



# External Evaluation of the REPIC Platform

– Final Report –

**Author:**

**Geert Engelsman**

JaLogisch Consulting GmbH

Grazer Strasse 23B

8045 Graz, Austria

T. +43 664 1410 417

E-Mail: [gengelsman@jalogisch.com](mailto:gengelsman@jalogisch.com)

**Peer review and quality assurance:**

**Gunther Bensch**

ecol GBR

Zülpicher Strasse 196

50937 Cologne, Germany

T. +49 179 7309 464

E-Mail: [bensch@ecol-cologne.de](mailto:bensch@ecol-cologne.de)

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**Client:**

**REPIC Steering Group**

Att. Laurent Widmer

State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

Holzikofenweg 36

3003 Bern, Switzerland

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## Acronyms

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFD	French Development Agency
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DGIS	Netherlands Directorate-General for International Cooperation
EEP	Energy and Environment Partnership
EnDev	Energising Development Partnership Program
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
EU	European Union
EUEI-PDF	EU Energy Initiative – Partnership Dialogue Facility
GIZ	German Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GMBH
Global Leap	Global Lighting and Energy Access Partnership
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
OECD/DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development / Development Assistance Committee
REACT	Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Change Technologies Window
REEEP	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership
REPIC	Renewable Energy and Energy- and Resource Efficiency Promotion in International Cooperation
RVO	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (i.e. Netherlands' Enterprise Agency)
SDC	Swiss Organization for Development and Cooperation
SECO	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SREP	Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program

## Executive Summary

### High-level conclusions and recommendations

**Survey response.** Half of the 144 invitees responded to the web-based survey. Participation was high among the organizations which received funding from REPIC: 80% for Swiss-based organizations and 71% for their local partners. The picture which emerges from the survey for these two subgroups is likely to be representative for these groups. This is not necessarily true for the other two subgroups, i.e. the Swiss-based organizations whose funding application is pending or has been rejected and the Swiss-based organizations who participated in REPIC network events only. The response rate for these two subgroups was 36% and 31% respectively (despite active outreach).

**Survey outcome.** REPIC is well-regarded by, and relevant for, Swiss organizations. The Platform is also relevant for the countries where REPIC-funded projects are implemented and fits well with the Swiss Government's Message on International Cooperation 2017 – 2020. The Swiss funding recipients and their local partners are positive about their projects' effectiveness and sustainability. REPIC's network events are considered valuable, REPIC's information dissemination is deemed sufficient, and REPIC's funding application process is seen as appropriate. Moreover, REPIC has successfully forged – in the envisaged numbers – new partnerships between Swiss firms. The survey does not allow for conclusions on the portfolio's impact. This would require a dedicated impact assessment. A third of the funding recipients do note that their project has been replicated in-country.

**International comparability.** Renewable energy and energy efficiency remain political priorities for Western-European development agencies; many of which have set up or support initiatives which are similar in nature to REPIC (although most – if not all – are untied). Like Switzerland, most Western-European development agencies support multiple (international) initiatives in renewable energy and energy efficiency. The supported initiatives operate at different scales (i.e. at the project, market, policy or knowledge management level). The full set of international initiatives provides REPIC the opportunity to expand its relevant network for REPIC funding applicants and network event participants.

**Recommendations.** Based on the survey and the comparator analysis, we suggest REPIC:

1. to continue providing financial support to relevant projects and maintain the emphasis on the replication of the underlying project ideas. Replication is the way for REPIC to have impact, i.e. positively contribute to addressing climate change and improving access to energy;
2. to focus REPIC's attention in the pillar 'networking, information, communication and coordination' on the networking function. REPIC should continue to actively assist Swiss organizations to forge partnerships with each other and with local partners in developing countries.
3. to investigate more closely which international renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives, programs and challenge funds potentially provide value-added to REPIC participants (in terms of follow-up finance, sourcing and dissemination of knowledge, certification, etc.) and establish working relationships with the identified programs.
4. to limit its information dissemination activities to knowledge generated within REPIC and that supports REPIC's funding and networking function (e.g. by sharing positive examples of REPIC funded projects). Other international initiatives provide better 'knowledge banks' on renewable energy and (energy) resource efficiency.

