



Annual Planning 2019 Update

Energising Development – Phase 2

Final Version



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Registered offices: Bonn and Eschborn, Germany
P.O. Box 5180
65726 Eschborn, Germany
E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de

Contact:

Energising Development
Daniel Busche
E endev@giz.de
I www.endev.info

Photos:

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Torfinn for
Makmende/GIZ
p. 2, 12: Nicolas
Réméné for
Makmende/GIZ

Responsible:

Daniel Busche
Signature:

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A. Introduction

After the portfolio review and the presentation of the recommendations to the Governing Board in its 19th meeting in November 2018 on the future EnDev country portfolio, the Governing Board mandated EnDev to re-conceptualize project approaches in line with the strategic priorities of the Governing Board. These priorities are elaborated in EnDev's new strategy which at the moment of publication of this report is under further refinement. Key features of the new strategy include:

- **Agenda 2030:** EnDev will continue to be a core programme delivering on SDG7 with a global reach and, at the same time, a focus on sub-Saharan Africa.
- **Paris Agreement:** EnDev will more strongly align with international commitments to combat climate change by delivering particularly on NDC targets of partner countries.
- **Economic and social development:** While remaining inclusive, EnDev will take a stronger demand-driven 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.
- **Innovation and scaling up:** EnDev will further push its innovation agenda and forge strategic partnerships for scale.

Chapter B provides an analysis of the projected portfolio development, anticipating the implications and results of the proposed future interventions of EnDev country projects. The chapter also includes a brief update on the expansion of results-based financing approaches that are currently being conceptualized and tested by EnDev.

Chapter C comprises details on the different elements of the programming cycle according to the country categorization and the different elements of the programming approach with base as well as top-up proposals.

Chapter D summarizes the key data of country projects.



A kiosk to get energy

Most people in Barahima Fofana's village used to live from agriculture. After EnDev trained Fofana to work in an energy kiosk, he earns a multiple of his former income – and encourages the use of electricity in the whole community.

It is the curiosity of the village: A small house made of red bricks next to two long metal poles with solar panels on their tops. Inside, a man sells various sizes of solar powered lamps – but also cold juice and milk. On market days, dozens of people from the whole community named Tesserela visit the house in the 1,000-people main village to enjoy the fresh drinks, buy solar products or get advice on them.

The red brick-house is a so-called “energy kiosk” developed by EnDev. When they were first built in 2007, the kiosks were battery charging stations. In March 2017, EnDev improved the concept and added 5 new kiosks to the 45 that had already been built. These modern kiosks are made of compressed earth found in the area. They are located in villages that are neither connected to the national grid nor to a mini-grid. EnDev trained technicians to work there and sell solar systems and devices, encouraging private and productive use of electricity in their communities.

The technician working in the kiosk of Tesserela is called Barahima Fofana. The 58-year-old and his wife used to live mainly from cultivating maize and millet, eating it themselves and trading it with others. Before the energy kiosk was built, Fofana's only additional income came from repairing radios and other small electronic equipment. It belonged to some neighbours who were already using cheap, low quality solar panels and batteries. However, they were few and so Fofana earned a bit below 10 euros per month.

Fofana's new job is a lot more profitable. While he does not work in his fields, he stands behind a wooden counter in the energy kiosk and sells high-quality solar products and cold juice and milk. Before, the closest fridge used to be located 35 kilometers down a dirt road in the regional capital Segou, so it is mainly the drinks that attract around 50 clients per day from the whole community. However, when visitors enter the kiosk, they can see the quality solar lamps and phone charging systems. Thus, the kiosk raises peoples' awareness of the advantages of electricity.

Every week, several clients come to buy solar products and to get advice on it. In other communities, where the energy kiosk sell bigger solar systems, people invest into electricity to use computers or charge electric devices. At the same time, people who have seen the freezer in the kiosks sometimes buy their own fridges to cool fish or to open a new shop.

In Tesserela, Fofana's energy kiosk has become a remarkable building. Fofana now earns about 60 euros per month – a multiple of his former income. Also, his wife can contribute to their family earnings by making the juices. Looking at his situation, Fofana proudly says: “EnDev ye anw san koro taa, aye anw ke yeleen ye” – Bambare for “EnDev has lifted us up. Our light is shining.”



B. Portfolio Development

The focus of this chapter is to provide future results projections based on the proposed interventions of EnDev country projects as presented in this Annual Planning 2019 Update. The key objective is to provide an analytical overview of the main trends according to the current results matrix. Projections are based on defined targets which have been set by EnDev country projects and have been checked for plausibility and processed according to EnDev’s monitoring methodology. It needs to be noted that until now reporting on results was retrospective only, thus this is the first time that EnDev applies its methodology for future results projections.

The chapter also includes a brief update on the expansion of results-based financing approaches that are currently being conceptualized and tested by EnDev.

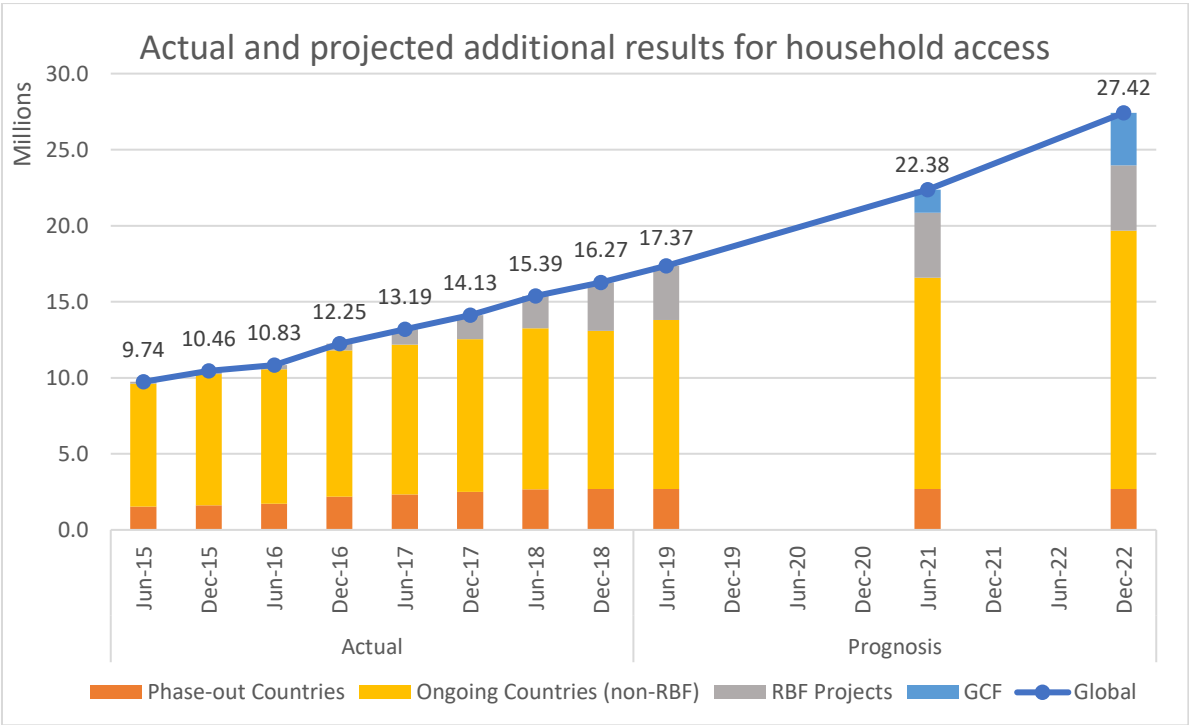
B.1 Future trends: energy access for households

In total, the Annual Planning shows a solid growth regarding energy access for households with a planned additional result of 6.60 million people reached until end of 2022. Top countries delivering results are Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, and Tanzania. GCF funding contributes an additional result of 3.45 million people until end of 2022 in Kenya and Senegal. Including the results of EnDev 1, the overall achievement of EnDev is planned to reach 28.98 million people by end of 2022 without and 32.43 million people with GCF funding (excluding re-programming of core interventions in Kenya and Senegal because of securing the GCF funds).

