assistance Program (AESTAP). Approved July 2026.

[40] Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). Written responses and supporting materials provided to Aninver for this policy brief, August 2026.

CONCLUDING NOTE: FROM MISSION 300 TO A WIDER DELIVERY MODEL

Taken together, these lessons frame a wider question about what Mission 300 is demonstrating beyond its own sector. Mission 300's most consequential innovation is not a single financing vehicle, compact or coordination body. It is the attempt to build delivery infrastructure around a continental goal by aligning political authority, multilateral development bank financing, philanthropic flexibility, technical expertise, country institutions, private-sector feedback and a common results system. Results to date show accelerating access delivery, an expanding compact architecture and practical examples of technical assistance addressing implementation constraints. Many of its core mechanisms are now operational and continue to mature.

This architecture may offer lessons for development challenges beyond energy, but it should not be copied mechanically. It is most relevant where partners can agree on a measurable outcome and counting method, governments are prepared to undertake cross-ministerial reforms, multiple financiers and technical institutions can be coordinated, and implementation depends on accelerating a portfolio of investments. Replication would also require a government-owned strategy that genuinely narrows priorities, a delivery unit with political authority and data access, a neutral coordination function capable of maintaining a shared information base, flexible catalytic funding connected to larger financing, a transparent route for private-sector feedback and a results framework that protects quality, equity and sustainability. The central adaptation question is therefore not which Mission 300 structures to reproduce, but which delivery functions need to be performed, and which existing institutions can perform them credibly.

For the African Development Bank, the broader lesson is institutional rather than sector-specific. The Bank can combine its convening power, country presence, sovereign operations, private-sector instruments and technical-assistance facilities as one coordinated portfolio rather than as separate products. Philanthropic partners can contribute speed, flexibility and risk tolerance; a central secretariat can maintain coordination and accountability; and a nationally anchored delivery unit can ensure that joint resources support a government-owned sequence of reforms and investments. Each layer adds most value where it reduces friction, clarifying decisions, ownership and escalation routes for country teams.

If these disciplines are institutionalized, Mission 300 can demonstrate how African governments, development banks, philanthropy and the private sector can organize collectively around delivery at scale, and provide a credible model for other complex development priorities. Mission 300's lasting value will depend on institutionalizing and scaling, consistently across countries, the delivery disciplines that are already emerging: country ownership, CDMU coordination, implementation support, rapid technical assistance, coordinated financing, private-sector engagement and results-based follow-up.

REFERENCES

Africa Energy. (2025). *Mission 300 could reform Africa's power sectors*. https://www.africa-energy.com/news-centre/article/mission-300-could-reform-africas-power-sectors

African Development Bank Group. (2026). *Côte d'Ivoire – M300 – Phase 2 Electricity for All Project (PEPT) Social Bond XOF 15 Billion: Project Summary Note*. https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/cote-divoire-m300-phase-2-electricity-all-project-pept-social-bond-xof-15-billion-project-summary-note

African Development Bank Group. (n.d.). *Mission 300: Frequently Asked Questions*. https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-and-partnerships/mission-300/faq

Mission 300. (2026). *Mission 300 Fact Sheet*. https://mission300africa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/Mission300_FactSheet_Final_06262026.pdf

Mission 300. (2026). Mission 300 Fact Sheet, September 2026. https://mission300africa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Mission300_FactSheet_Final_CMYK_Sept-2026-Edit.pdf

World Bank Group. (2026). Remarks by World Bank Group President Ajay Banga at the 2026 Annual Meetings Plenary. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/speech/2026/10/16/remarks-by-world-bank-group-president-ajay-banga-at-the-2026-annual-meetings-plena

World Bank Group. (2026). Energy: Mission 300 progress. https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/topic/energy

African Development Bank Group. (2026). Multinational – Mission 300 Africa Energy Sector Technical Assistance Program – Compact Implementation (AESTAP M300) Phase II. https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/multinational-mission-300-africa-energy-sector-technical-assistance-program-compact-implementation-aestap-m300-phase-ii

Sustainable Energy for All. (2026). Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit Gap Analysis Report: Support for the Operationalization of Mission 300 Compact Delivery & Monitoring Units. Prepared for the African Development Bank. Approved July 2026. Unpublished.

