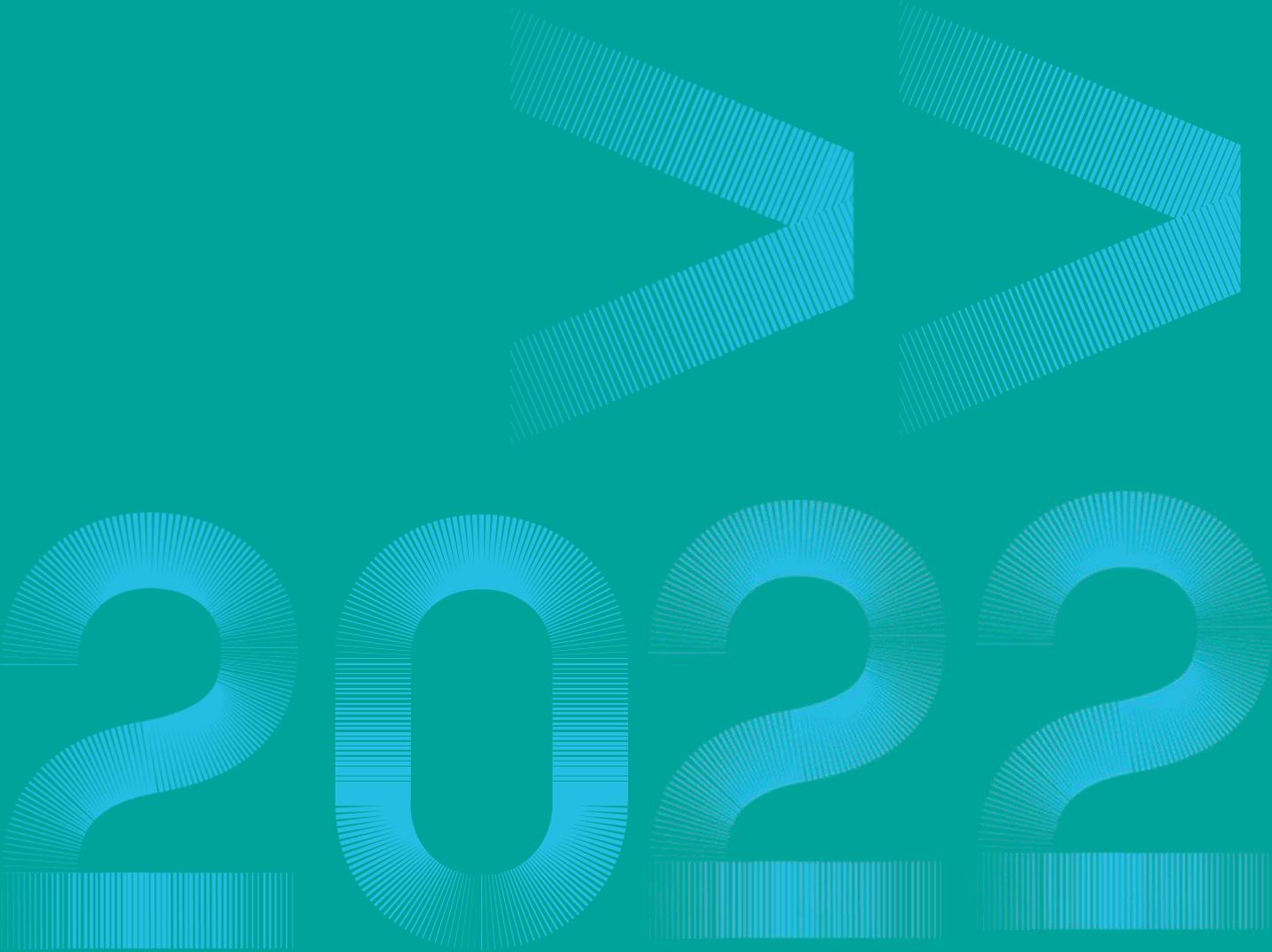


# Energising Development Programming Report 2022



### **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**

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### **Coordinated and implemented by**

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Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standard Program (CLASP)

Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (HIVOS)

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Practical Action (PA)

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# Content

<b>EnDev at a glance .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1. Executive summary.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2. Portfolio development .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Dashboard.....	9
2.2 Energising Lives: Social development .....	11
2.3 Energising Opportunities: Economic development.....	16
2.4 Energising Climate: Combating climate change .....	19
2.5 Expected challenges: COVID-19 induced implications .....	20
<b>3. Partnerships .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>4. Safeguards and gender .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>5. Reports and accounts.....</b>	<b>29</b>
5.1 Planned budget allocation .....	29
5.2 Planned activities .....	32
<b>Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>36</b>

## List of tables

Table 2-1 Countries and technologies .....	10
Table 5-1 Programming budget until 06/2023 in million EUR.....	30
Table 5-2 Indicative overall budget until 12/2025 in million EUR.....	31
Table 5-3 Ongoing country and regional projects .....	33
Table 5-4 Management and thematic activities.....	35

## List of figures

Figure 2-1 Projected number of people reached – EnDev 1+2 .....	9
Figure 2-2 Projected number of people reached by technology – EnDev 1+2 .....	9
Figure 2-3 Indicative funding by region – EnDev 2 .....	9
Figure 2-4 Indicative funding by country classification – EnDev 2 .....	9
Figure 2-5 Results and projected number of people reached – EnDev 1+2 .....	11
Figure 2-6 Projected distribution of household access by region and tier – EnDev 1+2.....	12
Figure 2-7 Results and projected number of social infrastructure – EnDev 1+2 .....	15
Figure 2-8 Projected results for social infrastructure: geographic and technology distribution – EnDev 1+2... 15	
Figure 2-9 Results and projected number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises – EnDev 1+2... 16	
Figure 2-10 Projected results for MSMEs: geographic and technology distribution – EnDev 1+2 .. 16	
Figure 2-11 Projected additional MSMEs to be reached by sector.....	17
Figure 2-12 Projected additional MSMEs to be reached by number of employees – 2022-24 .....	18
Figure 2-13 Projected share of employees of additional MSMEs to be reached – 2022-24.....	18
Figure 2-14 Projected additional MSMEs to be reached by company lead – 2022-24.....	18
Figure 2-15 Projected CO <sub>2</sub> savings - EnDev 1+2.....	19
Figure 2-16 Projected annual CO <sub>2</sub> savings by technology, region and project type .....	19

# EnDev at a glance

Around 4 billion people have no access to electricity or modern cooking technologies. This has a dramatic impact on quality of life, environment, health, education and income opportunities. EnDev's involvement focuses on providing access to modern, renewable energy. This is a pivotal factor in strengthening socio-economic development and combatting climate change.

EnDev's drive is to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people, ensuring no one is left behind. Economic opportunities and green jobs are created by building markets for modern, renewable energy. EnDev contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to protect our planet's climate. Its approach is to empower structural, self-sustaining change; kickstarting market and sector development that evolves further without support by EnDev.

EnDev's work is about people. Results are monitored and reported rigorously. EnDev's achievements on helping people, schools, health centres, and companies gain access to electricity or improved cooking technologies can be found in this report. This report also presents EnDev's impacts on gender, job creation, and reduced carbon emissions.

EnDev is a strategic partnership. Dedicated donors, partners and individuals work together to support social development and economic growth by providing access to modern, renewable energy in more than 20 countries around the globe. The driving force behind EnDev is the partnership of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland; donors who are committed to accelerating energy access and socio-economic development.



# 1. Executive summary

The programming of EnDev country projects for their new indicative project durations until 2023 or 2024 respectively was already presented in EnDev's *Programming Report 2021 Update*. This *Programming Report 2022* covers the required adaptations regarding country budgets and durations to continue operations based on currently secured funds. In addition, the report includes an update on strategic trends at global level.



## Key trends

Indicative planning anticipates that by 2024 EnDev will have facilitated sustainable access to needs-based, climate-friendly energy services and technologies for about 28.49 million people. 73% of the target achievement on household-level comes from access to thermal energy (mainly cooking), while households with access to electrical energy contribute 27% to the overall target achievement. While the focus remains on thermal energy, strategic steering towards electrical energy continues. A moderate positive programmatic trend is also foreseen with regards to energy access for social infrastructure (SI). It is anticipated that an additional 6,200 SIs will be reached by the end of 2024. Particular emphasis is being placed on productive use of energy. Thus, an increasing trend is anticipated regarding energy access for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) with a planned additional result of 32,600 MSMEs reached until 2024. The programming anticipates that most economic activities to be supported are expected in the area of food and beverage services, agriculture and fishing. At the same time, new trends are emerging such as growth in support for manufacturing, trade, transport, and information technology. Annual savings of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are expected to show a continued growth so that in 2024, EnDev will

contribute to an annual savings of 2.67 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

## Financial situation

With this programming, EnDev proposes to allocate a total of EUR 452.193 million for continued global management, as well as operations in 21 countries from 2009 until June 2023. EnDev's total indicative budget until 2025 sums up to EUR 471.087 million. Therefore, substantial additional funds will be required to continue implementation beyond this programming duration until June 2023. Total expenditures reached EUR 345.356 million until December 2020.