Another 7.78 million people are additionally targeted beyond 2022 with GCF funding where the overall GCF result is planned to reach 11.23 million people by end of 2024.

It needs to be noted that such long-term projections which span a duration of five years from the date of submission of this Annual Planning need to be handled cautiously and that market dynamics as well as changing implementation conditions might have massive influence on results achievement.

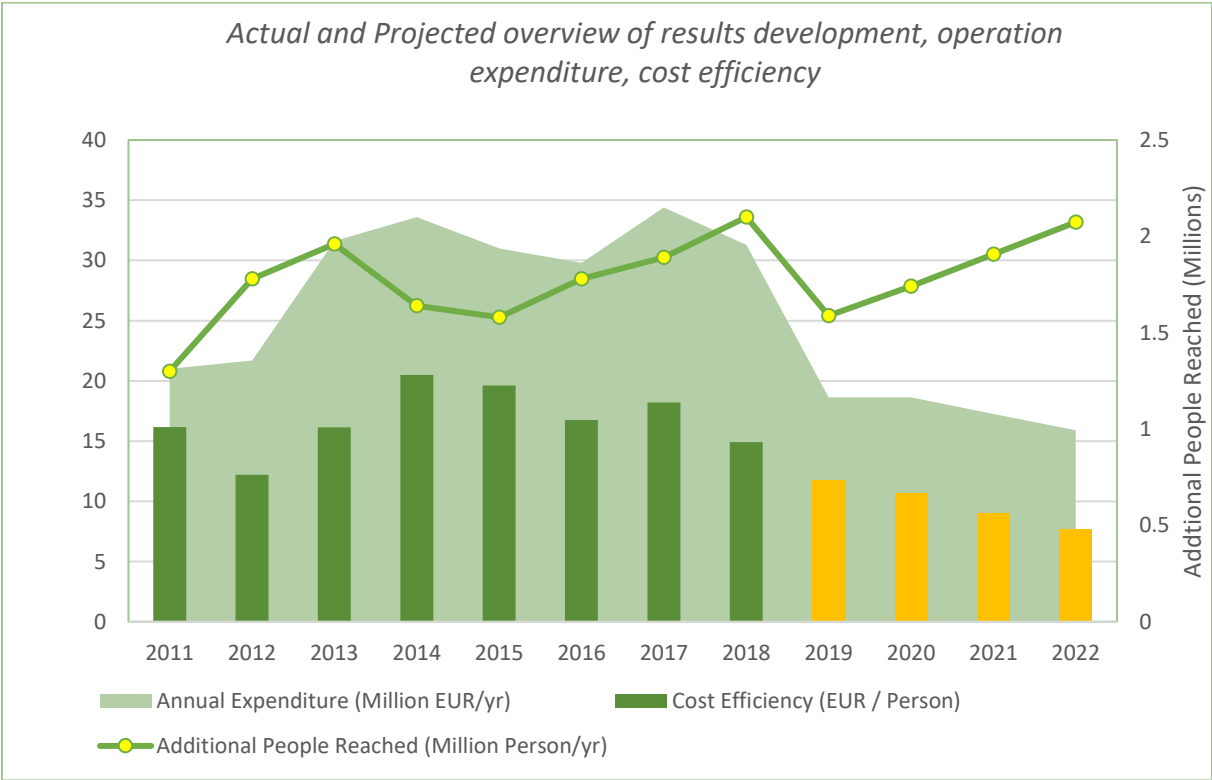
Figure B.1: Actual and projected additional results for household access.



Attention points:

- Attributable market developments and results beyond implementation – i.e. phasing out several EnDev country projects as well as RBF interventions – are not yet factored in. Respective validations and ex-post evaluations to assess these developments are planned.
- Attributable results linked to interventions targeting the enabling environment and active cooperation with partners for scaling-up and replication of EnDev approaches are so far not quantifiable according to the current results matrix and are thus not yet reflected in the projections. In the context of the development of the future results matrix, these categories of results will be included and tested in implementation. This is expected to have positive implications for future results.
- Projections are based on EnDev’s monitoring methodology. This methodology is currently under revision – with a focus on the three dimensions; sustainability, attribution and additionality – and is expected to be rolled out in 2020. This is expected to have positive implications for future results.
- Additional 7.78 million people are targeted from 2023 to 2024 by EnDev’s GCF project. Based on market growth projections, additional 18.93 million people are targeted from 2025 to 2030. These projections are based on diligently modelled market growth in Kenya and Senegal which is expected to be attributable to EnDev’s GCF interventions. Supporting monitoring and ex-post evaluations are planned. In the context of EnDev’s future portfolio development, it is planned that this approach of modelling and subsequent attributable market growth will also be tested in other EnDev country projects. This is expected to have positive implications for future results. In addition, it needs to be noted that once GCF funding is secured, approaches in Kenya and Senegal need to undergo a re-programming in order not to duplicate efforts. Securing GCF funds would make regular EnDev funds in Kenya and Senegal available that could then be re-allocated to electrification activities as well as higher tier cooking solutions.

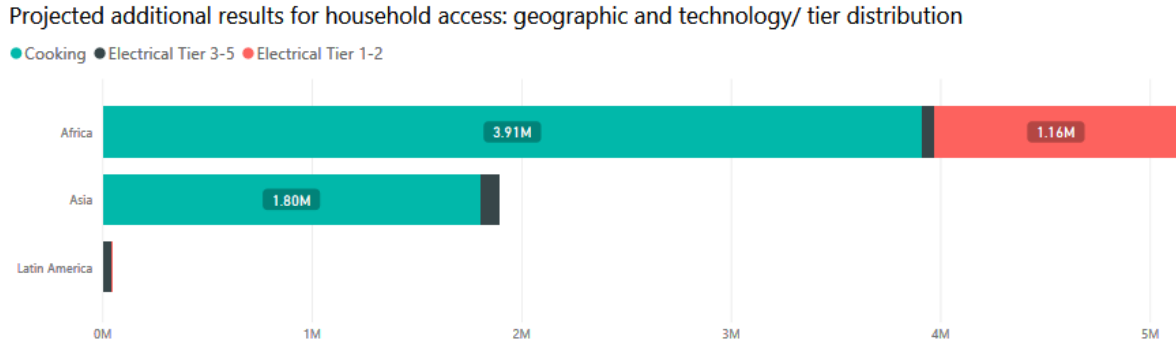
Figure B.2: Actual and Projected overview of results development, operation expenditure, cost efficiency.