The Rockefeller Foundation. (2026). Rockefeller Foundation, Global Energy Alliance Invest More Than US$100 Million To Expand Electricity in Africa. https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/news/rockefeller-foundation-global-energy-alliance-invest-more-than-us100m-expand-electricity-africa/

Sustainable Energy for All. (2025). *NSIA, SEforALL, ISA, and Africa50 Unveil US$500 Million DRE Nigeria Fund*. https://www.seforall.org/news/nsia-seforall-isa-and-africa50-unveil-us500-million-dre-nigeria-fund

Sustainable Energy for All. (2026). *Ghana advances Mission 300 reforms as US$4.4 billion energy investment pipeline gains momentum*. https://www.seforall.org/news/ghana-advances-mission-300-reforms-as-us44-billion-energy-investment-pipeline-gains-momentum

Sustainable Energy for All. (2026). *Kenya Advances National Energy Compact Delivery Through Implementation Support Workshop*. https://www.seforall.org/news/kenya-advances-national-energy-compact-delivery-through-implementation-support-workshop

The Rockefeller Foundation. (2026). *Zafiri Announces USD 176 Million Commercial Launch to Accelerate Energy Access via the Private Sector Across Sub-Saharan Africa*. https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/news/zafiri-announces-usd-176m-commercial-launch-accelerate-energy-access-private-sector-sub-saharan-africa/

World Bank Group. (2025). *Heads of State Commit to Concrete Plans to Transform Africa's Energy Sector, with Strong Backing from Global Partners*. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/01/28/heads-of-state-commit-to-concrete-plans-to-transform-africa-s-energy-sector-with-strong-backing-from-global-partners

World Bank Group. (n.d.). *Mission 300: Frequently Asked Questions*. https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/energizingafrica/faq

World Bank Group. (n.d.). *Mission 300 Progress Portal*. https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/energizingafrica/progress-portal

RF Catalytic. (2026). *Consultation with the RF Catalytic team conducted for the preparation of this policy brief*. Unpublished interview.

Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). (2026). *Consultation with the SEforALL team conducted for the preparation of this policy brief*. Unpublished written responses to a structured questionnaire.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Mission 300 governance bodies

Layer	Principal actors	Core function	Role in the partnership
Core partners	World Bank Group, African Development Bank Group, Rockefeller Foundation and GEAPP	Political alignment and mobilization of finance and support	Each partner acts under its own governance and procedures
Joint Working Group	Senior representatives of the core partners and SEforALL	Cross-partner coordination and implementation momentum	Partnership-level coordination
Compact Working Group	Co-chaired by WBG and AfDB; Rockefeller Foundation and GEAPP participate; SEforALL is Secretariat	Compact implementation, CDMU coordination, technical-assistance interface and progress review	Single government-facing channel on CDMU and compact support
Technical Assistance Task Force	Philanthropic partners, WBG, AfDB and SEforALL	Screens requests and mobilizes rapid technical support	Funding decisions sit with relevant funders
Development Partners Coordination Group	Around 35 bilateral and multilateral donors and development finance institutions	Aligns wider partner support with Compact priorities, avoids duplication and can provide supplementary technical assistance	Funding decisions under each partner's procedures; coordinates with the CWG
Private Sector Council	14 leaders from energy, finance, investment, industry and technology	Strategic private-sector advice, network mobilization and market alignment	Advisory; recommendations taken forward through Compact actions and country pipelines
Governments and CDMUs	Presidency/Prime Minister's Office, ministries, utilities, regulators and implementing agencies	Own and implement compacts; coordinate delivery; track and escalate	National steering body approves priorities and resolves issues beyond technical authority
Central Secretariat	SEforALL	Information flow, reporting cycle, working-group coordination, capacity support and risk identification	Maintains the connective tissue across layers

Source: Aninver's synthesis based on the Compact Working Group Terms of Reference, Mission 300 operating arrangements and consultations with RF Catalytic Capital and SEforALL.

