

Energising change

Energising Development

Strategy 2019 to 2025

Partnership between

**The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation**

With co-financing from the **Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the European Union, Icelandic International Development Agency, IKEA Foundation, Irish Aid, Korea Foundation for International Healthcare, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, The UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, and the United States Agency for International Development**

Coordinated and implemented by

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO)

Association pour le Développement de l'Énergie Solaire Suisse (ADES)
Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)
Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standard Program (CLASP)
Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (HIVOS)
Nordic International Support Foundation (NIS)
Practical Action
Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)

As of February 2021

Vision

Everyone has access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy in 2030. To meet this ambitious target, international and national priorities need to be strengthened while global support has to be stepped up and new partnerships for scale have to be forged.

Energising Development (EnDev) is a strategic partnership of donors to significantly deliver on building capacities for progressing on the Agenda 2030, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 7, and the Paris Agreement. As an internationally highly recognized strategic partnership, EnDev supports developing countries in reaching their energy access

targets and in following low carbon development paths to meet their climate targets.

Donors may decide to take different roles – such as contributing to EnDev via joint funding at program level (non-earmarked and soft-earmarked funding) or via co-funding specific activities at country level (hard-earmarked funding) or via commissioning projects associated to the common objective of the strategic partnership (separate funding). The jointly funded EnDev program is commissioned by BMZ and implemented by GIZ in cooperation with other implementing organizations.

Mission statement

Energising Development (EnDev) promotes sustainable access to modern energy services for households, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, schools, health centres and community centres in developing countries as a means to inclusive social, economic and low carbon development. Building on the primary focus on promoting sustainable access to modern energy services, EnDev's focuses on three impact areas (1) Energising Lives, (2) Energising Opportunities, and (3) Energising Climate. EnDev contributes to achieving the Agenda 2030, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 7, and the Paris Agreement by contributing to keeping the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and by strengthening the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.

EnDev grows and strengthens markets for modern energy services and products at scale, in particular for the poor, ensuring no one is left behind. EnDev seeks to stimulate social and economic development. EnDev is committed to

- contribute to energy sector transitions, taking a market-based approach
- promote sustainable access to modern energy services as the means for higher level impact
- coordinate closely with local communities and stakeholders, building local and national capacity
- share lessons from implementation and learn from the work of others in the field
- support gender equality
- team up with international partners to increase its impact and relevance
- accurately account for its results
- work efficiently, transparently and cost-effective

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1. Relevance

Access to sustainable and modern energy is a prerequisite for sustainable social and economic development and thus at the core of delivering on the goals of the Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement.

Without progress on Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), it will not be possible to reduce poverty and foster economic development, improve public health, broaden the reach of education, or advance low carbon development. However, while meeting SDG 7 remains within reach, progress is too slow:

- Roughly **1 billion people – or about 13% of the world’s population – still live without electricity**. Progress in the past years has been uneven and needs to become more widespread if the SDG7 goal of universal access to electricity is to be met by 2030. Otherwise, if current policies and population trends continue, as many as **674 million people** will continue to live without electricity in 2030.
- Also, still about **3 billion people – or about 40 percent of the world’s population – do not have access to modern cooking technologies**. Progress has barely kept pace with population growth. To meet the goal of universal access by 2030, access expansion will need to accelerate. Otherwise, if the current trajectory continues, **2.3 billion people** will continue to use traditional cooking solutions in 2030, perpetuating much of the current negative health, gender, environmental, climate and development impacts. People relying on biomass for cooking or heating are exposed to serious health risks: roughly 4 million people, most of them women and children, die each year as a result of indoor air pollution.

Taking these facts into account there was a strong call for urgent concerted action to achieve access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 at the *High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development* (HLPF) in 2018.

Although the *Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report* published in 2019 shows slight improvements for access to electricity, the big picture remains unchanged: Being deprived from access to modern energy services and products means spending a lot of time, money and effort on securing energy supply for basic needs. This is a hindering factor for economic development. While being oriented towards the poor and leaving no one behind, EnDev also targets the local private sector, mainly micro, small and medium-sized companies, by providing energy, electric and thermal, for productive uses.