The annual cost efficiency of the portfolio is expected to improve from 14.91 to 7.66 EUR per person. This improved cost efficiency is due to a larger share of interventions focussing on cooking energy which are – in relative comparison – more cost efficient than interventions focussing on electrification. Planned annual expenditures reach maximum of 20.0 million EUR whereas in previous years +/- 30.0 million EUR were spent annually. Until end of 2020, five countries and 12 RBF projects will phase out. They will therefore not further contribute to the direct EnDev outcomes. In spite of a smaller (initial) number of countries in the next phase of the program this means that still, on average, countries in the portfolio have a potential higher absorption capacity and higher funding need for operations.

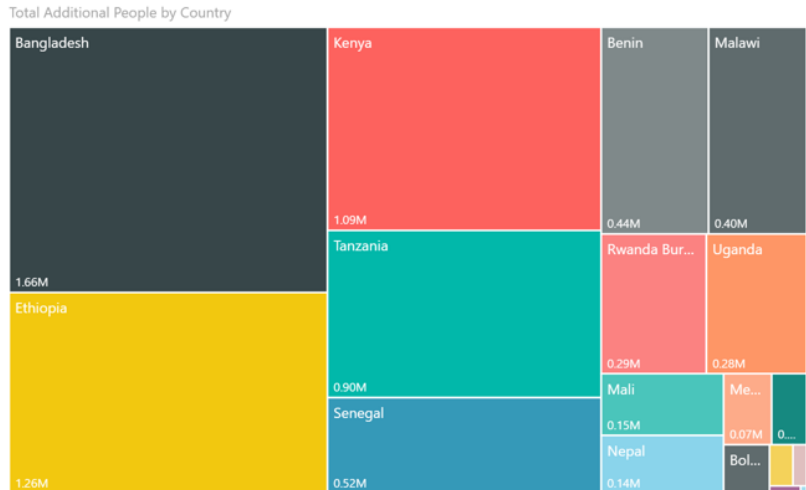
In addition, as of now and thus reflected in the projections, countries with medium-term involvement are only planned until mid-2021, countries with long-term involvement until end 2022.

Figure B.3: Projected additional results for household access: geographic and technology/ tier distribution.



Regionally, EnDev’s programming brings the main share of the outcomes until 2022 in sub-Saharan Africa: 5.2 million people of which 4.1 million in East Africa (mainly Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania) and 1.1 million in West Africa (mainly Benin, Mali, Senegal). In Asia, it is mainly Bangladesh being accountable for the 1.8 million additional people. Latin America will, with the exception of Bolivia, phase out country interventions.

Figure B.4: Total Additional People by Country.



With regard to delivering direct results for household access, there remains to be a strong focus on cooking energy across the portfolio, increasing to 81% of overall results. Electrification accounts for 19% of the overall results for household access with a smaller share focusing on tier 3 to 5 technologies. It needs to be noted that for cooking energy the information which is available in the proposals does

not allow for a thorough analysis of the exact tier distribution. This deficit will be followed up diligently in the next months in parallel to implementation to be able to report accordingly and steer interventions towards higher tier access. While the MTF for cooking energy is being applied in 15 (high access deficit) countries, EnDev is rolling out its cooking energy system methodology as a transitional instrument to account for tier attribution of its interventions.

The current resulting focus on cooking energy can be explained by the fact that some of the EnDev country projects with a particularly strong profile on higher tier electrification, like Indonesia and Peru, are phasing out while new higher tier interventions in other countries will need time to deliver results. In addition, advancing more aggressively into higher tier interventions at a larger scale will need additional operational funds. Future secured funds will be prioritized for higher tier interventions.

Irrespective, extra efforts are needed to meet the ambition of higher tier levels. In this regard, country projects will receive further guidance and conceptual steering by global program management. This includes incorporating the comments and recommendations of the evaluative advice by external partners such as World Bank as well as the Independent Technical Advisory Committee.

B.2 Future trends: energy access for small and medium-sized enterprises

In total, the Annual Planning shows a significant upward trend regarding energy access for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with a planned additional result of 41,610 SMEs reached until end of 2022. Top countries delivering results are Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania. The overall achievement of EnDev is planned to reach 77,700 SMEs by end of 2022.

Figure B.5: Actual and projected additional results for SME access.

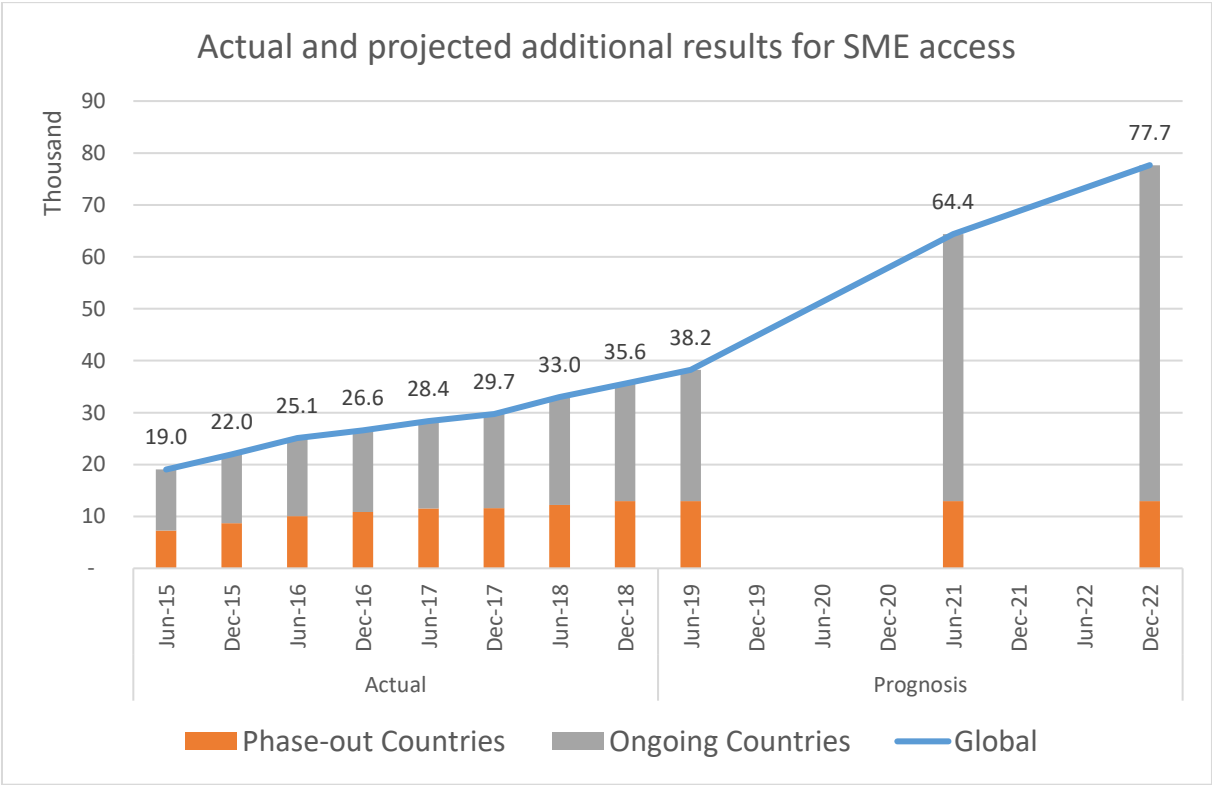
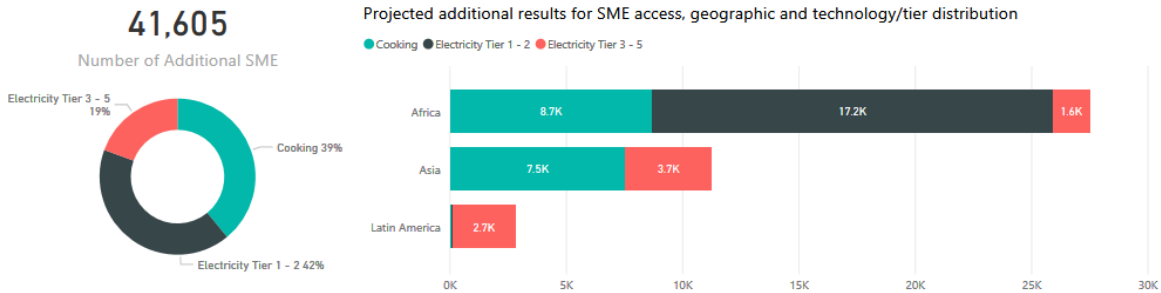