## Portfolio development

EnDev continues to broadly deliver on SDG 7 and share its lessons learnt. With regards to electrical energy, EnDev continues to support increasingly higher tier access, following a consumer-centric approach. Trends being observed in the area of rural electrification such as energy access, digitalization and interconnectivity of different technologies are also reflected in the programming. With regards to cooking, programmatic trends show continued support to companies producing and distributing biomass-based transitional clean cooking solutions. However, more and more countries are exploring higher tier cooking, including the potential of e-cooking, even though their contribution to global target achievement of EnDev remains minimal in absolute terms. For productive use

of energy, EnDev will continue to work on priority aspects of its new strategy such as building local businesses, creating markets for technologies increasing the scope of productive use of energy, and also supporting MSMEs in accessing finance. As part of the programming, a portfolio-wide comprehensive safeguards and gender approach was applied. To further underline EnDev's increased ambition level for gender equality, a strategic partnership with ENERGIA has been established. Several EnDev country projects will be provided with direct support in terms of a gender helpdesk.

### **Expected challenges**

In 2020/21, progress towards SDG 7 was lower than anticipated and related SDGs were at risk due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic is expected to continue to have a medium to strong influence on market development. Market assessments in five selected EnDev countries show a gradual recovery of the market with increasing sales figures, especially due to the support of immediate COVID-response measures, which pave the way to "building back better" and which have proven to provide needed support for local energy companies. After overcoming lockdowns, combined with less steep growth curves in the recovery phase, the backlog from 2020 and partly 2021 is expected to accumulate further, thereby negatively impacting EnDev's future overall target achievement.

### **Partnerships and innovations**

EnDev will continue to collaborate with key players in the energy access sector and speak out in global and national forums. As part of the run-up to the UN High-Level Dialogue on Energy (HLDE), the governments of Kenya, Malawi and Sierra Leone announced Compacts, which were conceptualized with support from EnDev. Additional Compacts supported by EnDev are expected. It is foreseen that the implementation of Compacts in countries will be supported in the coming years. In addition, EnDev will strengthen its collaboration with the emerging platform Global Energy

Alliance to catalyse international energy access efforts, while also continuing its collaboration with key sector players such as the Energy Sector Management Program (ESMAP) at World Bank, the Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA) and the Global Off-Grid Lighting Association (GOGLA) to contribute to scalable impacts. In 2022, EnDev will continue its work along the thematic tracks of its renewed learning and innovation agenda. This will be complemented by new activities financed through an innovation fund supporting EnDev's implementing partners to test new approaches and to incorporate findings in the broader learning and innovation agenda.

### **Proposed changes**

In this *Programming Report 2022*, proposed changes are as follows:

- For all EnDev country projects, project durations are proposed to be extended until June 2023 and budgets to be adjusted accordingly.

Main changes between the *Programming Report 2022* and *Programming Report 2021 Update* are as follows:

- **Chapter 2 – Portfolio Development:** Associated projects are now integrated where applicable; COVID-19-induced implications are complemented by market intelligence in selected countries
- **Chapter 3 – Partnerships:** Updated with a focus on EnDev's engagement in the context of the HLDE
- **Chapter 4 – Safeguards and gender:** Slight update in the gender section

## An app for health and safety

Online solutions ensure functioning solar devices for health clinics in Liberia

Gardnersville is home to the R.H. Fergusson clinic, an important place for the 2,000 inhabitants of the city and surrounding area. For almost a decade, Felicia A.D. Tulay has managed the clinic and cared for the patients. The 48-year old health worker experienced many life-threatening situations at the clinic: *“I want to help and save lives, to put a smile on people’s faces and make an impact on their lives. But when pregnant women gave birth at night, there was a risk that something would go wrong because there wasn’t enough light”*. Felicia was therefore more than happy when the clinic received solar panels and a water pump from *Welthungerhilfe* in 2018. EnDev facilitated the installation of the system and trained the clinic staff in its usage.

The clinic was one of 445 public facilities and social institutions in Liberia benefitting from EnDev’s support to access renewable energy. All of these institutions are enabled to register their systems on the web-based EnDev Collect app – a tool that provides troubleshooting and monitoring for the solar devices. The location of all solar installations are shown on an online map within the app, including contacts and key technical parameters. This enables the monitoring, maintenance and repair of the solar systems.

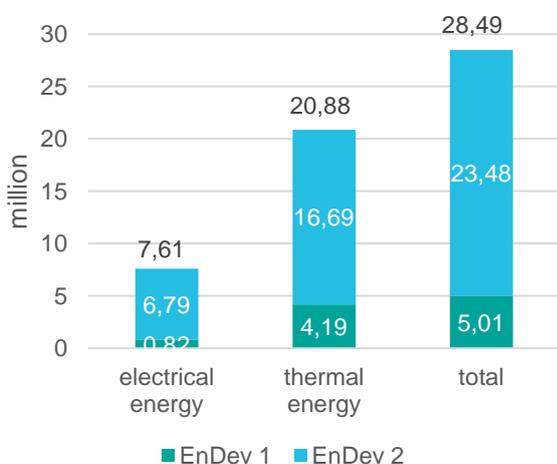
## 2. Portfolio development

By 2024, EnDev will have facilitated sustainable access to needs-based, climate-friendly energy services and technologies for about 28.5 million people, 34,700 social infrastructures, and 106,100 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The programming anticipates that about 4.8 million people, 6,200 social infrastructures and 32,600 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises will be reached additionally between 2021 and 2024 EnDev interventions will save 2.67 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2024.

### 2.1 Dashboard

By 2024, EnDev will have facilitated sustainable access to needs-based, climate-friendly energy for about 28.49 million people. 5.01 million people were reached during EnDev 1 until 2009. The contribution of EnDev 2 to sustainable access to needs-based, climate-friendly energy services and technologies will reach 20.88 million people. By 2024, access to electrical energy will be available for a total of 7.61 million people (27%) and 20.88 million people (73%) have access to improved and more modern forms of thermal energy (Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2). Strategic steering towards electrical energy continues. While the focus remains on thermal energy, the programming puts a stronger emphasis on electrical energy and shows a slight shift of the portfolio towards electrical energy.

Figure 2-1  
Projected number of people reached – EnDev 1+2



Regionally, the focus of EnDev 2 will remain in sub-Saharan Africa, with 68% of committed EnDev 2 funds (Figure 2-3). The share of least developed countries (LDC) supported by EnDev 2 will be 64% (Figure 2-4).

Figure 2-2  
Projected number of people reached by technology – EnDev 1+2

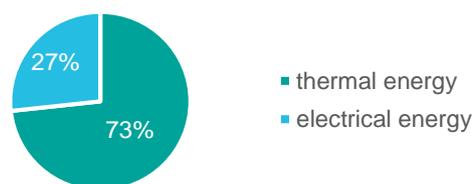


Figure 2-3  
Indicative funding by region – EnDev 2

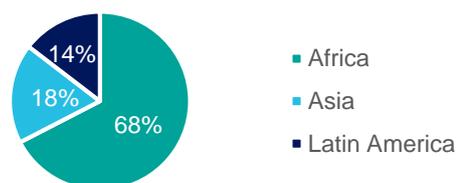


Figure 2-4  
Indicative funding by country classification – EnDev 2

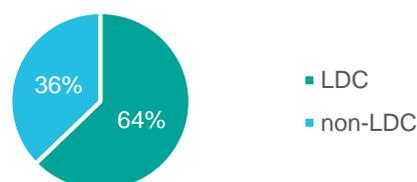


Table 2-1  
Countries<sup>1</sup> and technologies

		Stoves	Biogas	Other ...	SHS	picoPV	Solar	Hydro	Grid	Other lighting
<b>EnDev core country projects</b>										
	Bangladesh	●				●				
	Benin	●			●	●			●	●
	Bolivia	●				●			●	
	Burundi	●								
	Cambodia (with Laos)	●								
	Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	●			●		●			
	Ethiopia	●			●	●	●	●		
	Kenya	●			●	●	●			
	Liberia (with Sierra Leone and Guinea)	●		●		●	●			
	Madagascar	●								
	Malawi	●			●	●				
	Mali	●			●	●	●			●
	Mozambique	●				●		●	●	
	Nepal	●						●	●	
	Rwanda	●	●			●	●	●		
	Senegal			●	●		●		●	
	Tanzania	●				●				
	Uganda	●			●	●		●	●	
<b>Associated projects</b>										
GCF	Kenya	●								
	Senegal	●								
Africa Biodigester Component	Burkina Faso		●							
	Kenya		●							
	Mali		●							
	Niger		●							
	Uganda		●							

<sup>1</sup> Components that phased out or will phase out in 2021 are shown in lighter colour.