Progressing on energy access in line with low carbon development paths and thus contributing to keeping the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, is at the heart of EnDev. Bringing together the objectives of SDG 7 and the Paris Agreement requires transitioning to universal energy access and delivering on targets of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in partner countries at the same time. To achieve this joint objective, an extensive yet comprehensive set of political, technical, social, and financial changes is required – globally and on country level. With its potential for decentralized, renewable energy solutions in areas that are still without access to electricity and improved cooking solutions, there is a special focus on countries in sub-Saharan Africa whilst not neglecting the global scope of the program.

Building markets for modern energy services is the prevailing global paradigm, especially in the case of decentralized renewable energy solutions for productive use. This requires substantially **higher levels of public and private investments** in the sector from what has been the case in recent years. Reaching universal energy provision needs profitable and bankable business models as well as scaled-up capacity building – with renewed, cross-sectoral approaches, to develop human and institutional capacities. In addition,

solutions need to be developed to reach out to the extreme poor and vulnerable, living beyond purely commercial markets.

EnDev's strategic orientation is fully in line with the political call for a stronger push towards progressing on SDG 7 by harnessing the potential of decentralized renewable energy solutions. EnDev's learning and innovation agenda fits to the international call to scale up capacity building.

2. Context

Currently financed by the governments of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland, EnDev is a strategic partnership on funding and implementation level. EnDev promotes the provision of access to modern energy services that meet the needs of the poor, are long lasting, efficient and effective, affordable, appreciated by users, and create positive economic, social and/or environmental impacts.

Since its initiation, EnDev has become the internationally most renowned technical assistance program to promote the provision of access to sustainable energy. Its robustly monitored **result-orientation** and strong commitment to achieve quantified global goals in combination with an **on-the-ground technical expertise and performance-based approach** makes EnDev unique. One of EnDev's strengths is being close to the needs of the beneficiaries with a bottom-up approach of building markets. Taking impacts and the end users' perspective as the basis for its interventions, EnDev pushes for a continuous increase of energy service levels (according to the multi-tier framework for measuring energy access). This was recognized in 2018 by UN DESA in the context of the review of SDG 7. While striving for attributable results on the ground and in order to scale up, in the current strategy phase EnDev will expand its **transformational ambitions** by encouraging its implementers to make use of EnDev's unique sector position in many partner countries to more prominently engage in strategic energy sector dialogue. As a consequence, EnDev's interventions regarding the development of specific policies and regulations and building institutional capacities will intensify – also by

systematically partnering with other development partners and programs at country level, focusing on energy access for households as well as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. EnDev will also need to engage more in **strategic partnerships** for developing and implementing integrated approaches in support of energy transitions on country level – including a stronger collaboration for advocacy as well as for teaming up with complementary initiatives and programs focusing on access to finance to help businesses grow, become bankable, and tap resources, thus contributing to bringing markets to scale.

EnDev targets for fast scale-up of successful activities and flexible allocation of funds in response to performance measurements. In new countries, the program initially funds only start-up phases with limited budget. Provided approaches demonstrate results, they may be scaled up.

EnDev has a **bottom-up approach**. In line with donor as well as partner priorities, EnDev identifies energy service needs through baseline studies, market analysis, and dialogues with relevant stakeholders. It is supporting activities of practitioners and energy service providers on the ground through close cooperation with stakeholders on micro and meso level, cooperating with a broad variety of organisations from public sector, private sector and civil society. EnDev seeks to choose the most efficient institutions in partner countries for cooperation. Additionally, EnDev country projects actively seek to carry out joint interventions with a variety of implementing organisations.

3. Objective

EnDev’s strategic objective is to contribute significantly to achieving universal energy access in the countries it works in by initiating and developing inclusive and sustainable energy markets. To achieve this objective, EnDev strives to:

- deliver value for money
- mobilize additional funding for energy access activities
- contribute to cooperation in the sector and partnerships for scale
- build broad implementation capacity to deliver on SDG 7

To reach its objective, EnDev’s ambition is to break away from its historic linear growth. Targets based on commissioned funding are specified in the logframe. EnDev will maintain its bottom-up approach, complementing and actively feeding into national activities at the policy, legislative, and regulatory level. The program will operate from its inherent strength, which is bringing implementation close to the target group. While maintaining to strive for attributable and measurable outcomes on direct implementation level, EnDev will contribute to indirectly reach beneficiaries by leveraging investments, harmonizing approaches, and influencing policies and regulations in cooperation with others. Reporting of direct as well as indirect results will follow diligent and transparent monitoring methodologies, avoiding any duplication of results reporting.