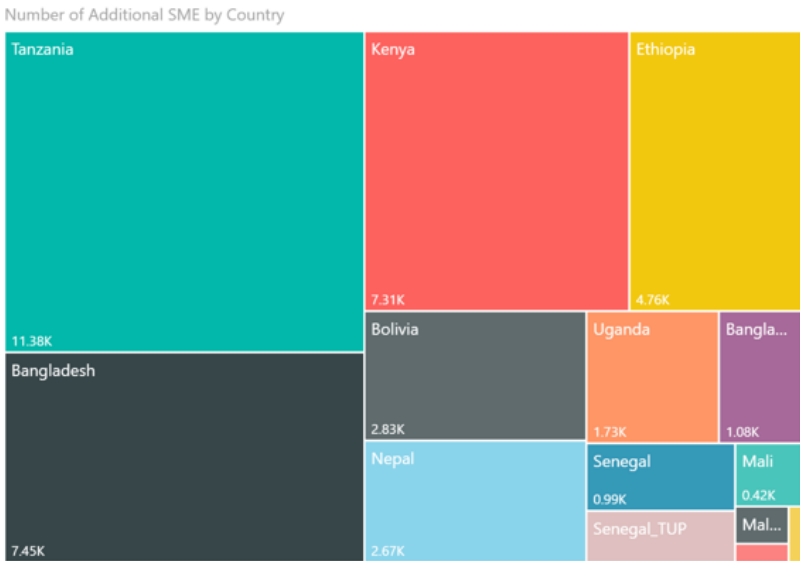
Figure B.6: Projected additional results for SME access, geographic and technology/tier distribution.



Attention points:

- The development of additional results regarding SME access is a trend breach, developing more dynamically than compared to previous years.
- So far, EnDev’s data on the exact types on productive and commercial uses is not fully conclusive. EnDev country projects report broadly on income generating activities, including lighting of shops and thus extending evening trade hours or restaurants with more efficient and cleaner stoves. In the context of revising EnDev’s monitoring methodology and adapting it to the future results matrix, also the approach for monitoring and reporting on productive and commercial uses will be refined. This will include a standard categorization. The monitoring will be rolled out in 2020.
- Projections show that at global level the larger share of additional results regarding energy access for SMEs is based on electricity with 61% compared to 39% based on cooking energy. On electricity, 19% is classified as tier 3 to 5 while 42% are classified as tier 1 to 2. Thus, most of the development is still in lower tier segments with an expected limited economic impact. The refined categorization of productive and commercial uses will help to gear interventions towards impactful economic activities.

Figure B.7: Number of Additional SMEs by Country.



Looking at future trends in the three top contributing countries a mix of productive and commercial uses is anticipated. Interventions will range from targeting agricultural value chains (cooling, water pumping, solar powered irrigation, agro-processing, etc.), small shops/kiosks in off-grid areas (offering

lighting and charging services, small appliances, entertainment, etc.), small industrial appliances in mini-grids, more professionally operating manufacturing facilities for cookstove production, and gastronomic services such as restaurants, canteens, food stalls.

B.3 Future trends: energy access for social institutions

In total, the Annual Planning shows a positive although slightly less dynamic trend regarding energy access for social institutions (SIs) with a planned additional result of 5,279 SIs reached until end of 2022. Top countries delivering results are Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. The overall achievement of EnDev is planned to reach 24,300 SIs by end of 2022.

Figure B.8: Actual and projected additional results for SI access.

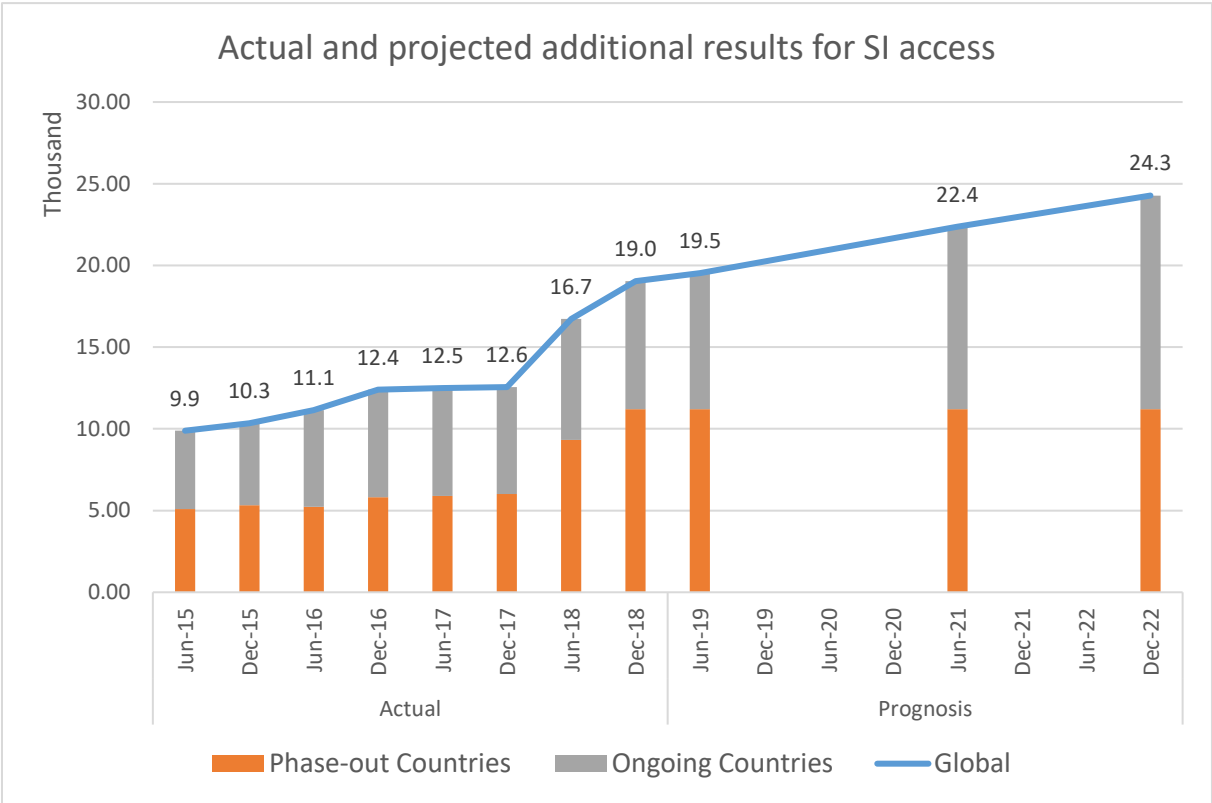
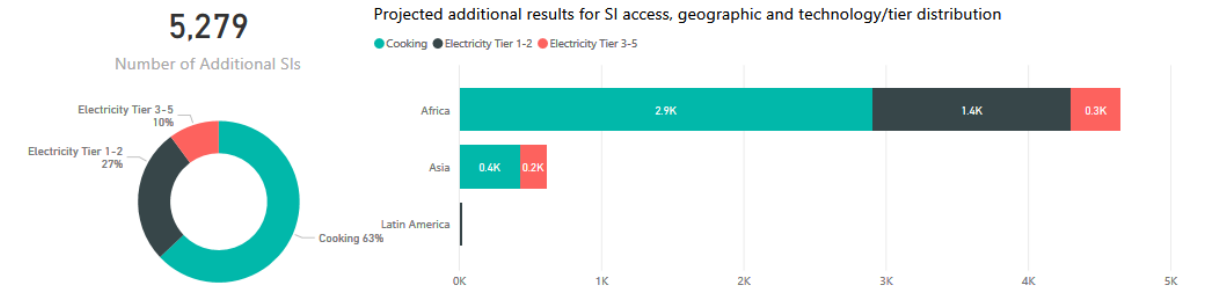