**REPIC score.** The positive survey outcome is highlighted by the overall score Swiss organizations give REPIC, namely a 4.6 on a scale of 1 to 6. The graph and table on the next page indicates the scoring per subgroup. As could be expected, the Swiss funding recipients are somewhat more positive than the rejected applicants or those awaiting approval. Figure 1 and Table 1 show the average and median score per subgroup.

Figure 1. What overall performance score would you give REPIC?

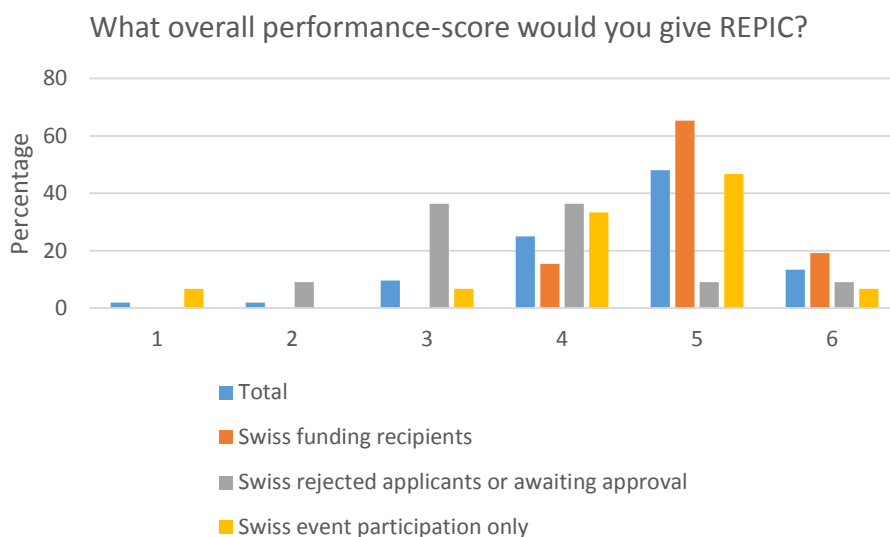


Table 1. Scoring of REPIC according to group

Group	# Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Response rate	Average score	Median
All Swiss respondents	52	43%	4.6	5
<b>Swiss funding recipients</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Swiss rejected applicants	11	33%	3.7	4
Swiss event participants only	15	29%	4.3	5

### Scoring on the OECD-DAC Evaluation Criteria

**Relevance.** The REPIC Platform sits well with the new Message on International Cooperation 2017 – 2020. Moreover, REPIC is considered a valuable tool to promote Swiss business in developing and transition countries by the survey respondents. The REPIC project support is, first-and-foremost, applied for and used by Swiss organizations to pilot test a new idea, approach, business model or technology in a developing or transition country. The REPIC-funded projects are relevant for the recipient countries<sup>2</sup>. Finally, REPIC is to a large extent relevant by design as Swiss organizations need to pro-actively apply for REPIC funding or participate in network events in order to benefit from the Platform.

**Effectiveness.** REPIC is probably running slightly behind schedule on the number of projects it planned to finance during its current (fourth) phase (although it can still reach its target). REPIC is also slightly below target as to the number of successful projects. Having said that, REPIC has placed the bar for success very high – with 90% of the funded projects to be implemented successfully. According to the survey respondents, 80% of the projects have (mostly) achieved their objectives or are on track to do so.<sup>3</sup> REPIC has already reached its target for the number of partnerships it has helped forge for Swiss organizations. The network events are considered moderately to highly valuable by 80% of the survey respondents. The respondents did not express a need for more or different information from the REPIC Secretariat. The Secretariat's web blog is little read. The survey respondents were favorably disposed towards the coaching, noting that the coaching improved both the quality of the application and of the project.

<sup>1</sup> These figures deviate slightly from the overall number of responses as not all respondents have answered all questions.

<sup>2</sup> In the sense that the individual projects and the portfolio as a whole address climate change relevant topics. This evaluation does not pass judgment on the relevance of individual projects within their country-specific implementation contexts.