Annex 2: Minimum design features of effective Compact Delivery and Monitoring Units

CDMU design test	Minimum requirement	Risk if not in place
Authority	Formal government instrument, terms of reference and right to convene and request information	The unit becomes a reporting desk without influence
People	A full-time lead, monitoring capability, sector expertise and multi-agency participation	Coordination depends on over-stretched focal points or temporary advisers
Operating rhythm	Regular meetings, for example monthly technical meetings and quarterly steering committee meetings, decision-and-action log, named owners, deadlines and escalation thresholds	Issues are repeatedly discussed but not resolved
Data	Access to project, utility, regulatory and private-provider evidence with consistent definitions	Progress is late, incomparable or disputed
Resources	Government-funded administrative base plus targeted partner support	The unit stalls when fellowships or grants end
Exit and continuity	Plan to transition functions performed by fellows and consultants into government structures, triggered by defined maturity signals	Partner-funded staffing and advisory support does not progressively transition into government-owned capacity, budget and institutional arrangements

Source: Aninver's synthesis based on Mission 300 operating arrangements and supporting material shared by Sustainable Energy for All team for the development of this brief

Annex 3: Illustrative applications of philanthropic technical assistance

Country / intervention	Constraint addressed	Technical-assistance output	Policy value and status of downstream results
Côte d'Ivoire- electrification planning for rural public facilities	No consolidated mapping of rural health and education centers for electrification planning	More than 20,000 health and education centres mapped, providing a basis for developing a rural electrification roadmap	Strengthens the basis for prioritizing and preparing rural electrification investments; no resulting investment or electricity connections were reported
Burkina Faso- geospatial planning platform	Rural access gaps and connections were being tracked through handwritten records and spreadsheets	Government-owned database and geospatial platform using night-light data down to building level	Improves the quality and ownership of planning data; routine institutional use and effects on subsequent connections were not documented
Liberia- utility strengthening	Engineering models and manuals required strengthening alongside the utility's efforts to reduce technical and non-technical losses	Utility engineering models and manuals revamped	Supports the utility's wider turnaround efforts; loss reductions were already under way and the specific contribution of the assistance was not isolated
Chad- transmission-project preparation	Feasibility work was required for a transmission-line project	Feasibility study supported	Advances project preparation; the consultation did not confirm whether this specific project subsequently reached financial close or delivered connections

Source: Consultation with RF Catalytic Capital conducted for the preparation of this policy brief