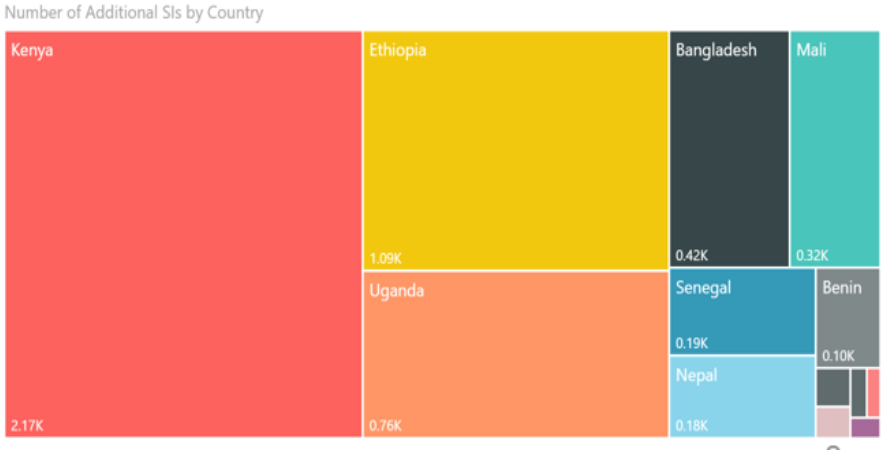
Figure B.9: Projected additional results for SI access, geographic and technology/tier distribution.



Attention points:

- The development of additional results regarding SI access is continuing the progressing trend, developing positively although not similarly dynamic than in 2018.
- Projections show that at global level the larger share of additional results regarding energy access for SIs is based on cooking energy with 63% compared to 37% based on electricity. On electricity, 10% is classified as tier 3 to 5 while 27% are classified as tier 1 to 2.

Figure B.10: Number of Additional SIs by Country.



Looking at future trends in the three top contributing countries the focus is for SI access is on educational facilities such as schools and colleges and health centres. In addition, support will also focus on refugee contexts.

B.4 Conclusions

EnDev has made significant efforts during the programming phase. The process was made more transparent, more competitive and was supported by in-depth analysis and advice from both internal and independent external experts and from global cooperation partners. At the same time, EnDev country teams were requested to take a holistic approach to market development in the sub-sectors they support, step up their work in the enabling environment, and reach out to potential cooperation partners on the ground. In addition, the teams were requested to strengthen their strategies towards scale (for instance the increased focus on local semi-industrial producers of stoves), and strengthen their interventions towards gender, displaced people, e-waste, productive use, and higher tiers. This happened against a backdrop of low-on-funds operation, a very challenging timeframe, and the ambition to maintain or increase outcome levels relative to inputs. The planning cycle anticipates an additional number of about 7 million people with access to energy through EnDev, without accounting for indirect results, and an expected growth in these because of the broader sector approach of the program.

Although still in planning, it seems that EnDev country projects in general have started to shift according the new strategy directions, while maintaining the characteristic bottom-up identity of the program. Some of the topics that were identified for strengthening, like e-waste and sustainability of energy for social infrastructure, have found their way in different, if not many, countries and will be cross-linked for joint learning and knowledge management. Refugee activities or – broader – working with people in vulnerable settings is now mainstreamed in six country projects. Support to national clean cooking alliances, so far add-ons, are mainstreamed as well in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. An increased gender focus, supported by the implementation of gender action plans, will be followed up with all projects.

Not all trends are however satisfactory on a portfolio level and require additional steering. In particular the electrification to cooking ratio in the portfolio appears to decrease with the phasing out of some strong performing countries and RBF components. This also applies to the distribution between higher and lower tiers.

Large-scale implementation of decentralized higher tier energy services however does not happen overnight. The sector at large continues to struggle with scaling of high tier cooking solutions (biomass, while e-cooking is not yet as advanced and LPG for various reasons is not an option in the context of EnDev), and (in most countries) mini-grids. Promoting decentralized, productive appliances for instance for irrigation and agro-processing (including DC) or small-scale industrial purposes require support beyond the traditional sector boundaries and mandates, and requires new partnerships. Moreover, higher tier solutions require substantially larger investments from both EnDev and private investors and are influenced extensively more by the markets' enabling environment. This calls for a more dedicated approach at program level, beyond the current and already challenging programming cycle.

EnDev management therefore aims to develop and finance a series of dedicated innovation workstreams targeting the development of new focus EnDev intervention areas in existing country programs, strongly supported from global level, which will – if successful – be scaled and mainstreamed with additional funding. These workstreams include, but are not limited to:

- Higher tier cooking, in particular e-cooking
- Productive appliances
- Village grid interventions
- Inclusive energy services in displacement settings, including income generating activities
- Access to finance

Particular attention will be given to the exact role that EnDev can play in these innovations and their scaling as they all require intensive partnerships with other actors in and across the sector.

B.5 Development of the RBF facility / Transitioning RBF approaches

The RBF Facility has allowed EnDev to test and fine-tune different types of RBF approaches. While initially largely focusing on outputs for results and fostering market development, a number of RBF projects have started to further develop their incentive structures towards mechanisms that ensure leaving no one behind such as the solar projects both in Rwanda and Tanzania. At the same time there is a growing interest in moving from outputs to outcomes for results and also including economic development through focusing on productive use. In the second semester of 2018, EnDev obtained additional funding to design and pilot two new RBF-like mechanisms:

- **Customer-centric last mile RBF design (USAID funded):** The main objective of this commission is to design a replicable RBF approach using customer centric-data for incentive valuation with the aim to improve access to off-grid solar products for last-mile customers. The RBF approach to be designed shall demonstrate a direct link between the incentive value and the circumstances of an individual customer. For this purpose, an index shall be developed that goes beyond coarse geographic targeting only and includes at least one poverty dimension to explicitly target last-mile customers. The overall objective of the approach is to not only improve access to off-grid solar products, but to incentivize companies to develop sustainable business models towards reaching the last mile. The approach shall subsequently be tailored for piloting in a country in Sub-Saharan Africa where EnDev is already active.
- **Social Impact Incentives (SDC funded):** Social Impact Incentives (SIINC) is an outcome-based funding mechanism developed by SDC and Roots of Impact (RoI). SIINC aims to reward high-impact enterprises with premium payments for achieving social impact. The idea is that additional revenues enable them to improve profitability and attract investment to scale their operations

further. Thereby, SIINC aims to align the interest of three target groups: high impact enterprises, public and philanthropic funders as well as impact investors. The SIINC model entails two improvements to the RBF applied approach so far by EnDev in terms of measurable increased impact orientation and accountability by paying for outcomes instead of outputs, as well as by supporting a stronger end-customer orientation and promoting more robust supply chain relationships for the private sector. The pilot shall establish a SIINC off-grid energy facility in one of EnDev's country interventions. This facility would not be technology-specific but have a strong focus on strengthening individual companies in the off-grid sector and be open for actors from the cooking as well as the electricity generation space. The pilot will test the core features of the SIINC model as described in SDC's feasibility study regarding the set-up of a SIINC off-grid facility and specifically in regards to the suggested impact and value scoring assessments.

Implementation of pilots for both mechanisms shall commence in mid 2019. Pilot countries for both projects shall be selected in close consultations with the donors.

Working in a productive atmosphere

People used to call Tahirou Touré the “computer of the commune”, although the general secretary did not even have electricity in his office. Then, EnDev electrified the town hall – a benefit for the whole community.

In the rural community of Tesserela in the south of Mali, life is simple. Its eleven small villages can only be reached on a dirt road, and most people live off farming, often sharing their harvest with each other. Here, electricity used to be a luxury.

However, people like to call their general secretary the “computer of the commune”. Tahirou Touré, 39 years old, manages every piece of official information that concerns the 6,500 inhabitants of Tesserela. Still, his nickname used to be quite optimistic: Until last year, he relied on pen and paper for big parts of his work.

When EnDev came to Tesserela in May 2018, not even the town hall had electricity access. To exchange e-mails with other administrations, Touré had to bring his private laptop. Whenever the battery went low, he had to continue working on paper or drive 35 kilometres on a mud road to get home to the regional capital Segou – a procedure he was only willing to endure on three days per week, working from home on the other two.

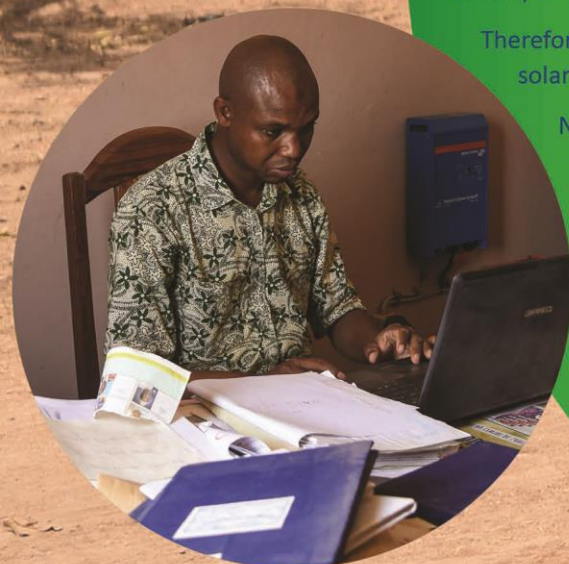
On top of that, working conditions in the town hall were bad. During daytime, temperatures in the office often exceeded 40 degrees centigrade. And in the evening, the darkness inside the building made it hard to read anything. The situation bothered not only him but the whole village, as having to work in weak light and to drive home for electricity slowed down the work of the officers in the municipality.

Therefore, the people of Tesserela were excited when EnDev started to support the installation of solar panels on the town hall in collaboration with a local operator and local technicians.

Now, a ventilator circulates the air in Touré’s office and soon two more will be installed in the meeting room to make the temperature more bearable when it is fully packed during weddings. At the same time, the light illuminates the surroundings of the building at night, including a nearby school, which makes the neighbours feel safer.

Also, it is now easier for Touré and his colleagues to count votes during elections. Before, they had to count at night in the weak glow of a torch. With the electric light, they finished counting the votes of the presidential election in July 2018 hours earlier than normal, submitting the results on time.

What makes Touré most happy, though, is that his nickname is finally justified: Sockets in his office enable him to charge his laptop whenever necessary. He now works in his office five days a week and thus improved the service for his commune. And soon, he will get a printer and a new, more powerful computer.



C. Programming 2019-2021 and beyond

Following the 2018 portfolio review and the anticipated new commitments from donors, EnDev launched a programming cycle in the beginning of 2019. Based on the categorization resulting from the portfolio review, all countries in which EnDev has interventions submitted respective proposals. Moreover, and following internal and external feedback, in this programming cycle competition between countries was sought, aiming to award only the best (top-up) proposals, simultaneously acknowledging that operations also need to be maintained at a certain level to continuously deliver the results at the pace that the Governing Board calls for. Strategic reorientation of EnDev country projects is thus done while operations run.

Administratively, EnDev is governed by an agreement between BMZ and GIZ. This agreement is currently designed to end in June 2021. Therefore, proposals of EnDev country projects that are presented in this Annual Planning and proposed for funding are requesting formal approval for a maximum duration until June 2021. According to the results of the portfolio review, several EnDev country projects are additionally presenting their indicative planning, thus providing insights on how a potential continuation of operations could look like if there were a follow-on phase of EnDev beyond June 2021.

With this Annual Planning, three different kinds of proposals have been submitted:

- countries that, following the portfolio review, should continue operations – be it for medium- or for long-term – submitted a “Basic Proposal” (BP)
- countries with continuing operations were challenged to submit an additional “Top-up Proposal” (TUP); submission was optional and not mandatory for EnDev country projects
- countries that, following the portfolio review, are supposed to end their operations, submitted a short “Phase-out Proposal” (POP)

On overview of the results of the programming and the related changes in budget and target setting to each project are shown in Chapter D in Table D1.

C.1 Continuing country projects

Countries that, following the portfolio review, were designated to continue operations were asked to submit a so-called “Basic Proposal” in two steps. Initially, concept notes were submitted that were reviewed with involvement from experts from multiple EnDev implementers (GIZ, SNV, HIVOS, Practical Action). Apart from feedback resulting from this peer review, discussions during this workshop also yielded more general feedback for all proposals as part of the overall programming. Based on country-specific and general feedback, in the second phase country teams developed their full proposals for the continuation of activities. Upon submission, these basic proposals were shared with EnDev’s strategic partners such as World Bank / ESMAP and the Clean Cooking Alliance as well as with a team of external advisors to specific review – respectively – of the economic rationale, the strategic orientation, and the gender approach. Feedback from these external reviews is merged into a single review sheet per country. Both, the base proposals as well as the review sheets, are attached as annexes of this report.

EnDev country projects that are continuing:

- Bangladesh
- Benin
- Bolivia
- Ethiopia
- Indonesia / biogas
- Kenya

- Liberia (with Sierra Leone and Guinea)
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mekong (Cambodia, Laos)
- Mozambique
- Nepal
- Rwanda (with Burundi & DRC)
- Senegal
- Tanzania
- Uganda

C.2 Competitive programming

Progress in projects will be annually reviewed, and in case of significant delays funds may be (partially) reallocated to manage for maximum results and impacts.