Since its initiation, EnDev has worked with the ambition to facilitate sustainable access to modern energy for a defined benchmark (EUR per person). While this benchmark is used to measure the overall performance of the program, EnDev will divert from such a strict interpretation of the benchmark to (1) incentivize contributions

towards sector transition by feeding implementation experience into national policy processes and improving the enabling environment which might not be directly and immediately transferable to access figures and (2) allow for more cost-intensive interventions targeting e.g. productive use of energy or higher tier energy access.

Donor coordination and harmonization through basket funding (“core funding”) remains the basic principle of EnDev funding. In general, EnDev donors welcome new funding – both at global or country level, and both from bilateral donors as well as from private or philanthropic organizations –, provided absorption capacity is not overstrained and contributions are aligned with the objectives and principles of EnDev. Acknowledging varying and changing donor policies and priorities, EnDev is able to absorb earmarked funding for specific lines of activities or with a geographic focus. To ensure flexibility, internal competition for funds, and a performance-based approach, the share of earmarked funding is limited.

Key features of EnDev

Contribution to Agenda 2030: positioning EnDev internationally as the most renowned technical assistance program supporting partner countries in reaching their energy access targets and thus delivering on SDG 7 with concrete co-benefits for other SDGs of the Agenda 2030.

Alignment with Paris Agreement as well as donors' policy priorities: delivering particularly on NDC targets as well as on donor-specific policy priorities

Strategic positioning: balancing approaches for transformational change with delivering tangible results in decentralized renewable electrification and in modern cooking solutions with a transitional approach towards e-cooking

Innovation and scaling up: pushing EnDev's energy access innovation agenda together with the private sector and forge strategic partnerships for scale and impact

Emphasis on inclusion: keep reaching poor and vulnerable population groups, with a specific focus on women and including refugees, including the roll-out of a comprehensive safeguard and gender approach

Social and economic development through higher tier energy services: while remaining inclusive, taking a consumer-centric approach in line with beneficiaries needs to increase the ambition level of outcomes in energy services that contribute to higher economic and social development impacts

EnDev aims at a balanced portfolio reflecting the diverse priorities of its donors. A transition from lower to higher tier electricity is promoted. Promoting modern cooking solutions includes a transitional approach towards e-cooking in the longer term. EnDev follows a consumer-centric approach in line with the needs of the beneficiaries to trigger economic and low carbon development. EnDev will gradually gear up towards higher tier energy access,

depending on the needs of target groups, acknowledging that such approaches come with longer lead times and higher costs. EnDev will spur and mainstream energy access innovations particularly in the fields of productive use, digitalization and migration, and share its learnings broadly with others in the field. EnDev will reach out to forge strategic partnerships on country and international level.

4. Approach

As a global program and with differing sector and market conditions in each country, EnDev provides a global theory of change that is adapted at country level, focusing on energy access for households and social institutions as well as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. While being geared towards providing access to modern energy services and products at outcome level and thus being committed to contributing

to achieve SDG 7, for EnDev energy access serves as the means for delivering broadly on social, economic, and environmental impacts. Hence, modern energy services are provided in line with needs and based on renewable resources with the ambition to phase out fossil fuels and non-sustainable biomass.

EnDev is targeting three main impact areas where it strives to bring about change:

Energising Lives: EnDev's impact area on social development is directly linked to leaving no one behind and SDG 1 "End poverty", SDG 3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being", SDG 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education", SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" – e.g. by improved household income situation and reduced vulnerability, improved health through reduced indoor air pollution or improved service quality of health centers and clinics, better learning environment through electrified schools in off-grid rural areas, improved gender equality, etc.

Energising Opportunities: EnDev's impact area on economic development is directly linked to SDG 8 "Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and employment" – e.g. by strengthened rural economic activity by targeted promotion of productive use of energy along value chains, improved job creation, etc.