<sup>3</sup> In principle, there could be selection bias at play here whereby organizations with good results have responded in greater numbers than organizations whose projects are looking less rosy. Given the high participation rate, such selection bias is likely to be limited.

**Impact.** The extent to which REPIC contributes to the actual spread of renewable energy and (energy) resource efficiency in developing and transition countries cannot be concluded from the survey. The potential impact of the projects on energy access or efficient use of (energy) resources will be limited as the projects are relative small in size and mostly concern demonstration and pilot projects. As such, impact must come through the replication of the projects outside REPIC. The far majority of the Swiss funding recipients and their local partners are positive about the extent to which their projects attain their objectives and one third of them note that their projects have been replicated. If we take replication as an indicator of impact, REPIC would be on target of having 30% of its approved project with 'meaningful impact'. A more precise assessment of REPIC's impact requires a dedicated impact study of REPIC's project portfolio.

**Sustainability.** The funding recipients, both the Swiss and the local partners, are very positive about the sustainability of their work under the REPIC-funded project. Two-thirds of the Swiss organizations expect that their activities are 'very likely' to continue after REPIC funding ends and an additional 19% consider this 'probable'. The local partners are even more adamant: 80% consider it 'very likely' that the activities will continue after the REPIC funding stops. Half of the funding recipients think that future activities will be financed through a mix of development and commercial finance. A fifth to a third of the respondents also see possibilities to finance future activities on a fully commercial basis.

**Efficiency.** A clear majority of the Swiss funding recipients consider the time involved in preparing the funding application appropriate. A slight majority of the rejected applicants support this view. The bulk of the Swiss funding applicants (successful and unsuccessful combined) considered the information requirements in the funding application appropriate, both content-wise and in terms of the range of topics that had to be covered.

#### Succinct answers to the ToR's five key questions

1. *What role have the coaching activities played? Were they appreciated and used by project promoters?*

The REPIC Secretariat's support to the Swiss applicants for funding is well-received. A majority of respondents note that this support has improved the quality of the application and the project.

2. *How is the "cost – benefit ratio" for project promoters? Are the project approval mechanisms too demanding for what REPIC offers?*

Generally, the Swiss funding applicants find the time involved, the scope and the content of the funding application appropriate.

3. *What type of support do Swiss firms need / wish for in order to enter these markets and execute projects successfully.*

Generally, the Swiss funding applicants are fine with the support and information provided by the REPIC Secretariat. In their responses, the Swiss organizations reiterated the relevance and usefulness of REPIC's network function. Some called to reinvigorate this network function and actively link REPIC applicants to Swiss and international partners and financing options.

4. *Are there other topics related to the core idea of REPIC (or not) where Swiss organizations could make use of a support by an instrument similar to REPIC?*

The survey differentiated between (i) extending REPIC's remit to other thematic areas; and (ii) replicating REPIC itself to other less closely related areas. A quarter of the Swiss organizations suggested that REPIC could extend its remit to other thematic areas. The suggestions did not have a common denominator. In fact, none of the suggestions were included twice in the responses. The suggestions are for REPIC to extend its thematic remit to (in alphabetical order): air quality, agriculture, agro processing, CO<sub>2</sub> farming, energy storage, future or smart cities/villages, micro- and mini hydropower, organic photovoltaic, smart grid, technical assistance, water resource management, and waste water and solid waste.