In order to further spur cross-portfolio competition above the aforementioned basic proposals, countries with ongoing activities were challenged to submit a so-called “Top-Up Proposal” (TUPs), concerning activities that stretch beyond, though logically relate to the regular activities in the countries concerned. In total, 13 countries submitted such TUPs. In parallel to the basic proposals, these TUPs were peer-reviewed in the same review process as mentioned above. The final TUPs were scored and ranked, reviewed by EnDev management and with this Annual Planning proposed for funding.

EnDev country projects with top-up proposals recommended for funding:

- Ethiopia
- Malawi
- Senegal
- Tanzania

C.3 Ending country projects

Countries that, following the portfolio review, were identified to end their activities, submitted a so-called short “Phase-out Proposal” (POP). Considering that the designated projects were already following a gradual phasing-out trajectory, proposals mainly focus on last activities as well as on practical and administrative wrapping up of operations. Therefore, no extensive review of these proposal was performed, except for a review of the sustainability of activities – focusing on knowledge transfer in the partner country as well as within the EnDev community and issues of proper handing over. The review is performed by a group of technical backstoppers to ensure consistency and quality.

EnDev country projects that are phasing out:

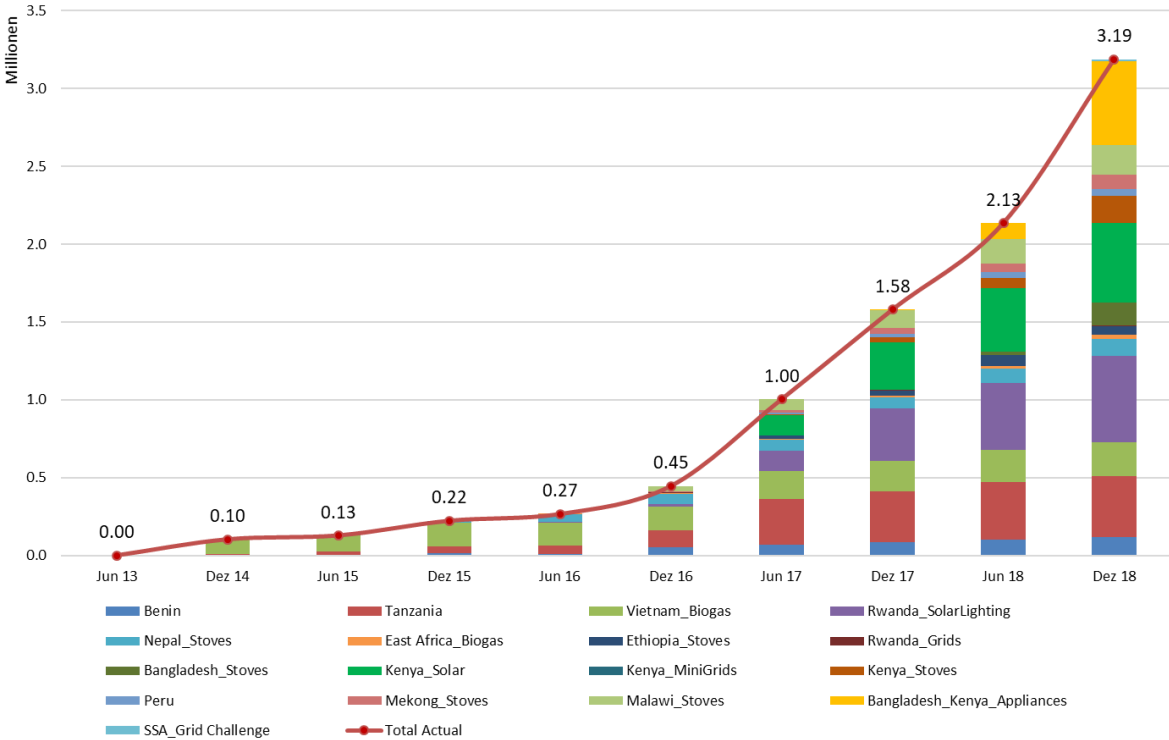
- Burkina Faso
- Cambodia / biogas
- Central America (Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua)
- Ghana
- Indonesia / mini-grids
- Peru

C.4 Review and consolidation of the RBF Facility

In December 2018, EnDev’s Results-Based Financing (RBF) Facility reached the important milestone of providing clean energy access to more than 3.0 million people - doubling the number of people reached one year before. The exponential growth of the Facility’s results is depicted in the graph below. After initial difficulties, projects such as the regional RBF project in Bangladesh and East Africa for appliances finally started to pick up speed. Slow progress in the past was due to challenges and delays in project implementation, primarily related to the innovative character of RBF as a new project approach.

At the same time, these challenges have provided EnDev with valuable lessons and important insights allowing the programme to position itself as a leading pioneer for RBF approaches in the sector. In 2018, EnDev published an impact assessment of its Tanzania project analysing how RBF has accelerated local market transformation for picoPV products. The study looked at the effects of RBF at four different levels of the picoPV market and value chain: aggregated market, suppliers, retailers and consumers. Among other findings, the analysis showed that in Tanzania RBF accelerated market entry for large PAYGO companies and enabled some smaller firms to enter the market. RBF further motivated suppliers to explore market opportunities and efficient business models and it positively affected the business of retailers, as solar business has become their main activity and income source and led to job creation and improved livelihoods.

Figure C.1: RBF 2014-2018 Progress – Total Number of people with improved access.



The first five RBF projects phased out as planned in the course of 2018. These included Ethiopia and Vietnam in the first semester, and Bangladesh, Peru and the regional Mekong project in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam by end of 2018. Except for the Mekong and Peru projects, the other three achieved or even over achieved their (adjusted) targets in terms of number of people gaining access to modern energy services.

In February 2019, DFID together with EnDev management evaluated the progress of the remaining projects in the RBF Facility. This entailed a detailed review of the ten RBF projects phasing out in June 2019 regarding their achievements so far, their potential for market transformation as well as targets still to be achieved with the ultimate objective to optimally steer for budget depletion by end 2020 at portfolio level. Projects were also given the possibility to propose and up-scaling and extension into 2020.






As part of the review, the following decisions were made: a time extension until September 2019 was granted to three projects (picoPV Kenya, Benin and Nepal) and until December 2019 to the mini-grid project in Kenya to enable full target achievement and disbursement of allocated project funds. Budgets of the East Africa biogas project, the Grid Densification Challenge Fund, and the stove project in Kenya were reduced, but at the same time an extension until December 2019 was agreed to allow projects to reap the full benefits of the initiated changes to the market. Due to promising progress so far and good market transformation potential, an extension into 2020 and budget up-scale were agreed for the Malawi stove project, the Rwanda solar project, and the regional appliance project in Bangladesh and East Africa implemented by CLASP.

A summary of the proposed budget and timeline changes, as well as adjusted KPIs, is provided for each project in Annex A of this report.

D. Overview of planned country activities in 2019 under EnDev 2

The total budget of the second phase is currently EUR 339 million. Below, an overview of country activities is provided. Table D.1 gives an overview of ongoing projects (compared to the previous Annual Planning 2019 document), including regional RBF projects. Table D.2 presents ongoing regional sector support initiatives and table D.3 activities to facilitate access to modern energy for refugees.

Table D.1: Overview country activities.