Energising Climate: EnDev's impact area on combating climate change is directly linked to SDG 13 "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" – e.g. by reduced GHG emissions through more efficient and cleaner cooking solutions or decentralized off-grid solutions based on renewable energies. EnDev's climate impacts build on the primary focus on providing sustainable energy access.

Although EnDev's methodological approach largely depends on the specific country contexts of implementation, EnDev in its theory of change generally builds on a systematic understanding of a **trifold set of barriers**, including but not limited to:

- **Supply side support** along the value chain (building entrepreneurial skills and competences; strengthening business models; introducing good business practices like quality and financial management; supporting product/service innovations; strengthening distribution systems; supporting marketing activities; facilitating access to corporate finance; etc.)
- **Demand side support** (raising awareness; supporting behavioral change; encouraging purchase of new products/services; strengthening after-sales-services; promoting productive use; supporting fee-for-service approaches; facilitating access to finance for consumers; etc.)
- **Enabling environment support** (introducing quality control of products based on norms and standards, incl. warranty schemes; improving tax and tariff

regimes; promoting associations of entrepreneurs; simplifying (business) regulations; improving safety net approaches with targeted transfer schemes; etc.)

These barriers are targeted by **an integrated set of key interventions**, including (but not limited to):

- **Training, business development, hardware**: technical/business capacity building, equipment and in-kind support
- **Access to finance**: results-based financing with combined technical assistance, business development services and support to reach bankability
- **Evidence, learning transfer and innovation**: data collection and analysis, knowledge management and innovation support
- **Policy advice and capacity development**: strategic, policy, and regulatory advice, capacity building for conducive framework conditions and implementation of lessons from the field
- **Partnerships and alliances**: multi-stakeholder collaboration, at country level and through international advocacy

Theory of change

Impacts

Energising Lives Social development

- improved HH income situation, reduced vulnerability
- improved health (HH,SI)
- better learning environment
- improved gender equality



Energising Opportunities Economic development

- strengthened rural economic activity
- increased SME productivity
- increased job creation
- increased resource mobilization



Energising Climate Combating climate change

- reduced GHG emissions
- reduced forest degradation
- strengthened climate change resilience of beneficiaries



Assumptions

- Private sector and public actors continue investing to expand the provision of modern energy services and products
- Households, businesses, and social institutions continue to use and replace modern energy services and products

Outcome

- Professionalized commercial or - where appropriate - dedicated publicly supported market growth for modern energy services and products
- Enhanced households', businesses', and social institutions' adoption rate of modern energy services and products across larger geographic areas and across larger modern energy services and products portfolio



Assumptions

- Commercial and - where appropriate - sustainable public investments into modern energy services and products
- Households, businesses, and social institutions buy or invest in and use modern energy services and products

Outputs and results

- Professionalized market actors with technical/business skills for production, distribution, retail, O+M for modern energy services and products
- Scalable business models for modern energy services and products and respective market actors mobilizing investments
- Improved consumer awareness and increased consumer demand for high-quality modern energy services and products
- More favorable framework conditions for energy access sector and market development

Key interventions

Training, business development, hardware

- Technical/business capacity building
- Equipment and in-kind support

Access to finance

- Results-based financing with combined TA
- Financial instruments and bankability support

Evidence, learning transfer and innovation

- Data collection and analysis
- Knowledge management and innovation support

Policy advice and capacity development

- Strategic, policy, and regulatory advice
- Capacity building for conducive framework conditions

Partnerships and alliances

- Multi-stakeholder collaboration
- International advocacy

Barriers

Supply side barriers

e.g.: poor entrepreneurial skills and competences; limited business practices for quality and financial management; low product/service innovations; insufficient distribution systems; limited scalable business models; limited ability to mobilize investments; etc.

Demand side barriers

e.g.: low awareness for disadvantages/risks of traditional energy services; limited adaptive potential for behavioural change; low purchasing power for new products/services; untapped potential for promoting productive use; limited access to consumer finance; etc.