## 2.2 Energising Lives: Social development

### Projections for energy access for households

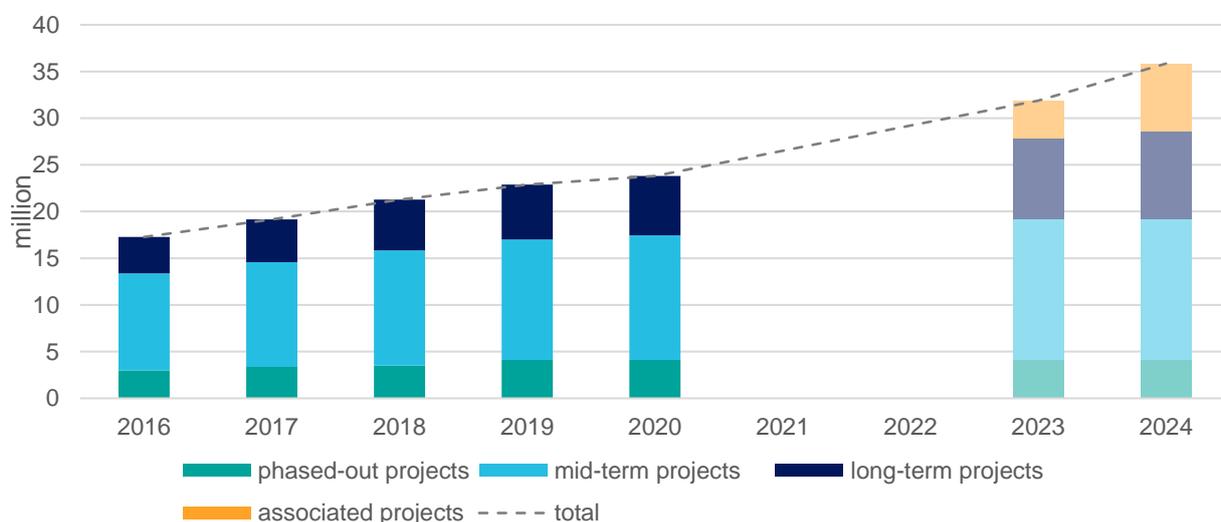


The programming shows a solid growth regarding access to energy for households, with an additional 4.78 million people expected to be reached by the end of 2024. The project Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal is expected to contribute an additional result of 7.10 million people reached until end of 2024. The contribution of the Africa Biogas Component (ABC), from activities in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Niger, and Uganda, is estimated to reach additional 187,500 people by 2024. Including the results of EnDev 1, it is expected that EnDev will have reached 35.84 million people by

end of 2024 with (and 28.59 million people without) the associated projects Green Climate Fund (GCF) and ABC (see Figure 2-5). Another 4.13 million people are additionally targeted beyond 2024 with GCF funding, where the overall GCF result is planned to reach 11.23 million people.

It is worth noting that such multi-annual projections must be handled cautiously. Market dynamics, as well as changing implementation conditions, might have massive (negative) influence on results achievement. The implications of COVID-19 demonstrate a drastic example of such negative dynamics.

Figure 2-5  
Results and projected number of people reached – EnDev 1+2



EnDev's long-term country projects will contribute 62% to the additional 4.78 million people expected to gain access to energy, while mid-term country projects will contribute the remaining 38% (Figure 2-5). It can be further noted that, with 1.44 million people, 30% of the additional results

will be reached by electrical energy. This indicates the positive trend of the strategic shift towards more electricity access in the portfolio. By the end of 2020, the share of households with access to electricity was at 26%. From now until 2024, the share of electricity access is expected to be 4%

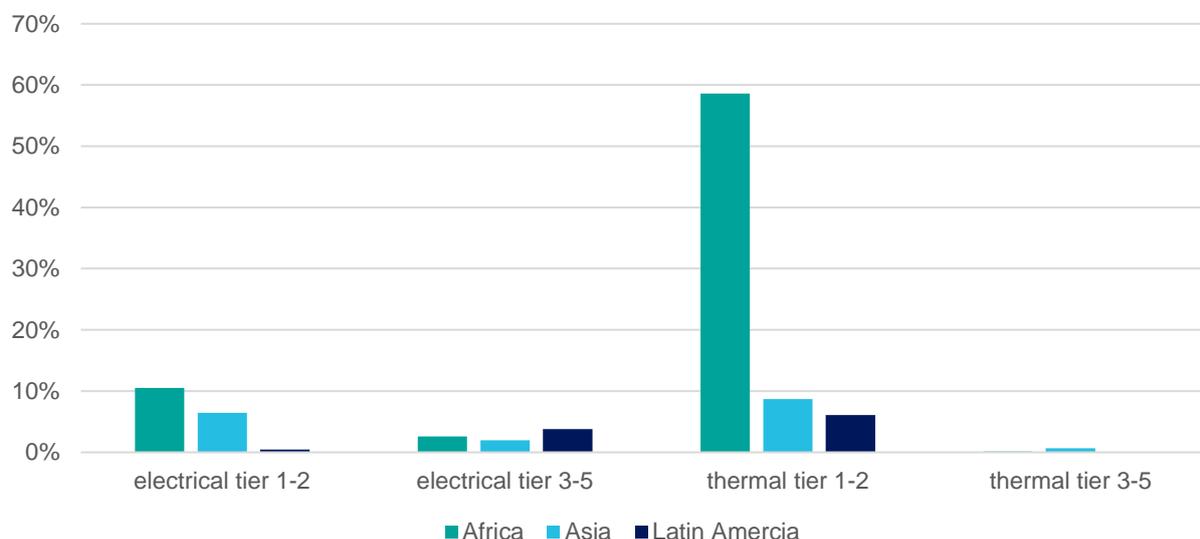
above this long-term average. Most of the results will be reached in sub-Saharan Africa, while the contribution in Asia will be slightly higher than in Latin America. Figure 2-6 provides a detailed overview about the projected distribution of results by region and tier segment. While regionally, with 11% in Africa and 9% in Asia, access to technologies of electrical tiers 1 and 2 are relatively evenly distributed, the prominent role of cooking technologies of thermal tiers 1 and 2 in Africa with 59% becomes obvious.

The expected average growth in terms of energy access until 2024 will be about 1.2 million people per year, which is lower than the average of the last four years at 1.6 million people per year. There are several factors behind this less dynamic growth path. With an average annual budget of EUR 21 million, future funds for in-country

implementation are significantly lower compared to previous years; between 2017 and 2020, expenditures averaged about EUR 36 million per year. Against this backdrop, the indicative future cost efficiency becomes evident. Effects of the strategic realignment also play a role. On the one hand, country projects are stepping up their activities in the area of household electrification, which (based on experience) requires more funding than access to thermal energy. On the other hand, projects are also moving into more strategic and impactful – but also more cost-intensive – intervention areas, such as a stronger push for the productive use of energy or sector development. Finally, negative economic implications of COVID-19 on energy access market development result in less dynamic progress in target achievement of EnDev (see Chapter 5.2).

Figure 2-6

**Projected distribution of household access by region and tier – EnDev 1+2**



**Programmatic trends in thermal energy access**

The programming shows continued support for transitional clean cooking solutions that are within reach of large shares of the population in EnDev’s partner countries. To this end, further support for companies developing and distributing improved biomass stoves is foreseen for the years to

come. In order to strengthen MSMEs and contribute to a paradigm shift, more emphasis is put on business development support for local emerging professional stove businesses. This will enable companies to grow and expand their business capacity and deliver improved,

high quality products or services in accordance with the local context.

In order to accelerate the uptake of needs-based and climate-friendly energy cooking solutions on the demand side, EnDev will continue to engage in awareness raising and behaviour change campaigns, but will also explore different financing mechanisms for costumers. To address the barrier of affordability, country projects (e.g. in Burundi, DRC, and Ethiopia) are partnering with banks, micro-finance institutions and village savings and loan associations to offer innovative and affordable financing products.

To support the enabling environment and stimulate growth, the clean cooking sector is in need for a convening, coordinating and binding force, a strong and aligned voice, and a common base for knowledge and expertise. Support to national clean cooking alliances, continues to be mainstreamed in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Standards, and related policies for the enforcement of said standards, shift markets to higher quality products and stimulate innovation. EnDev will support and advise national governments, test centres and other sector players in various countries in defining and rolling out quality standards and labelling schemes for improved cookstoves (ICS).

Following a transitional path, more and more countries are also exploring higher tier cooking including the potential of electric cooking. E-cooking interventions range from feasibility studies to market development pilots for e-cooking appliances. Pilots are currently under preparation in:

- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- DRC
- Kenya (continued)
- Mozambique

- Nepal (continued)
- Rwanda
- Tanzania

The following countries are assessing the potential for e-cooking and considering pilots at a later stage of the project phase:

- Benin
- Ethiopia
- Uganda

Regarding grid-connected e-cooking, particular emphasis is also being placed on the enabling environment and working with national and local energy authorities as grid capacity and reliability of electricity supply is still limited for high consumption electric appliances. In order to strengthen the supply and distribution of efficient appliances, EnDev will also support testing and labeling of appliances at national level (e.g. in Bangladesh), whereas, at global level, testing and labeling is subject to the Collaborative Labelling and Appliance Standard Program (CLASP) and the Global Lighting and Energy Partnership (LEAP) award.