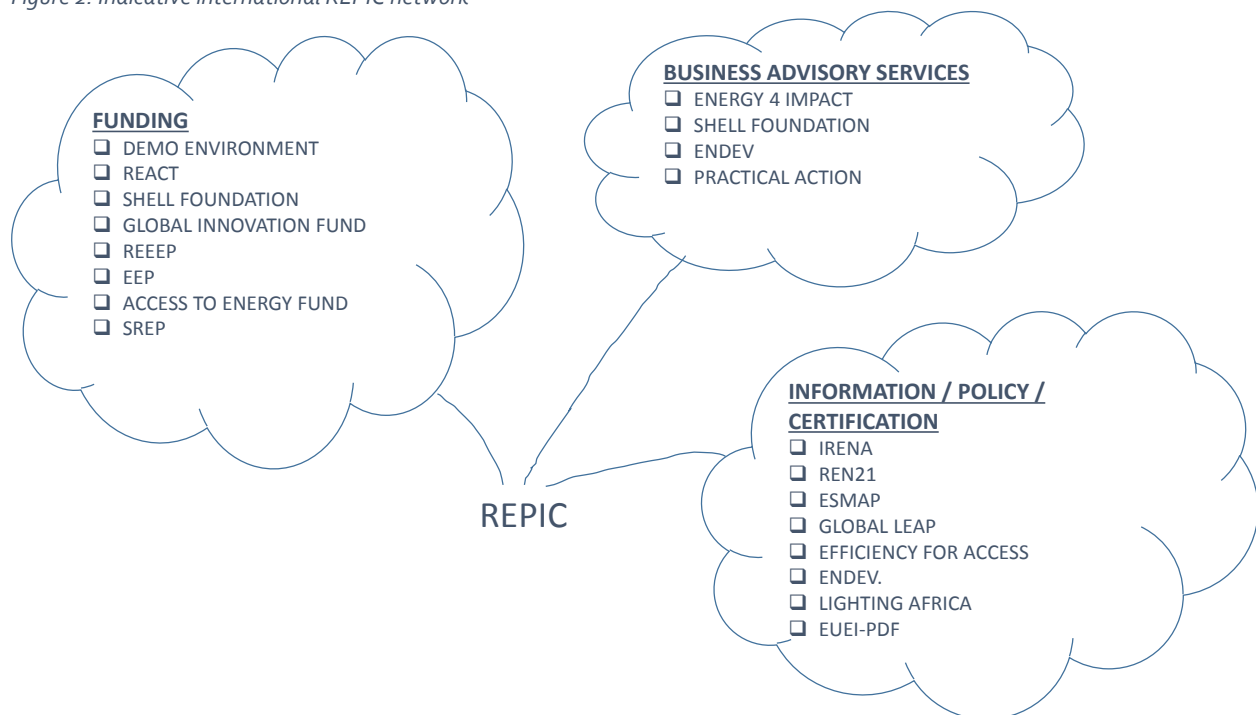
On the question as to whether REPIC should be replicated, almost half of the respondents stated that they 'don't know', i.e. they do not feel in a position to answer this question in one way or the other. Close to a fifth of the respondents stated 'no' without commenting their answer. A third of the respondents responded in the affirmative. Again, there is no common denominator in the respondents' suggestions, although the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, as well as the waste sector featured a few times. The respondents suggested the following areas in which the REPIC initiative could be replicated (in alphabetical order): agriculture and livestock, air quality, children's education, means of production, small and medium sized enterprises (capacity development, market access), standard setting, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), water supply, waste water and solid waste (including circular economy).

In theory, REPIC can easily be replicated to other thematic areas as its function, governance and management are well-defined. In practice, replication could prove quite difficult. The interrelated reasons are that REPIC has a long history, is led by one of the initial initiators and co-founders, and is governed by a committed group of professionals who work well together. These are critical aspects of REPIC's success and will be difficult (although by no means impossible) to replicate.

5. *Do other countries have similar instruments to REPIC? How do they pursue similar goals?*

Yes, other countries have similar instruments to REPIC (although notable differences exist in terms of size, scope and approach). Except one of the instruments identified in this exercise, all are open for organizations irrespective of their country of registration. Like Switzerland, most countries simultaneously support a range of initiatives in renewable energy and energy efficiency. These initiatives operate at different scales, i.e. at the project, market, policy or knowledge management level. There are a number of larger-scale bilateral and multilateral initiatives, which could potentially be of interest to REPIC applicants (for follow-up funding, sourcing and dissemination of knowledge, certification, etc.). It would require further study to assess the extent to which this holds true in practice, especially regarding future financing possibilities given that each initiative has specific funding requirements. Figure 2 shows how REPIC could potentially position itself internationally and further strengthen its (already highly regarded) network function.

Figure 2. Indicative international REPIC network



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

REPIC is an interdepartmental platform for the promotion of renewable energy and (energy) resource efficiency in international cooperation. It is a joint initiative of the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE) and the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN).

