



Energising Development Partnership – EnDev

Key Facts

The Energising Development Partnership (EnDev) is a joint impact-oriented global programme of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Australia, United Kingdom and Switzerland, with additional co-funding from Ireland and the European Union. The respective governmental institutions are the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Directorate-General for International Cooperation of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Australian Agency for International Cooperation (AusAID), the British Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The programme cooperates with governments, NGOs and the private sector in several partner countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Its dynamic organisational structure allows for additional donors to join.



Small hydropower plants like this one in Indonesia supply rural areas with sustainable energy.

The implementation of the Energising Development programme started in 2005. It had the initial objective of facilitating sustainable access to modern energy services to 3.1 million people in

developing countries. The objective was surpassed with a total number of 5.1 million people. Consequently, the programme has been scaled up several times: in total, EUR 263.26 million have now been allocated to support access to energy for the poor. The target was increased to 14.5 million people that will have access to sustainable energy services by 2018.

By December 2013, 12.26 million people have gained access either to electricity or improved cooking technologies in households. In addition, 15,700 social institutions and 28,300 small and medium-sized enterprises benefit from sustainable access to modern energy services. EnDev also has trained more than 32,000 stove builders, craftsmen, vendors and solar technicians.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH acts as the principal agency for implementing the partnership. Implementation is conducted in close cooperation with the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) and with other international partner organisations such as the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV).

Scope

Currently, EnDev is active in 24 low- and middle-income countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa. EnDev is a global programme, hence funds are not committed on the basis of bilateral governmental negotiations; rather, eligibility for funding is performance-based.

EnDev contributes to the goals of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative as well as to the MDGs. Enhancing access to energy is a precondition for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In that respect, EnDev does not aim for simply connecting households and institutions from a technological point of view. In fact, EnDev intends to maximise the impact of energy access by taking into account energy use and target group demand.

Funded by:



Implemented by:



Energy for people

'Life has improved greatly since we've had electricity...' enthuses 75-year-old farmer Pedro Huayllas in Bolivia. His hut has only recently been connected to the electricity grid. He and his wife Simona now have light to read by in the evenings. They used to read by a sooty kerosene lamp that gave out little light. On their meagre pension they could not often afford torch batteries. Now they are actually saving money, because the electricity is cheaper than the kerosene. A small part of the cost of connecting their hut to the electricity supply was subsidized by a private Bolivian energy utility and EnDev – Pedro and Simona can pay off the rest in instalments.



EnDev supports the provision of:

- **Energy for household applications:** provision of modern energy for lighting and small electrical appliances (e.g. information and communication technologies)
- **Energy for cooking:** provision of efficient and clean cooking, baking and space heating devices
- **Energy for social infrastructure** (schools, hospitals and community centres): provision of energy for the use of electrical as well as cooking and heating devices
- **Energy for small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperatives and craftsmen:** provision of modern energy services for productive use, for income generation.

The technologies and services predominantly promoted in EnDev's country programmes include photovoltaic energy, grid densification, micro hydropower, energy-efficient cooking stoves and biogas.

EnDev Criteria

The selection process for measures to be supported by EnDev combines competition with needs assessment and focal areas, as previously defined by its donors. The competition approach allows for a fast scaling-up of successful activities and flexible reallocation of funds between countries according to performance. Performance is being measured in terms of the number of people provided with sustainable access to modern energy services per allocated euro. Long-term sustainability is a core criterion for activities to be supported within the EnDev framework.

Monitoring and Impact Assessment

EnDev works with results-based management. Baseline studies are conducted before project intervention and systematic impact studies after households, social infrastructure or small and medium sized enterprises gained access to a form of modern energy. Experiences with the programme show that competition

between different projects and technologies stimulates local contributions and cost efficiency. EnDev ensures additionality of its interventions. An activity is only considered eligible if it provides access to modern energy services that would not materialise without the intervention of EnDev.

Activities clearly focus on those energy services and resources, which are reliable, affordable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound. EnDev initiatives should supplement ongoing activities. Hence, the core criteria for activities to be supported under EnDev relate to both quantitative out-put and long-term sustainability.

The figures reported are only those which can be fully attributed to EnDev and include the following adjustment factors (rationalizing the initially measured number of beneficiaries):

- the **sustainability adjustment factor**, accounting for the fact that the access to modern energy technologies is unfortunately not sustainable in all cases;
- the **windfall gain factor** is an adjustment for the fact that some households would have gained access to modern energy services even without EnDev support, and
- the **double energy factor** accounting for the fact that some households and social institutions gaining access had already benefitted from the same type of modern energy service (as, by definition, any beneficiary will only be counted once: upon its first connection to such service).

Learning and Innovation

It is of utmost importance to find solutions appropriate to a specific local context. All EnDev activities have the same objective: development through access to energy. As a global programme it is able to create and share knowledge between activities worldwide. The cultural diversity represented in the programme is a key for innovation. Sharing experience and learning together is the basis for success.

Published by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T +49 61 96 79-0
F +49 61 96 79-11 15
E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de

Contact:

Energising Development
Dr Carsten Hellpap
T +49 6196 796179
F +49 6196 79806179
E EnDev@giz.de
I www.EnDev.info

July 2014

Photos:

© GIZ, iStock, creative republic, Agenda
Fototext, Getty Images – Brand X

Designed by:

creative republic / Thomas Maxeiner
Visual Communications, Frankfurt a. M.
Germany, www.creativerepublic.net

Printed on 100 % recycled paper