### **Programmatic trends in electricity access**

To achieve higher social and economic development impacts, EnDev will continue to build, strengthen, and support markets for decentralized renewable electrification in vulnerable and underserved communities, as well as in off-grid, peri-urban settings with higher-tier access. Grid densification/extension is further supported in certain contexts. The programming shows that further development of technologies in terms of product improvement and innovation is continuing, and there are signs that the use of technologies is becoming more interlinked, more digital and more integral.

In addition to continued interventions regarding picoPV, solar home systems (SHS), mini-grids and the main grid, EnDev

supports the interconnection between different technologies, such as mini-grid integration into the main grid in Senegal. In Mozambique, EnDev supports nano-grid project developers and operators. Nano-grids serve only very few customers at a time from each node. Nodes may be interconnected to each other to make systems more resilient and, at the same time, independent.

An increasing importance of digitalization can be observed due to the further development of technologies and their increasing interconnectedness. While digitalization in the SHS space is already far advanced and was initially developed out of the necessity of being able to track and monitor

system performance and payments, other technologies are now following suit. In Ethiopia, EnDev provides support to government agencies in the digitalization of the off-grid sector as a hub for better identification of, and decisions on, mini-grid sites and other areas for furthering rural electrification. In Liberia and Senegal, EnDev also has a special focus on digitalization as part of interventions related to rural electrification. In Mali, EnDev supports companies which deploy integrated solutions covering the entire energy demand of rural communities, including power supply to commercial customers, main productive users, social institutions, and nearby residential premises.

### Projections for energy access for social infrastructure

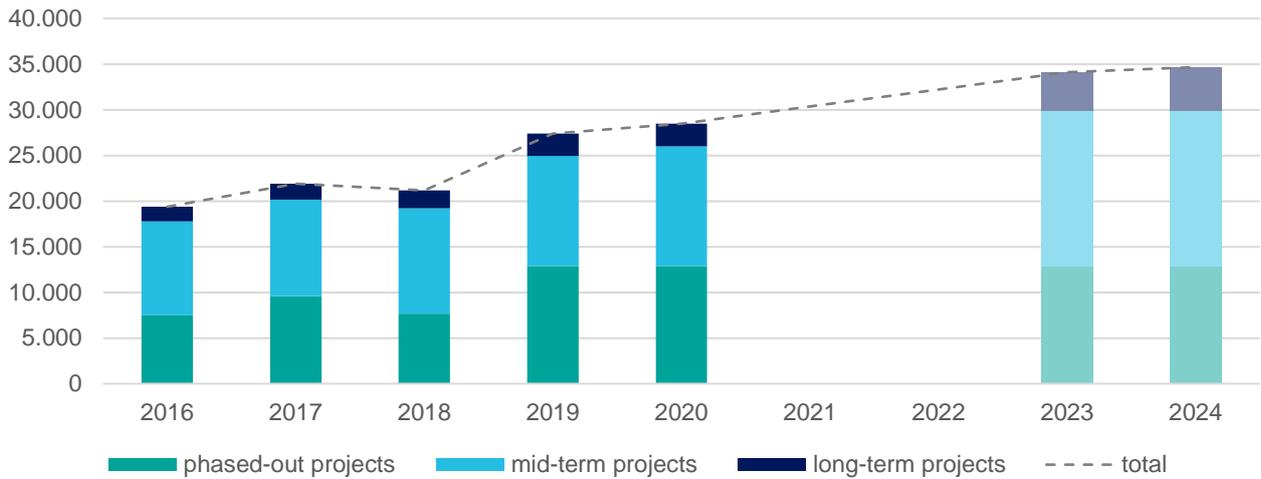


The programming shows a moderate growth regarding access to energy for social infrastructure (SI) with a planned additional result of 6,200 SIs reached until the end of 2024. The overall achievement is planned to reach 34,700 SIs (Figure 2-7). Country projects with a long-term perspective contribute 38% to this growth, while the medium-term country projects contribute 62% to the additional target achievement.

Until 2024, additional 2,700 SIs will gain access to electricity, which represents 43% of the additional result. 3,500 SIs will get access to thermal energy.

The distribution between electrical and thermal energy has not changed noticeably compared to 2019, settling at around 38% of SIs with access to electricity and 62% of SIs with access to thermal energy.

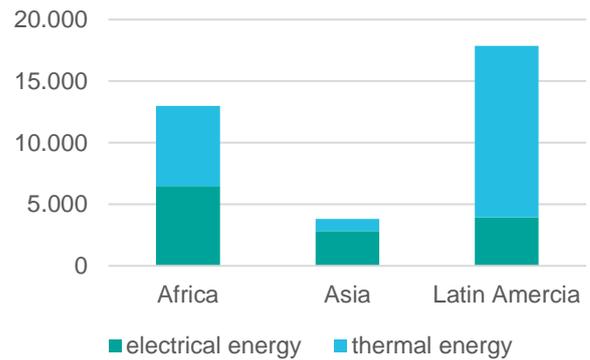
Figure 2-7  
Results and projected number of social infrastructure– EnDev 1+2



Regionally, the largest contribution to SI target achievement will still be in Latin America with 52% and a total 17,800 SIs (Figure 2-8). Africa is expected to contribute 37% (in total 13,000 SIs), while the share of SIs in Asia is 11% (in total 3,800 SIs).

The target achievement for SIs shows a positive development, but only with moderate changes. This is because MSMEs have been given a higher strategic priority, which is also reflected well in the programming.

Figure 2-8  
Projected results for social infrastructure: geographic and technology distribution – EnDev 1+2



## 2.3 Energising Opportunities: Economic development

### Projections for energy access for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises



A significant upward trend is anticipated in energy access for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), with a planned additional result of 32,600 MSMEs reached until the end of 2024. Top countries expected to deliver two-thirds of the additional results are Bangladesh, Bolivia

and Kenya. The overall achievement of EnDev 1+2 is expected to be 106,100 MSMEs reached by the end of 2024.

Targets of the ABC project for MSMEs have not been defined yet. Assessments will be carried out in the course of ABC implementation to analyse if a case for productive use exists. Resulting targets might be presented here in the future.

Figure 2-9

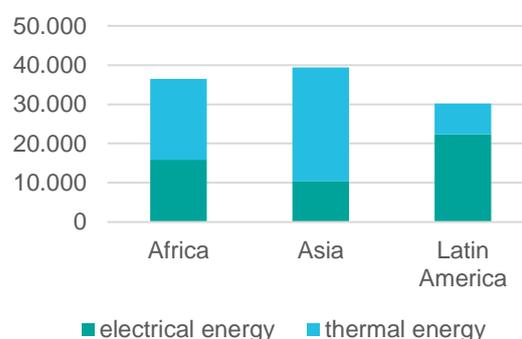
#### Results and projected number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises – EnDev 1+2



While in 2019, the split between electrical energy and thermal energy was 61% and 39% respectively, projections show that electrical and thermal energy services, with 46% and 54%, are nearly equally distributed by 2024 (Figure 2-10). Additionally, there is a strong increase in terms of the share of overall MSMEs to be reached in Sub-Saharan Africa. Whereas the distribution of MSMEs to be reached in 2020 across Africa, Asia and Latin America was 18%, 42% and 37% respectively, the shares are expected to be 34%, 37% and 28% (respectively) by the end of 2024.

Figure 2-10

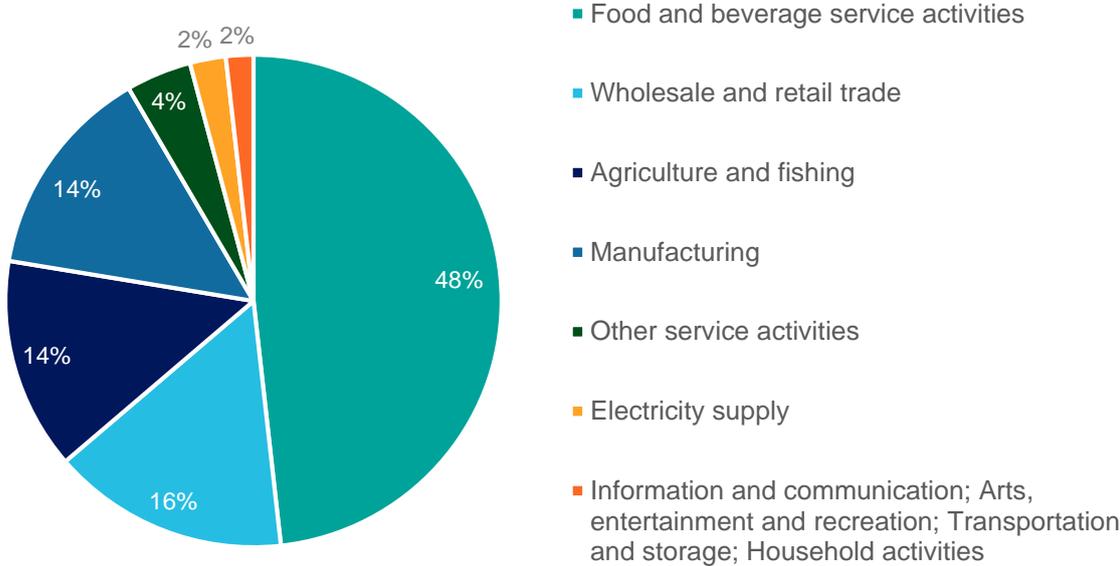
#### Projected results for MSMEs: geographic and technology distribution – EnDev 1+2



For the purpose of improved data disaggregation, the monitoring methodology of MSMEs now follows a standardized categorization regarding sectors, sector-specific economic activities, company sizes, gender aspects and energy end-uses. Figure 2-11 shows that most supported economic activities are expected to fall under food and beverage services, or other services related to agriculture and fishing. Lighting for security and evening shopping also remains important. New trends include

growth in manufacturing (e.g. furniture, textiles, metal products etc.), trade (i.e. wholesale and retail), transport and information technology, as well as solar water pumping and cooling, entertainment and digital services. Whereas thermal energy, with 88% of all additional MSMEs to be reached until 2024, will be used almost exclusively in the sector of food and beverage services, 93% of all the other sectors will be reached with electrical energy services.