The current (fourth) phase of REPIC expires on 31 March 2018. The concerted partners are intent on continuing the Program. REPIC is well-embedded within and positively received by the participating organizations as REPIC performs critical functions: it (i) allows for the effective coordination of activities between departments; (ii) provides a one-stop-shop for external stakeholders to share their inquiries and requests; and (iii) is evidence of the Swiss contribution to addressing climate change.

In 2015, the REPIC Steering Committee and Secretariat have conducted a field mission to Ethiopia and Kenya to review the implementation and results of three renewable energy projects co-financed by REPIC. This was followed in 2016 by an internal Mid-Term Review of the Platform's operational and financial management, the project support and portfolio and the Platform's network function.

This external evaluation has been commissioned to solicit the views and experiences of REPIC's target groups: the Swiss organizations and their local partners which request project-financing from REPIC, as well as the (partly overlapping group) of participants in REPIC network events. The REPIC Steering Committee wishes to learn 'how these target groups see the Platform', as well as to receive their ideas on 'how to make the Program more effective'. The external evaluation was also tasked to compare REPIC with other European (bilateral or multilateral) initiatives to promote renewable energy and (energy) resource efficiency in international cooperation.

## 1.2 Purpose, use and scope

The purpose of this external evaluation is to (i) test the participating organization's positive perception of the Platform against the views and experiences of REPIC's target groups; and (ii) identify concurrent international initiatives which promote renewable energy and (energy) resource efficiency in international cooperation. The evaluation results will be used by the REPIC Steering Committee as one input in deciding on the (orientation of the) next phase of the Platform. The topic (scope) of the evaluation is the REPIC Platform and not the individual projects and events, which are financed through REPIC.

## 1.3 Methodology

The evaluation consisted of a web-based survey of the Swiss organizations and their local partners which requested project-financing during the current fourth phase of REPIC, as well as the (partly overlapping group) of participants in REPIC network events since 2013. The survey questions were oriented to the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria and supplemented by specific questions from the participating organizations. The detailed survey design is presented in annex B and the full survey questionnaire is included in annex C. The survey was supplemented by a review of a select set of program documentation, including the internal Mid-Term Review of the Platform and the field mission report. The international comparator analysis was done through a web search, document review and telephonic interviews.

## 1.4 Limitations

Primary data collection is limited to the survey and, to some extent, the comparator analysis. As such, this external evaluation offers three additional perspectives to the review activities carried out so far by REPIC, namely of (i) the survey respondents, (ii) the key informants on international initiatives on renewable energy and energy efficiency, and (iii) the evaluator. This evaluation does not constitute a full-fledged evaluation of REPIC at the program and project level with concomitant data collection and analysis and an overall, well-rounded, evidence-based judgment of the Platform.

## 2. Survey data

### 2.1 Typology of respondents

We have invited 144 persons to the survey. This full study population contains four distinct subgroups as shown in Table 2. Whenever relevant, we distinguish between these subgroups in our graphical representations of the survey results and our written commentary on these results. The Swiss funding recipients and rejected applicants encompass all funding applicants during the current (fourth) phase of REPIC, i.e. there has been no sampling. The study population has been compiled by the REPIC Secretariat.

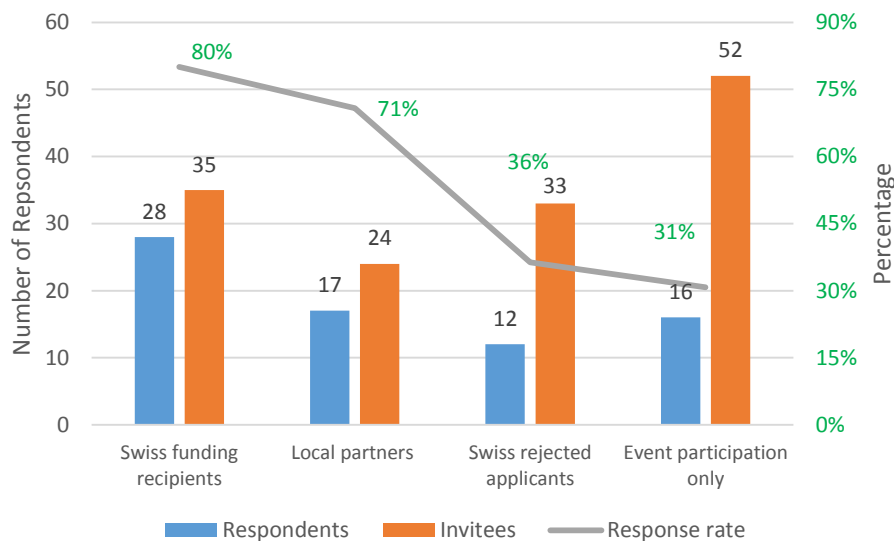
Table 2 Typology of the subgroups within the study population