Annex 4: Private-sector financing instruments and platforms

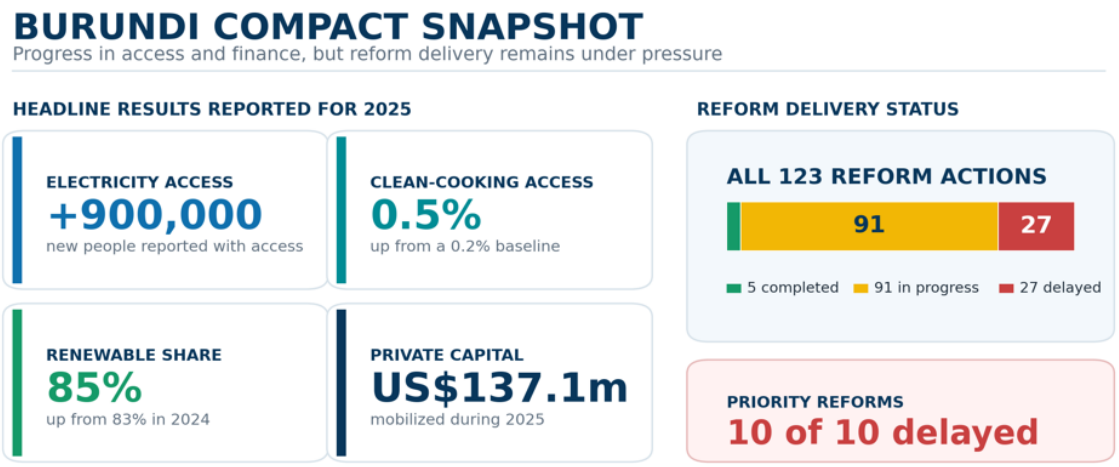
Instrument / platform	Constraint addressed	Latest signal	Delivery implication
Zafiri	Shortage of patient, long-term equity for distributed renewable-energy companies	US$176 million commercial launch in June 2026; target final close of US$300 million and longer-term scale to US$1 billion	Uses catalytic junior equity and patient capital to improve the risk–return profile of distributed renewable-energy investment; requires a pipeline of investable firms and supportive national rules
DRE Africa Platform	Currency volatility, tariff structures and limited local-currency finance	Pan-African platform developed by SEforALL, NSIA, Africa50 and the International Solar Alliance; the first country fund was launched in Nigeria with a US$500 million target	Provides a replicable model for equity and local-currency financing; requires viable project pipelines and participation from domestic institutional investors
PEPT 2 social bond, Côte d'Ivoire	Up-front financing for mass household connections and affordability	XOF 15 billion local-currency social bond; AfDB anchor investment; designed to finance 423,828 new connections through the securitization of 606,702 receivables	Shows how domestic capital markets, a government affordability programme and DFI anchoring can finance last-mile access at scale while aligning debt and revenues in local currency
Guarantees, concessional loans and results-based finance	Off-taker, affordability, demand and execution risks	Embedded across bank operations and compact reform agendas	Most effective when tied to transparent procurement, verified outputs and utility reform

Source: Aninver's compilation based on official publications of the African Development Bank Group, The Rockefeller Foundation and SEforALL.[41]

[41] Zafiri Announces USD 176 Million Commercial Launch to Accelerate Energy Access via the Private Sector Across Sub-Saharan Africa. Published June 2026. Accessed August 2026. https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/news/zafiri-announces-usd-176m-commercial-launch-accelerate-energy-access-private-sector-sub-saharan-africa/; NSIA, SEforALL, ISA, and Africa50 Unveil USD 500 Million DRE Nigeria Fund. Published March 2025. Accessed August 2026. https://www.seforall.org/news/nsia-seforall-isa-and-africa50-unveil-us500-million-dre-nigeria-fund; Côte d'Ivoire – M300 – Phase 2 Electricity for All Project (PEPT) Social Bond XOF 15 Billion: Project Summary Note." Published February 2026. Accessed August 2026. https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/cote-divoire-m300-phase-2-electricity-all-project-pept-social-bond-xof-15-billion-project-summary-note

Annex 5: Burundi Compact Progress Report snapshot

For 2025, the Government of Burundi reported approximately 900,000 additional people with electricity access, a rise in clean-cooking access from 0.2 per cent to 0.5 per cent, an increase in the renewable generation share from 83 per cent to 85 per cent, and USD 137.1 million in private capital mobilized. Of 123 reform actions, five had been completed, 91 were in progress and 27 were delayed, including the 10 priority reforms as of 31 December 2025.[42] Burundi's experience reflects its specific context as a country in transition, including limited data-collection capacity, and is not representative of all Mission 300 countries.



Source: Government of Burundi, Mission 300 Compact Progress Report, Q1 2026

The delayed priority actions were not marginal. They included a public-private partnership agreement, electricity-sector implementing decrees, distribution standards, regulator reform, simplified tax exemptions for solar and clean-cooking equipment, a foreign-exchange strategy, a simplified process for projects up to 1 MW, and measures affecting Burundi Water and Electricity Production and Distribution Authority (REGIDESO)'s audit, remuneration and leadership. Several are prerequisites for the private capital target. Reading access gains together with these reform milestones helps partners and government target support.

[42] Burundi Compact Progress Report, Q1 2026. Mission 300. Country-reported data provided by SEforALL's team for the development of this brief.