Figure 2-11  
**Projected additional MSMEs to be reached by sector<sup>2</sup>**



<sup>2</sup> Classification of sectors in line with [International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities \(ISIC\)](#)

Figure 2-12  
**Projected additional MSMEs to be reached by number of employees – 2022-24**

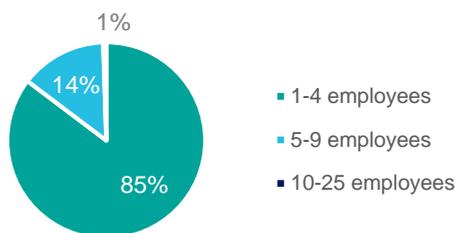


Figure 2-13  
**Projected share of employees of additional MSMEs to be reached – 2022-24**

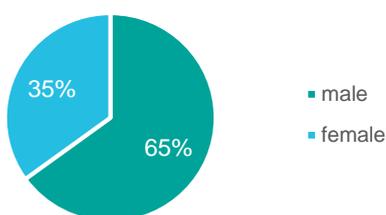
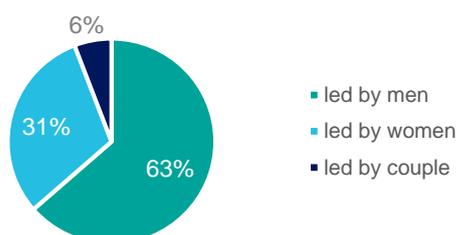


Figure 2-14  
**Projected additional MSMEs to be reached by company lead – 2022-24**



As indicated in Figure 2-12, most of the enterprises targeted by EnDev are micro- and small-scale. 99% of the enterprises will most likely not employ more than ten persons, of which 85% will likely employ one to four persons and 14% five to nine persons. As expected, the supported companies tend to be small, reflecting the rural context in which EnDev operates. Figures 2-13 and 2-14 reflect EnDev’s focus on gender equality and female empowerment. It is expected that women’s income will increase from productive use of energy, especially, but not only, along the food and beverage value chain. With projected results of at least 35% female employees,

31% of the MSMEs being led by women and 6% being led by couples.

### Programmatic trends in productive use of energy

More striking than the economic sectors addressed, however, is a marked shift in the approaches taken to support rural businesses in using new or improved energy technology. The most frequently addressed barrier for MSMEs across the EnDev portfolio now reflects the key, real-life challenges they face: a lack of financing options and also a low-level of formal business skills. To address these barriers, EnDev country projects are partnering with banks, village savings and loan associations, savings and credit cooperative organizations, development partners and training institutions to offer innovative and affordable financing products and to address capacity gaps for making use of them. Convincing local banks and cooperatives to offer loans for small entrepreneurs is one option, while offering micro-credits with mobile money or establishing pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) schemes for productive uses are other routes being explored.

Business development training for targeted entrepreneurs accompanies the interventions for improved finance and are often combined with awareness-raising of the needs and possibilities for financiers, customers and businesses.

The IKEA Foundation has recently joined EnDev as a co-financing partner, concentrating on promoting the productive use of energy in the agricultural sector in East Africa. With a strong focus on entrepreneurial aspects, as well as innovative elements, this engagement provides a welcome opportunity to test new approaches and – with its integrated learning agenda – contribute to broader learning and potential replication in support of progress towards SDG 7.

## 2.4 Energising Climate: Combating climate change



### Projections for annual savings of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Annual savings of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are expected to show a continued growth. In 2024, it is expected that 2.67 million tonnes of avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be attributed to EnDev. The total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoided by EnDev activities will have accumulated to 27.2 million tonnes by the end of 2024 (Figure 2-15).

A breakdown of the foreseen CO<sub>2</sub> savings per region and technology is presented in Figure 2-16. 94% of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission savings will be achieved through cooking

technologies. Regionally, it is expected that a total of 87% of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be saved in 2024 in Sub-Saharan Africa (82% via thermal energy and 6% via electrical energy). In Asia and Latin America, CO<sub>2</sub> savings via thermal energy are expected to amount to 7% and 5% respectively. CO<sub>2</sub> savings via electrical energy in Asia and Latin America together are expected to remain below 1%, thus continuing to be insignificant in EnDev's portfolio.

Ongoing country projects are expected to achieve annual emissions reductions of 2.49 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, or 93% of the total annual CO<sub>2</sub> savings (Figure 2-16).

Figure 2-15  
Projected CO<sub>2</sub> savings - EnDev 1+2

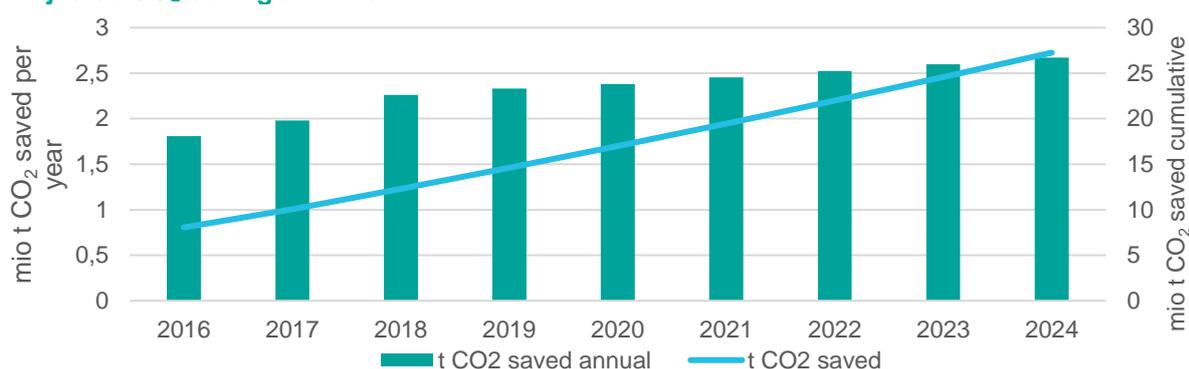
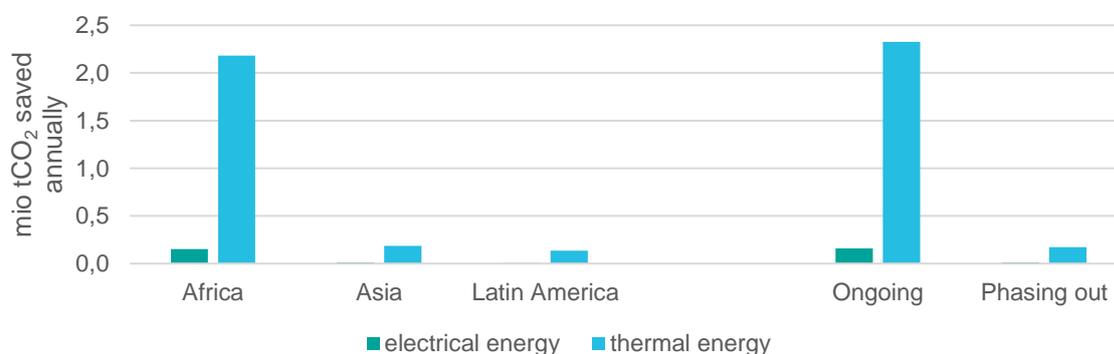


Figure 2-16  
Projected annual CO<sub>2</sub> savings by technology, region and project type



## 2.5 Expected challenges: COVID-19 induced implications

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have severe economic impacts worldwide and a particular impact on the economic development and the energy sectors of EnDev partner countries. After the first waves of the pandemic hit and countries worldwide went into lockdowns, both international and local energy companies were severely affected by interrupted international and regional supply chains, as well as restrictions in serving their local markets. While many of the surviving companies were struggling to remain financially stable, consecutive pandemic waves again led to partial lockdowns and related restrictions in many countries. Even though these later waves were expected to have less extreme negative impacts on operations, energy companies were repeatedly under financial distress in 2020/2021. Additionally, it was found that COVID-19 not only affected the supply-side economics, but also the demand-side, with severe impacts on the purchasing power of customers.