Country		Lead political partner	Project duration			Funding (in EUR 1,000)		Planned outcomes on HH level in persons	
			start	old end	new end	old	new ¹	old	Planned additional with new funding ²
Bangladesh		Bangladesh Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	06/09	09/19	12/20	25,809	0,615	7,100,000	1,660,504
Benin		Ministère de l'Énergie	10/09	06/21	-	16,188 ³	4,057	1,675,000	228,000
Bolivia		Vice-Ministry of Electricity and Alternative Energy (VMEEA) of the Ministry of Energy	10/09	09/19	06/21	16,090	1,550	926,000	44,023
Burkina Faso		Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change	10/09	09/19	-	7,797 ⁴	-	1,600,000	-
Cambodia		Ministry of Mines and Energy	12/12	09/19	11/19	2,950 ⁵	0,200	34,000	10,462












¹ Additional values for the period July 2019 – June 2021; in the Annual Planning 2020 document new total values will be presented, based on the results that will be achieved by June 2019.









² Additional values for the period July 2019 – phase end; in the Annual Planning 2020 document new total values will be presented, based on the results that will be achieved by June 2019.

³ Including up to EUR 468,041 contribution of EU to ProCEAO Benin.

⁴ This includes EUR 947,000 from EU for ProCEAO regional management and implementation in Burkina Faso.

⁵ Transitional funding also to cover continuation of stove components in Cambodia and perspective in Laos.

Country		Lead political partner	Project duration			Funding (in EUR 1,000)		Planned outcomes on HH level in persons	
			start	old end	new end	old	new ¹	old	Planned additional with new funding ²
Central America		Nicaragua: Ministerio de Energia y Minas (MEM) Honduras: Instituto de Conservación Forestal (ICF)	09/09	09/19	11/19	17,640	-	475,370	-
Ethiopia		Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE)	01/10	12/20	06/21	30,131	7,956	1,792,500	1,257,712
Ghana		Ministry of Energy (MOEn)	01/10	09/19	-	3,845	-	Mainly SME	-
Indonesia		Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	12/12	09/19	03/21	2,690	0,532	61,750	-
Indonesia		Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	05/09	09/19	-	12,800	-	228,000	-
Kenya		Ministry of Energy	04/09	09/19	06/21	22,515	3,801	7,838,500	993,346
Liberia		Liberia: Ministry of Mines and Energy; Sierra Leone: Ministry of Energy	05/12	09/19	06/21	5,668	2,072	97,500	50,000
Madagascar		Secrétaire Général de la Région Atsimo Andrefana	12/12	12/19	06/21	800	0,628	130,000	156,839
Malawi		Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining / Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare (for RBF)	12/12	09/19	06/21	4,390	3,552	1,094,500	718,768
Mali		Ministry of Water and Energy	04/09	09/19	06/21	6,690	3,464	140,000	148,591
Mekong		Cambodia: Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) Laos: Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST)	03/15	12/18	06/21	2,436	1,727	128,000	67,145

Country		Lead political partner	Project duration			Funding (in EUR 1,000)		Planned outcomes on HH level in persons	
			start	old end	new end	old	new ¹	old	Planned additional with new funding ²
		Vietnam: Vietnamese Women's Union (VWU)							
Mozambique		Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy	10/09	09/19	06/21	15,970	2,913	615,000	tbd⁶
Nepal		Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation	05/09	12/19	06/21	7,915	1,845	502,755	122,389
Peru		Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)	06/09	06/19	-	17,257	-	1,976,161	-
Rwanda (with BI, DRC)¹		Rwanda Energy Group (REG) – Energy Development Company Limited (EDCL) / Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA); BI+DRC: suspended; focus on local private sector	10/09	12/20	06/21	20,950	3,967	1,249,115	376,264
Senegal		Ministry of Oil and Energy Sources (MPE)	04/09	09/19	06/21	17,201 ⁷	4,538	1,765,000	-
Tanzania		President's Office of Regional and Local Government (PO-RALG)	12/12	09/20	06/21	8,520	3,558	950,000	899,506
Uganda		Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)	04/09	09/19	06/21	11,900	2,253	838,000	275,077
Vietnam		Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	07/13	12/20	-	5,240	-0,808	375,000	-

⁶ After the cyclone Idai hit Mozambique, the project's approach and geographic scope needs to be adjusted to the new situation. For details please see Annex A page 305.

⁷ Including EU Co-financing budget: PASES up to EUR 2,370,000, ProCEAO Senegal up to EUR 531,354.




Country		Lead political partner	Project duration			Funding (in EUR 1,000)		Planned outcomes on HH level in persons	
			start	old end	new end	old	new ¹	old	Planned additional with new funding ²
RBF BA, KE, (RW,) TA, UG		BA: Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR); KE: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; Renewable Energy Directorate; TA: President's Office of Regional and Local Government (PO-RALG); UG: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD);	03/15	09/19	09/20	4,110	2,120	1,071,546	66,708
RBF Mo, UG, SSA (and RW)		UG: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) MO: Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy; RW: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)	03/15	09/19	12/19	4,421	-1,138	290,000	-82,037
RBF Ke, TA, UG		KE: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; Renewable Energy Directorate; TA: President's Office of Regional and Local Government (PO-RALG); UG: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD);	03/15	09/19	12/19	2,140	-0,305	47,262	-11,130

Table D.2: Ongoing EnDev sector development activities **without changes**.

Countries	Title	Budget EUR in 1,000
Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda	Cooking sector support and coordination	2,000

Table D.3: Special country activities in the context of refugees and stabilisation in fragile environments **without changes**.

Countries	Activities	Budget EUR in 1,000
Kenya, Somalia		985
Kenya	stoves, picoPV	approx. 550
Somalia	grid, solar street light	approx. 350
Uganda	stoves, picoPV	300 ⁸
Uganda	stoves, picoPV	300
Mali	solar street light	255
Tanzania	stoves, picoPV	1,600 ⁹

8

planned under bilateral BMZ programme

9 planned under bilateral BMZ project

Abbreviations

ADES	Association pour le Développement de l'Energie Solaire, Switzerland
ADES	Association pour le Développement de l'Energie Solaire, Switzerland
ASS	After Sales Service
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
BMZ	the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BP	Basic proposal
CCA	Clean Cooking Alliance (formerly GACC Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves)
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CES	cooking energy systems approach
CLASP	Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standard Program
DEZA / SDC	the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
DFID	the UK Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EnDev	Energising Development programme
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GTF	Global Tracking Framework
HH	households
HIVOS	Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking
ICS	improved cookstove
KOFIH	Korea Foundation for International Healthcare
KPI	key performance indicator
KPT	kitchen performance test
LDC	least developed countries
MFA / DGIS	the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate-General for International Cooperation
MFA-NOR	the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFI	micro finance institution
MHP	micro hydropower
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTF	Multi-Tier Framework
NIS	Nordic International Support Foundation
PASES	Projet d'accès aux services électriques des localités de petite taille dans la région de Sédhiou / EU-co-funded electrification project, Senegal

PAYGO	Pay-As-You-Go
picoPV	pico photo voltaic
POP	Phase-out proposal
PPP	public private partnership
ProCEAO	Programme pour l'Energie de Cuisson économique en Afrique de l'Ouest/ Cooking energy in East-Africa
PU	productive use of energy
RBF	results-based finance
RVO	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland
SDG	sustainable development goals
SHS	solar home system
SI	social institutions
SIDA	the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

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Deutsche Gesellschaft für
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Registered offices Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn, Germany

E endeve@giz.de

I www.endeve.info