Enabling environment barriers

e.g.: limited norm/standard setting and low enforcement leading to low product quality; insufficient warranty schemes; unfavorable tax and tariff regimes; low level of private sector organization and advocacy via associations; poor policy framework; limited/unsustainable safety net approaches; etc.

Assumptions

Current limited capacities and financing do not permit fast development of bankable and scalable business models for modern energy services and products or - where appropriate - current limited sustainability of public approaches for the promotion of modern energy services and products

Root cause

Growth of commercial or - where appropriate - publicly supported markets for modern energy services and products is slow as well as geographically and technologically confined

Core problem

Limited (i.e. no or low) access to modern energy services and products continues to constitute a significant limitation for social and economic development and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions in EnDev partner countries (SDGs and NDCs unlikely to be reached by 2030)

EnDev follows a technology-neutral approach, promoting the provision of access to renewable energy as the means for delivering on social, economic, and climate impacts depending on the specific situation and the respective preconditions. This is the basis for every country-specific theory of change. Each individual country project has the opportunity to select the intervention areas (electrification – grid, mini-grid or stand-alone – and/or cooking energy and/or (where appropriate) energy efficiency), geographic focus (rural and peri-urban areas) and the measures, which are considered most promising and appropriate to overcome main blockages to provide modern energy services, thereby delivering on EnDev’s impact areas. In this process, EnDev country projects have the flexibility to adapt their approach and their activities continuously to changing conditions and according to lessons learnt.

However, this flexibility is linked to EnDev’s concept of managing for results.

EnDev country projects are and will remain to be subject to clear **performance criteria** and a **comprehensive monitoring** process, which are decisive for the projects’ durations and the budget allocations. Success is measured in terms of EnDev’s results framework, including:

- number of people, social institutions as well as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises gaining sustainable access to modern energy services
- broader development impacts of energy interventions
- contribution to sector transition and sustainable market development

In addition to EnDev’s main results indicator of people with energy access, country projects will be prioritized that contribute to sector transitions towards an inclusive social, economic and low carbon development, providing a comprehensive response in the three main impact areas Energising Lives, Energising Opportunities, and Energising

Climate. This also includes activities to achieve access to modern energy on higher tier levels as well as energy access on municipal level based on renewable energies, and activities that strengthen the social participation of the poor through improved health care and education. EnDev will push for higher tier levels and tier level progress where this is opportune, especially to contribute to rural – but not exclusively – economic development through productive use of energy. Doing so, EnDev will simultaneously fulfil its mandate to leave no one behind, finding solutions serving the poor and vulnerable, including solutions that cannot be sustained by commercial markets alone.

Throughout its portfolio and reflected in its results framework, EnDev will strengthen its gender approach, in cooperation with specialized partners to actively support women taking key positions in the energy access or productive value chain, in addition to improving the situation of women and girls as beneficiaries of energy access in terms of better health, reduced drudgery, and improved information and education.

EnDev is introducing a safeguards and gender approach for all country projects to identify unintended negative impacts (and external risks) as well as potentials to actively work towards a safeguard- and gender-sensitive approach, so that EnDev activities are planned accordingly. Based on GIZ’s state-of-the-art safeguards and gender methodology, the approach is introduced as a mandatory process.

EnDev's approach comprises the following safeguard categories:

- Environment and climate
- Conflict and context sensitivity
- Human rights
- Gender

Particularly in the context of the promotion of stand-alone (solar) systems but also beyond these technologies more broadly, EnDev has the ambition to work towards safe disposal of deficient or discarded systems to reduce the risk of environmental hazards of electronic waste. In the long-term, EnDev should contribute to recycling approaches and a more responsible value chain. However, in many EnDev partner countries there are no viable business models today due to low environmental regulation and/or low enforcement of this regulation. Where appropriate, EnDev shall pro-actively reach out to other programs in this field to work towards synergies in order to reduce risks.

On implementation level, EnDev continues to operate through a number of implementers with proven track record and implementation capacity. These organisations receiving EnDev funds, take responsibility for the implementation of components or entire projects. EnDev will further strengthen the integrated partnership and collaboration with implementers. EnDev will gradually and competitively increase the share of its partner organisations, and bring balance in the portfolio, particularly for new countries and for countries or components up for renewal. Final responsibility for the component or country project is with GIZ as financial management lead of EnDev. GIZ standards for fiduciary, project, and contract management will be applied as well as GIZ standards on implementation, quality assurance, and EnDev standards on monitoring. Global monitoring and reporting to donors is coordinated by GIZ, including joint progress reporting.