Groups	Our typology
Full study population	Total
Swiss-based organizations which have received REPIC funding	Swiss funding recipients
The local partners of Swiss-based organizations which have received REPIC funding	Local partners
Swiss-based organizations whose REPIC funding application has been rejected or are awaiting approval <sup>4</sup>	Swiss rejected applicants
Swiss-based organizations which have only participated in REPIC network events	Swiss event participation only

### 2.2 Response rate and representativeness of results

73 persons out of 144 invitees have partaken in the survey. This makes for a response rate of 50.7%. 69 of the 73 respondents have gone through the complete survey, even when they have not answered all questions. Figure 3 shows the response rate for the four distinct groups of invitees.<sup>5</sup>

Figure 3. Response rate per group in the study population



<sup>4</sup> This group contains 33 organizations. The proposals of twenty-three of these organizations have been rejected for funding by the REPIC Steering Group. Ten organizations are going through their application process. The survey design prevents us from distinguishing between these two subgroups. For simplicity and brevity's sake, we refer to this whole group as 'Swiss rejected applicants', knowing that part of this group may obtain REPIC financing in the future.

<sup>5</sup> Onlineumfragen.com provides the response numbers for the four identified groups (based on the respondents' own answers). We have related these numbers to the grouping of the study population by the REPIC Secretariat.

The response rate amongst the Swiss funding recipients and their local partners is high. Moreover, the respondents are well-spread over the different technologies and similar to the REPIC portfolio as of April 2016 (see section 3.4 on page 18 for a graphical representation). As such, we can expect a representative picture to emerge from their responses (as to their group's views and experiences with REPIC). Due to the low response rate of Swiss rejected applicants and the Swiss event participation only, the views expressed by these two groups are not necessarily representative for their group.

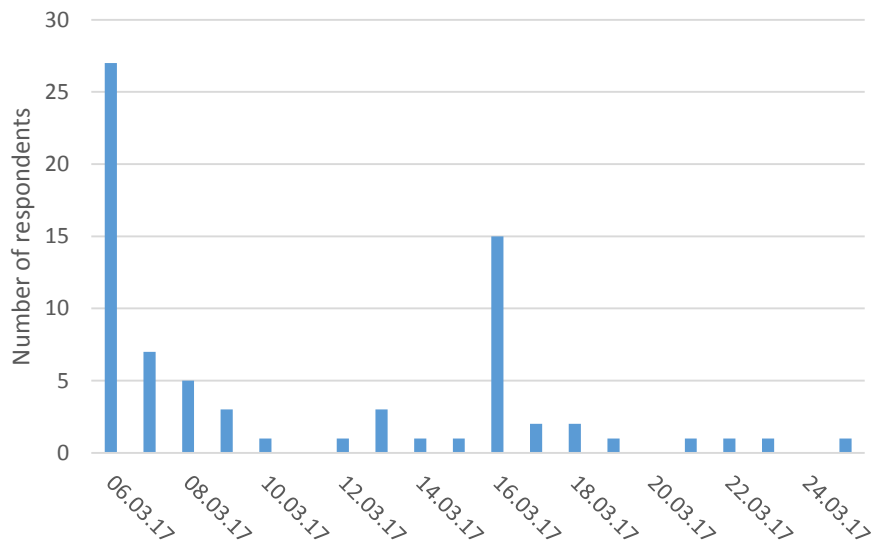
### 2.3 Response time: ca. 15 minutes

The average time to respond to the survey questions was 13 minutes. For the respondents who answered more than 36 questions, the average duration was 16 minutes

### 2.4 Response date: immediately following the invitation or reminder

The bulk of the respondents participated in the survey on the days the invitation mail and reminder mail were sent out (as highlighted in Figure 4).