EnDev's *Energy Access Market Survey* and the *Energy Access Industry Barometer* both provide an in-depth analysis of the COVID-19-induced energy market developments. Subsequently, EnDev has been focusing more intensively on entrepreneurial activities to gain further insights of economic recovery and corporate resilience at the company level.

To allow for better cross-comparison within the portfolio, market analyses in selected EnDev countries describe the impact of COVID-19 on EnDev sales figures<sup>3</sup> in particular. Selected countries include:

- Bangladesh
- Bolivia

- Kenya
- Mozambique
- Senegal

### Country example Bangladesh: Improved cookstoves

- In 2021, monthly sales settled at approximately 55% compared to pre-pandemic levels, with the worst dip being 20% in the third quarter of 2020.
- Estimated accumulated sales gap due to COVID-19 was approximately 550,000 to 650,000 systems

With an average of 10,000 to 15,000 fixed/non-portable stoves sold and installed per month, sales in Bangladesh were robust between 2016 and 2018. In 2019 the market received a boost triggered by EnDev and intensive marketing and awareness-raising. By early 2020, sales and installation of cookstoves were increasing significantly, with over 100,000 stoves sold in January and over 125,000 in February of that year. It was anticipated that stove sales would rise to 150,000 in March and settle between 150,000 and 200,000 units per month throughout 2020 and 2021.

When COVID-19 hit Bangladesh, stove sales and installations dropped drastically as a result of the government-imposed, country-wide lockdown. Sales activities almost came to a halt, resulting in sales of just 25,000 units, or 20% of pre-pandemic levels. When restrictions were gradually lifted, sales figures rebounded slightly, but did not reach the benchmark of early 2020. In December 2020, the monthly installation of stoves settled at around 60,000 units, or about 50% of pre-pandemic sales. By March 2021, sales figures approached pre-pandemic levels with almost 80,000 systems sold, but were again halted by

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<sup>3</sup> Sales figures presented are verified gross figures provided by EnDev's private sector partners.

recurring restrictions following increasing infection rates. Another government-imposed lockdown dragged sales figures back down to an average of 66,000 stoves sold per month from April to June 2021. Although the health situation has improved slightly and the stove market is slowly recovering, sales are still below the anticipated benchmark.

For 2022, more support is required in the form of capital flows to the entrepreneurs to restart and develop businesses which were affected by the pandemic. To bring the stove market back to pre-pandemic levels, intensive awareness raising and marketing will be required.

### **Country example Bolivia:**

#### **Solar sector**

- On average, quarterly sales rates settled well above pre-pandemic levels in 2021, with worst dip in sales being 20% caused by government-imposed lockdown.
- Sales are expected to further increase, boosted by EnDev's COVID response measures and market recovery.

Between 2016 and 2019, accumulated sales supported by EnDev in Bolivia increased from 3,630 to 12,500, with an average of 2,600 systems sold to households annually. With the establishment of a basket fund set up by EnDev to provide business development support to private sector companies in the solar sector, accelerated growth was anticipated. However, while social and political turmoil was an initial shock to the economy toward the end of 2019, COVID-19 led to another decrease in sales triggered by a government-imposed lockdown of 150 days, affecting all economic sectors. Companies in the solar sector reported sales drops of nearly 80% during this period and were forced to lay off between 25% and 40% of their staff. To cushion the impacts of the pandemic on the

solar sector, EnDev initiated response measures resulting in an increase in sales in the last quarter of 2020, with more than 800 systems sold being well above the calculated average quarterly sales benchmark of 300 units in 2019. With a total of 1,400 systems sold until June 2021, sales figures continued to increase. However, to conclude that the market has fully recovered would be misleading, since the majority of the sales were reported by one well-established company. Nevertheless, not only did existing companies manage to overcome the difficult year, but also a number of new start-ups settled in the market.

For 2022, the positive trend is expected to continue, fueled by a recent state decree on the promotion of renewable energies.

### **Country example Kenya:**

#### **Improved Cookstoves**

- Average quarterly sales remained robust in comparison to pre-pandemic levels, with worst dip being 50% in the last two quarters in 2020
- Estimated accumulated sales gap due to COVID-19 approximately 150,000 stoves

With a compound growth rate of 10%, stove sales increased steadily between 2016 and 2019 in Kenya, with an average of 51,000 stoves sold per quarter in 2017 and an average of 60,000 stoves sold per quarter in 2019. For 2020 and 2021, this trend was expected to continue and that growth would accelerate, reflected by further increasing sales figures of 70,500 stoves in the first and 80,400 in the second quarter of 2020. However, as the year progressed, a decline of 50% in quarterly sales figures were reported, which can be attributed to the impact of COVID-19. In response to rising COVID-19 incidence levels in the country, the Kenyan government imposed travel restrictions and partial lockdowns. This affected business operations

and marketing activities, such as demonstrations of last-mile entrepreneurs, with a negative effect on sales towards the second half of 2020.

Since the beginning of 2021, the market for ICS is recovering and increasing sales figures can be observed, which is 77,000 stoves sold on average each quarter – 2% higher than in 2020. Comparing the reported sales with the annual targets of 2020 and semi-annual target of 2021, the average target achievement was 73% of the target value. This shortfall of 27% is an indication that the market is stagnating at pre-pandemic sales performance levels. However, while this may indicate a market on the path to recovery, the challenges posed by the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic are still present and the stagnation is expected to persist until the situation calms down further.

#### **Country example Mozambique: Solar sector**

- Monthly sales of EnDev supported companies leveled off significantly above pre-pandemic levels, boosted by EnDev's COVID response measures

From 2016 until 2019, the sale figures grew on average by 6,000 systems each year. Comparing the sales figures for period between 2016 and 2019 with the subsequent years, conclusions about market growth can be drawn. This is not only due to the establishment of a funding mechanism in 2019 which was supported by EnDev but also due to immediate response by EnDev to the macroeconomic crisis caused the COVID-19 pandemic with the aim to cushion the shocks for the demand and supply side.

After sales figures fell by 79% from an average of 3,200 systems sold per month at the beginning of the second quarter of 2020, companies supported by EnDev

were able to continue operating at a decent level. Throughout 2020, sales rates with an average of 2,400 systems sold per month settled at a significantly higher level compared to 2018 and 2019. While customers benefited from sales promotion, companies took the opportunity to diversify their portfolio by offering bigger systems to health centres. Over the course of 2021, it was possible to observe how costumers slowly and gradually regained their purchasing power and ability to pay monthly fees as a result of EnDev interventions. Consequently, sales rates in 2021 increased to an average of 5,000 systems sold per month. However, the conclusion of a full market recovery would be misleading, as there are large differences in performance between the companies. Additionally, the supply side of the market continued to struggle with challenges such as prolonged bottlenecks due to import delays, while alternative supply chains impacted cash flows even more due to required upfront payments.

In 2022, EnDev Mozambique will continue to provide business development support to enable PAYGO companies to reach over 100,000 households.

#### **Country example Senegal: Improved Cookstoves**

- On average, quarterly sales in 2021 leveled off at pre-COVID levels, with worst dip being 34% compared to January 2020
- Estimated accumulated sales gap due to COVID-19 100,000 stoves

Between 2010 and 2019, the average monthly stove sales increased from 3,000 to 19,000 approximately. In January 2020, the monthly sales exceeded the benchmark of 20,000 ICS. However, a government imposed countrywide lockdown as a response to the global pandemic in February 2020 triggered the collapse of the

market, which reached its lowest point in terms of monthly sales in May of that year with just 7,000 units sold, or 34% of pre-pandemic levels. This is equivalent to sales numbers similar to 2012, when project interventions and market development were still at the nascent stage. After the flattening of the first COVID-19 wave, sales numbers started to increase again. The private sector benefitted especially from national holidays which traditionally have a positive effect on demand. In 2020 about 13,000 units could be sold on average on a monthly basis which is 60% of the units sold in January 2020 and in the range of the pre-pandemic sales.

With the harvesting season in January 2021, the demand for cookstoves further increased and has since settled at a level of 20,000 ICS which equals the benchmark of January 2020 (without taking into consideration the positive impact of EnDev's support measures). With the start of the harvesting season in October and upcoming holidays, a continuous positive trend in demand is expected for the rest of 2021. Significant increases in production are expected as a result of producers receiving so-called "professionalisation kits" and investment packages including, amongst others, means of transport to be used to expand distribution channels and strategy.

The analysis shows that the ICS market in Senegal is stable and able to withstand external shocks such as the global pandemic. However, when looking at the annual targets, the negative effects of the pandemic are clearly visible: instead of 250,000 stoves in 2020 only 164,000 stoves were sold, which means that the target is short by 65%, or 86,000 stoves. In the first semester of 2021, instead of 150,000 anticipated and projected stove sales, only 134,000 sales have been realized, which equals 90% of the target. Cumulatively,

target achievement is therefore 100,000 stoves behind the intended target. Against this background, there is a risk that the cumulative backlog of units sold under the project will widen further as the growth curve is less steep than anticipated. Furthermore, there is still uncertainty about how the pandemic will develop and which restrictions may come.