5. Portfolio

Starting in 2018, a mechanism for a regular portfolio review has been established.

Result of this portfolio review is a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the performance and potential of country projects – and how they will contribute to EnDev’s targets and ambition. The portfolio review feeds into a recommendation to the Consultative Group on the categorization of countries, i.e.:

- Countries with a long-term EnDev involvement (up to four years)
- Countries with a medium-term EnDev involvement (up to three years)

- Countries with an ending EnDev involvement (up to one year)
- Potential countries for a new EnDev involvement (up to three years)

It is important to note that although country-specific theories of change and conceptual indicative planning spans the above-mentioned time horizons, any formal commitment cannot exceed the formal commissioning phases of EnDev.

Strategy and portfolio development



¹ Comprehensive portfolio review in 2018

² Periodical annual portfolio review during phases

Progress and sustained potential in projects will be annually reviewed, and in case of significant delays funds may be (partially) re-allocated to manage for maximum results and impacts in other countries. Flexibility is one of EnDev's strengths: In initiating and up-scaling individual country projects, in a re-allocation of funds and changing country strategies, or in piloting innovative business models.

Quality, cost efficiency, and sustainability of EnDev's activities and results are decisive criteria for portfolio management.

Although it is not planned to increase the overall number of countries that EnDev is currently operating in, there is, except for the availability of funds, no fundamental limitation in initiating new activities in new countries. If funding allows, suggestions for potential new countries will be part of the annual portfolio review. Assessing these countries will be based on a set of qualitative and quantitative criteria (including, but not limited to: political interest of EnDev donors, prospect of long term funding, promising opportunities for increasing energy access, degree of market development, ownership of the partner country and stakeholders involved, number of people reached in relation to expected costs, expected impact of interventions and expected sustainability, scaling-up potential, complementarity with other ongoing programs/projects, synergy potential with other implementers, etc.). A reasonable implementation structure needs to be in place. Working with new implementing partners is welcomed – particularly also with capable local partners – but quality standards of EnDev are pivotal in the choice, as are cost efficiency and capacity to deliver. Result of this assessment would be an EnDev country entry strategy and a proposal for a potential set of interventions. Countries with an ending

EnDev involvement follow a gradual phasing-out trajectory, with a focus on documenting and sharing lessons learnt – including a final evaluation at country level – as well as on administrative wrapping up of operations. Sharing findings of final evaluations as well as specific lessons learnt from country projects, will be integrated in and feed into the broader knowledge management and learning agenda of the group of key implementers.

EnDev is a global program with a strong focus on Least Developed Countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, but also with operations in Asia and (with decreasing extent) also in Latin America. According to the Global Tracking Framework, access to electricity in absolute terms is outpacing population growth everywhere but in sub-Saharan Africa. Out of 20 so-called high-impact countries which account for 80% of the global energy access deficit, 80% are countries in sub-Saharan Africa. For cooking energy, 80% of the countries with the lowest access rate are countries in sub-Saharan Africa. One out of two people in sub-Saharan Africa – around 570 million people – still do not have access to electricity. Population growth continues to outpace annual growth in access to clean cooking, resulting in a stagnating and in some countries growing number of people without access – risking sub-Saharan Africa getting further and further behind in closing this gap.

Countries in EnDev's portfolio should at least have a minimum energy poverty ratio (no access to electricity and/or improved cooking system) of 30% on national level. At least 60% of its total funds are committed to Least Developed Countries. The regional focus on Africa is reflected in a share of at least 60% of total funds committed to sub-Saharan African countries.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

EnDev's stringent focus on results is combined with a **robust and reliable monitoring** system based on energy access data on individual beneficiary level. Detailed outcome data is collected and compiled on program level at a regular interval and reported to the donors. Conservative corrections for sustainability of access, attribution, and additionality are applied. In addition, basic data for market development (sales figures, features of sold products or installed systems, turnover of energy companies, job creation in the energy sector and through the provision of energy) as well as data on health and climate effects of energy technologies are collected. Through this system, EnDev can track in detail the progress in providing modern energy services and in stimulating and enhancing market development. In addition, EnDev will more strongly focus on disaggregated gender data, where available, to inform its gender-sensitive approach at country level. The monitoring information forms the basis for further analysis of specific barriers and success factors and to decide about project interventions. EnDev will

also share its data and analysis with the wider international energy access community. Monitoring data reported from country projects is validated and processed centrally at global level. Verification of monitoring processes is ongoing and will structurally be intensified in the context of quality control.

EnDev will strengthen its **evaluation** approach, both internally and by engaging a continuous independent evaluation team providing insights according OECD-DAC criteria on EnDev activities on both global and country level.

Additional to outcome monitoring, impact and sustainability studies substantiate EnDev's impacts. They may provide information on the link between energy access and poverty alleviation and economic and social development, benefits for women and children, climate change relations and health, etc. The findings of the studies will feed into international discussions where appropriate as well as serve to strengthen individual country approaches.

7. Partnerships

EnDev will play an active role in international efforts and initiatives contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement. EnDev defines

partnerships at global, regional and national level and according to four key sectors: public sector, private sector, knowledge & research, finance sector. In this scheme, EnDev further defines three types of partners:

- **Key partner:** Partners share a common goal and have an established collaboration on a specific topic / driving an agenda jointly.
- **Primary partner:** Partners work in the same field, have a common goal (complementarities) and/or are key actors in agenda setting, but no specific collaboration has been agreed upon.
- **Secondary partner:** Partners work in the same field with points of contact and cooperation case by case.

EnDev will be selective when engaging in partnerships in order to avoid overdrawing on its resources for implementation. The Consultative Group may discuss how EnDev engages with global initiatives on a strategic level.

Currently, EnDev focuses on working with major initiatives among them the World Bank / Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), the Clean Cooking Alliance, Lighting Global. Others will be explored. On the national level in partner countries, EnDev will, where this contributes to EnDev's main objectives, feed into (sub-)sector policy development, particularly in those countries where EnDev experience might pave the way for a larger (sub-)sector approach. In coordination with the Consultative Group and upon approval by BMZ, EnDev – in cooperation with other development partners – will support countries in tackling their NDC ambitions where

opportune. In order to synergize activities as much as possible, EnDev will further strengthen regular exchange with the donor representatives in countries where it is active.

On national policy level, EnDev will share its field experiences and technical expertise.

EnDev will advise and work with partners to build and strengthen the enabling environment. EnDev will strike a balance on engaging on political level, mainly by sharing its practical experience and by providing targeted advice on selected policy, legislative, or regulatory topics allowing also others in the sector to pick up on these leads and to engage in a more in-depth political dialogue on an informed basis. As a global program, EnDev's strength lies in its global scope, being able to feed in its experience and lessons learnt from similar sector contexts globally. In this regard, EnDev work complementary to other (bilateral) sector programs with a more distinct mandate on macro-level interventions. EnDev's added value originates from its field work and technical expertise and working with local institutions.

EnDev will also further develop its joint knowledge management and innovation agenda.

EnDev aims to not only capture collective lessons learned from its own projects, but also to compare and share its findings with other implementers and academia to gather evidence on impacts and on successful (and unsuccessful) project approaches. Innovation, both in pursue of technical solutions and business approaches, will be core to EnDev's work, and receive more emphasis. EnDev will also aim to stronger engage external (business driven) innovations into the program, in particular rapidly developing digital solutions related to financing and consumer intelligence, and new applications of energy for productive use.

Abbreviations

ADES	Association pour le Développement de l’Energie Solaire Suisse
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development / Germany
CLASP	Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standard Program
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Netherlands
EnDev	Energising Development
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
HIVOS	Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking
HLPF	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NIS	Nordic International Support Foundation
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation / Norway
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development / Development Assistance Committee
RVO	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation / Switzerland
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Funded by:



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Netherlands



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Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

Coordinated and implemented by:



Netherlands Enterprise Agency

EnDev

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
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