### **Global Outlook**

Long-term economic implications of the pandemic remains hard to predict. Market observations in selected countries show a slight recovery of the market and increasing sales figures, especially due to the support of immediate response measures. However, recovery is mainly observed in companies that receive support. Trends differ by country and technology, still showing an overall lower market volume than before COVID-19. Since the pandemic is still influencing market development, it will, in turn, also continue to negatively affect EnDev's future target achievement due to sales gaps caused in 2020 and 2021.

With EnDev's immediate response measures and interventions carried out in 2020, the programme helped to pave the way to "building back better". EnDev has demonstrably provided much needed support, particularly for local companies. Moving from immediate assistance to longer-term activities strengthening the sector's resilience will dominate the agenda in the years to come. Experience from EnDev's COVID-19 fast-track response measures will also be fed into EnDev's global learning agenda to ensure that best practices and innovative solutions are shared and replicated.

## 3. Partnerships

EnDev will be seeking close coordination and cooperation in the context of the SDG7 and Agenda 2030 trajectories, notably the HLDE. EnDev will continue to actively feed in its implementation experience to allow scaling up of successful approaches, ensuring that concrete action can follow from the important international exchange and high-level commitments. EnDev will also strengthen its ties to emerging philanthropic actors such as the Global Energy Alliance that will catalyse the international energy access efforts.



### **High-Level Dialogue on Energy and Compacts**

With the emergence of the HLDE, under the leadership of the United Nations, renewed momentum was created at a critical juncture just a little bit less than a decade before the goals of the Agenda 2030 are to be achieved. In the context of the run-up to the HLDE, a broad scope of Compacts were announced by different players (i.e. governments, private sector, and philanthropies mainly). Whilst EnDev did not commit to a specific Compact or created one of its own, the programme was instrumental in advising governments in the establishment of their national Compacts. Kenya, Malawi, and Sierra Leone announced Compacts that were conceptualized with the support of EnDev. EnDev will support the implementation of the Compacts in these countries in the future. EnDev thus continues to contribute to global and national debates and – more importantly – connects both with a view to implement tangible measures that lead to concrete outcomes on the ground.

### **Global Energy Alliance**

EnDev will seek to strengthen its collaboration with the emerging platform Global Energy Alliance. The UN programme, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All), is emerging as vocal and implementation-oriented

actor with quite a number of strategic corridors that align well with EnDev's mission. EnDev will be reaching out to SE4All to identify further areas of cooperation, notably in the area of the Universal Energy Facility. With the IKEA Foundation, another main supporter of the Global Energy Alliance, EnDev is in regular exchange and will continue its strategic dialogue.

### **Continuous cooperation with key sector players**

With a view to contribute to scalable impacts, EnDev is also ramping up its efforts to network with the World Bank and ESMAP. EnDev will continue its cooperation with ESMAP on a PayGo Toolkit. Additional thematic areas – such as exploring opportunities for the application of end-user subsidies – have high potential for future cooperation and co-creation. EnDev brings vital field experience to the table which was already taken up by the World Bank in Rwanda for example.

EnDev will continue its strong cooperation with GET.invest by joining forces for a continuation of the Clean Cooking Finance Master Class, as well as through increased common visibility events and a closer alignment of the different instruments that both programmes are applying in the areas of

business development and access to finance.

The dialogue with GOGLA will be continued with a view to leverage further synergies. In East Africa, EnDev and GOGLA have engaged on a partnership where the formation of a producer responsibility organisation for e-waste will be supported in Kenya and would be subsequently feeding into support for similar initiatives to tackle e-waste challenges in Uganda and Rwanda. EnDev will also engage actively in the Household Solar Funders Group to strengthen the effective deployment of solar systems and systematize relevant approaches. Further strengthening the ecosystem for needs-based, climate-friendly cooking on a global scale, EnDev seeks to deepen its technical and conceptual cooperation on climate-related issues with the CCA. This is done, for example, by providing input to CCA's development of a global clean cooking strategy and conceptual work on establishing a results-based finance mechanism.

### **EnDev's learning and innovation agenda**

EnDev will also continue its learning and innovation agenda with a new cycle for 2022 to 2023. Whilst the two priority areas will be identified shortly, the broad and inclusive approach of the first round will be continued so as to increase the number of relevant organisations in the wider energy access arena. EnDev will also include any learnings that might arise from the recent implementation of the Innovation Fund which provides funding to nine innovative ideas that EnDev country teams developed and were selected through a competitive process between EnDev implementers. These projects will aim to test new approaches in the themes of digitalisation, "leave no one behind" and productive use. The learnings are expected in 2022 and would be disseminated within the EnDev community and beyond.

## 4. Safeguards and gender

EnDev continues to strive for an increased ambition to increase the programme's emphasis on "leaving no one behind", inclusiveness for poor and vulnerable population groups, with a specific focus on women and refugees. A special emphasis is put on gender and specifically women's economic empowerment.

### EnDev's safeguards and gender approach



EnDev has embarked on a comprehensive safeguards and gender approach. In line with GIZ's mandatory requirements, EnDev has to pass the internal process and clearance on safeguards and gender. The two-step process includes:

- A safeguards assessment on global level concerning environment and climate as well as a pre-assessment on global level regarding conflict and context sensitivity, human rights, and gender equality; and
- An in-depth assessment for conflict and context sensitivity, human rights, and gender equality on country level. Depending on the technologies promoted (e.g. hydropower) and respective risks identified in step 1, an in-depth environmental assessment is required.

### EnDev's ambition level on conflict and context sensitivity

The conflict and context sensitivity assessment of EnDev is based on the escalation potential country matrix which is updated annually by the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) on behalf of the German government represented by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). In line with this and the safeguards and gender approach, an in-depth integrated peace and conflict

analysis for all its 21 target countries was an integral part of the programming process regardless of the escalation potential categorization.

### EnDev's ambition level on gender

EnDev is raising its ambition on gender equality by taking a more holistic approach: EnDev has embedded gender and gender-sensitive planning on country level as a special focus in its programming. In addition, EnDev country project proposals have been reviewed by external experts forming the so-called Independent Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC), including gender experts. This ensures an in-depth anchoring of programmatic gender equality in the conceptualization phase.

Additionally, to ensure that the gender-sensitive approaches developed in the programming are translated into concrete and successful interventions on the ground as well as to facilitate cross-project learning, EnDev has established a strategic partnership with ENERGIA, an international network of gender and energy experts hosted by Hivos. Four selected countries – Benin, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda – are receiving hands-on operational support. Based on the results of the gender analysis, follow-up workshops with each of the teams to more comprehensively define the exact scope of their gender-sensitive intervention design were conducted. With the guidance by ENERGIA, gender action

plans (GAP) are being developed. In the GAP, additional gender objectives and sub-targets are defined for each output to complement and augment the ones outlined in the gender analysis. Furthermore, monitoring procedures to quantify and qualify effects by collecting gender-disaggregated data will be defined. ENERGIA will mentor the projects as well as provide technical backstopping in the implementation of the

GAP. For all countries, ENERGIA is providing implementation support in terms of a gender helpdesk. These activities will further raise the level of ambition for integrating gender equality in project implementation. Moreover, ENERGIA is designing a specific gender guideline providing practical support for EnDev country projects which want to explore gender-sensitive aspects in their project cycle.

## The Moses stove producers

Women in rural Malawi earn their living by manufacturing clay cookstoves.

Southern Malawi in early March is awash with the yellow of acacia blossoms and the green of Baobab leaves. In the early mornings, women cook breakfast in front of their homes on three-stone fires, the smoke visible for miles away. Firewood and charcoal provide the country with over 90 percent of its total energy, but as the population grows, this reliance puts increasing pressure on biomass resources. In the Machinga district in South Malawi, a group of women is taking steps to change this situation: they are producing *Chitetezo Mbaula*, meaning “protective stove”. The improved cookstoves use at least 30 percent less wood and are designed to emit less smoke – protecting the environment and the health of families using them. As part of the UK Aid-financed Results-based Financing Facility, EnDev supported 22 production groups, some of which today produce anywhere between 300 to 7,000 stoves per month. These stove production groups range from artisanal groups with less output to professional business class producers with a very high output.

Edina Saoneka is one of them: together with two other women she founded the *Moses Production Group*, producing over 10,000 stoves in three years. The additional income generation resulting from stove sales has socially and economically empowered these women, transforming their lives and that of their community. The evidence lies in their ability to invest in their livelihoods and send their children to secondary school or even university. According to Edina Saoneka: “All of the women in our production group have been able to buy maize and other flour during the lean season. And I have also bought bricks to finish my house, and an iron roof.” Until 2020, the overall stove production sector in Malawi has created jobs for 4,580 women and 1,125 men. It is not just people and companies that benefit from the project – using the stoves reduces firewood usage and therefore protects Malawi’s strained natural resources.

## 5. Reports and accounts

With this programming, EnDev proposes to allocate a total of EUR 452.193 million for continued global management as well as operations in 21 countries from 2009 until June 2023. This requires additional funds of EUR 3.315 million on top of available funds. It is expected that further funds will be secured next year.

### 5.1 Planned budget allocation

EnDev is governed by a BMZ commission to GIZ, which is currently administratively ending in December 2025. EnDev's total indicative and accumulated budget from 2009 until until 2025 sums up to EUR 471.087 million of which EUR 451.830 million have been secured and are ready to be commissioned by BMZ, including co-financing from different donors. As EUR 2.952 million are reserved for exchange rate fluctuations, EUR 448.878 million are currently available for allocation. Therefore, the indicative budget until 2025 has currently a funding gap of EUR 22.209 million. However, EnDev aims to secure probable additional non-earmarked funds of EUR 6.000 million next year. Additional EUR 16.209 million will then still be required to continue implementation in long-term and medium-term countries to achieve the projected results as indicated in this report.

Of EnDev's total indicative budget until 2025 of EUR 471.087 million, global level budget allocation sums up to EUR 54.713 million and country level budget allocation amounts to EUR 416.374 million. It should be noted that global level budget allocation also includes centrally managed country activities (e.g. SIINC). Total expenditures reached EUR 345.356 million until December 2020.

In addition, further earmarked co-financing is expected from various donors and are currently being negotiated (e.g. EU, IKEA Foundation). Respective trajectories are in different stages and not yet concluded, therefore these funds are not yet included in this programming. It should also be noted that these additional funds would not cover the above-mentioned gap in core funding.

Table 5-1  
**Programming budget until 06/2023 in million EUR**

	<b>Total</b>
<b>Global level budget</b>	
Management, monitoring, backstopping, learning, etc.	33.946
Globally managed country activities (SCCIF, SIINC, IKEA, etc.)	11.955
Globally managed extra activities (refugees, RBF preps, etc.)	3.822
<b>Country level budget</b>	
Implementation in medium-/long-term countries	316.862
Country-level managed extra activities (FCDO, EU, USAID, etc.)	85.608
<b>Total allocated budget</b>	<b>452.193</b>

Table 5-2

**Indicative overall budget until 12/2025 in million EUR**

	12/2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
<b>Global level budget</b>							
Management, monitoring, backstopping, learning, etc.	24.718	4.318	3.400	3.300	2.500	700	<b>38.936</b>
Globally managed country activities (SCCIF, SIINC, IKEA, etc.)	2.090	4.531	2.667	2.667			<b>11.955</b>
Globally managed extra activities (refugees, RBF preps, etc.)	3.172	0.650					<b>3.822</b>
<b>Country level budget</b>							
Implementation in medium-/long-term countries	253.508	29.420	23.526	15.977	8.210	125	<b>330.766</b>
Country-level managed extra activities (FCDO, EU, USAID, etc.)	61.868	13.980	4.260	2.250	2.250	1.000	<b>85.608</b>
<b>Planned expenditure</b>							
Global and country level	<b>345.356</b>	<b>52.899</b>	<b>33.853</b>	<b>24.194</b>	<b>12.960</b>	<b>1.825</b>	<b>471.087</b>
<b>Funding</b>							
Secured available funds (as of 10/2021) <sup>4</sup>	345.356	52.899	33.853	13.520	2.250	1.000	<b>448.878</b>
Expected additional funds (to be secured short-term)							<b>0.000</b>
Probable additional funds (to be secured medium-term)							<b>6.000</b>
<b>Funding gap</b>							
Required funds (as of 10/2021)							<b>22.209</b>
Required funds (if probable funds are secured)							<b>16.209</b>

<sup>4</sup> Due to exchange rate fluctuations of contributions in foreign currencies (CHF, GBP, NOK, USD), 2.952 million are reserved for exchange rate fluctuations, resulting in available funds of EUR 448.878 million instead of the commissioned funds of EUR 451.830 million.

## 5.2 Planned activities

This chapter provides information on current country projects, durations, and budgets. Administratively, EnDev is governed by a commissioned programme phase of BMZ to GIZ. This phase is currently designed to end in December 2025. With this report, the project period for all country projects is suggested to be extended until June 2023.

With this interim project duration, the current funding situation of the programme is

taken into account. Project durations will be extended, and budget allocations increased respectively, once additional funding has been secured.

Ongoing country projects are shown in Table 5-3, and the proposed changes for individual country projects are listed in the column labelled “new”. Management and thematic activities are presented in Table 5-4.

Table 5-3

## Ongoing country and regional projects

Country	Lead political partner	Project duration			Funding (in EUR 1,000)		Planned outcomes on HH level (in 1,000 persons) <sup>5</sup>
		start	end old	end new	old	new	
Bangladesh	  Bangladesh Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	06/09	06/22	<b>06/23</b>	26,617	<b>27,405</b>	3,514
Benin	  Ministry of Energy	10/09	06/22	<b>06/23</b>	20,115	<b>21,401</b>	795
Bolivia	  Vice-Ministry of Electricity and Alternative Energy (VMEEA) of the Ministry of Energy	10/09	06/22	<b>06/23</b>	18,692	<b>19,692</b>	608
Burundi	 Suspended; focus on local private sector	01/21	06/22	<b>06/23</b>	0,257	<b>0,516</b>	79
Cambodia (with Laos)	 Cambodia: Ministry of Environment (MoE) and Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) Laos: Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST)	03/15	06/22	<b>06/23</b>	5,560	<b>6,659</b>	176
DRC	  Ministère de la Coopération Internationale, Intégration Régionale et Francophonie	12/19	06/22	<b>06/23</b>	1,072	<b>1,481</b>	99
Ethiopia	  Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE)	01/10	06/22	<b>06/23</b>	43,480	<b>46,082</b>	2,549
Kenya	  Ministry of Energy	04/09	06/22	<b>06/23</b>	26,522	<b>27,509</b>	4,297

<sup>5</sup> Indicative target forecasts are not adjusted to the extended project duration. Indicative targets span a time horizon until end of 2023 and 2024 depending on the categorization as medium-/long-term involvement countries and are not broken down to mid-term (06/2023) targets.

Country		Lead political partner	Project duration			Funding (in EUR 1,000)		Planned outcomes on HH level (in 1,000 persons)
			start	end old	end new	old	new	
Madagascar		Ministère de l'Energie et des Hydrocarbures	12/12	06/22	06/23	1,637	1,848	174
Malawi	 	Ministry of Energy / Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare (for RBF)	12/12	06/22	06/23	8,263	9,181	1,764
Mali	 	Ministère des Mines, de l'Energie et de l'Eau	04/09	06/22	06/23	10,918	12,394	310
Mozambique	 	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy	10/09	06/22	06/23	36,454	37,589	454
Nepal	 	Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation	05/09	06/22	06/23	10,051	10,863	531
Rwanda	 	Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)	10/09	06/22	06/23	30,297	31,377	460
Senegal	 	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy	04/09	06/22	06/23	22,597	23,571	1,404
Sierra Leone (with LR and GN)	 	Sierra Leone: Ministry of Energy; Liberia: Ministry of Mines and Energy; Guinea: Ministère de l'Energie, de l'Hydraulique et des Hydrocarbures	05/12	06/22	06/23	9,026	10,026	140
Tanzania	 	Ministry of Energy	12/12	06/22	06/23	13,318	14,090	1,471
Uganda	 	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)	04/09	06/22	06/23	16,268	17,268	1,372

Table 5-4

**Management and thematic activities**

Topic and/or country		Duration			Funding (in EUR 1,000)	
		start	end old	end new	old	new
Global level	Management, monitoring, backstopping, learning, etc.	01/09	06/22	<b>06/23</b>	30,562	<b>33,112</b>
Global level	Globally managed country activities (SCCIF, SIINC, IKEA <sup>6</sup> )	08/18	06/22	<b>06/23</b>	10,422	
Innovation Fund	Bangladesh, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique	11/18	06/21	-	1,250	

<sup>6</sup> Lead political partners for IKEA-funded activities at country are: Ethiopia: Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE); Kenya: Ministry of Energy; Uganda: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD). The lead political partners for SCCIF and SIINC in Kenya and Uganda are the same ministries as listed for IKEA-Foundation in Kenya and Uganda.

# Abbreviations

ADES	Association pour le Développement de l'Energie Solaire, Switzerland
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Services
BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CCA	Clean Cooking Alliance
CLASP	Collaborative Labelling and Appliance Standard Program
DFAT/ AUSAid	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DGIS	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EnDev	Energising Development programme
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
FCDO	UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIGA	German Institute of Global and Area Studies
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GOGLA	Global Off-Grid Lighting Association
HEPA	Health and Energy Platform of Action
HH	households
Hivos	Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking
HSFG	Household Solar Funders Group
ICS	Improved Cookstoves
ITAC	Independent Technical Advisory Committee
KOFIH	Korea Foundation for International Healthcare
LDC	least developed countries

LEAP	Lighting and Energy Access Partnership
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Scale enterprise
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NIS	Nordic International Support Foundation
PAYGO	Pay-As-You-Go
picoPV	pico photo voltaic
PUE	productive use of energy
RBF	results-based financing
RVO	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland – Netherlands Enterprise Agency
SCCIF	Smart Communities Coalition Innovation Fund
SDC / DEZA	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	sustainable development goals
SHS	solar home systems
SI	social institution
SIINC	Social Impact Incentive
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers / Netherlands Development Organisation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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