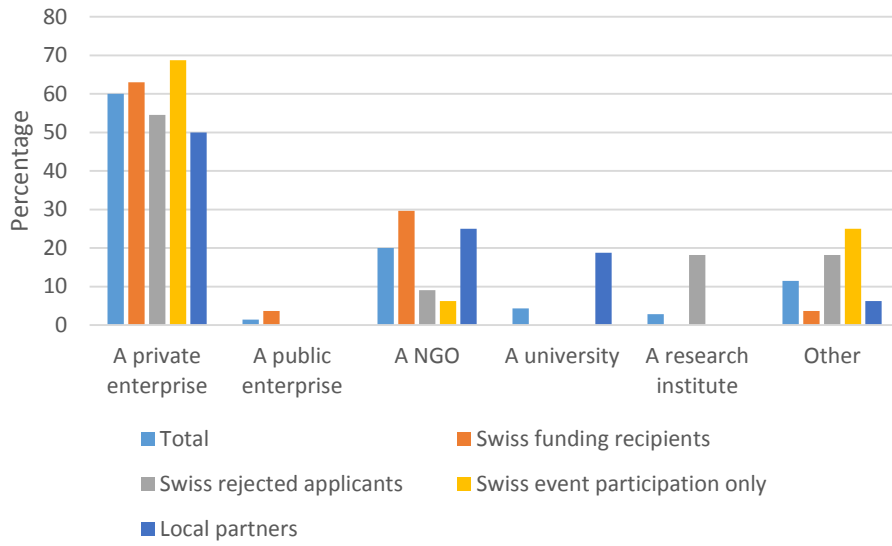
Figure 4. Participation according to response date



### 2.5 Type of organizations

The bulk of the participants in the survey work at private enterprises. Figure 5 shows the respondents' organizational affiliation for all survey respondents, as well as per subgroup. The category 'other' concerns independent consultants, hybrid organizations, other professional organizations (e.g. 'Vereine'), and respondents who are affiliated to multiple organizations.

Figure 5. Organizational affiliation of survey respondents



### 3. Relevance

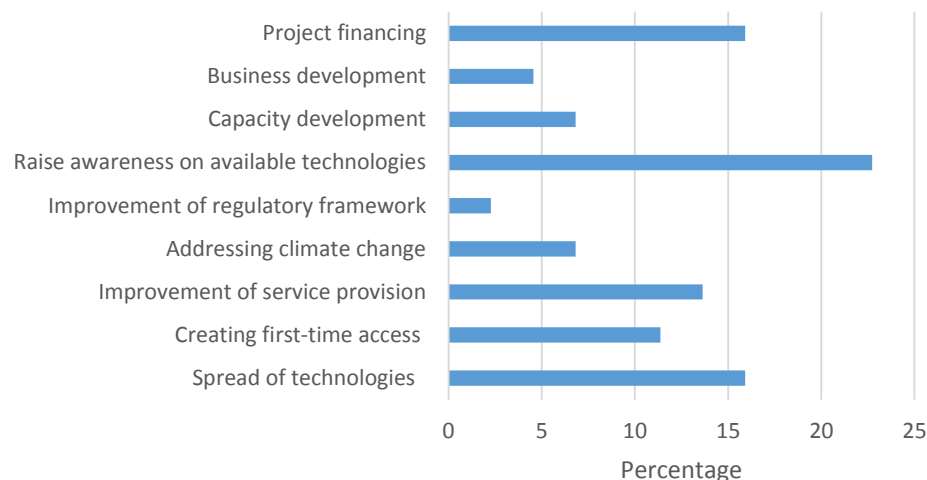
The OECD-DAC defines Relevance as: *'the extent to which the aid activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the recipients, the target group and the donor'*.<sup>6</sup> In evaluating the relevance of a program, the OECD-DAC suggests to consider the following two questions: (i) to what extent are the objectives of the program still valid? And (ii) are the activities and outputs of the program consistent with the intended impacts? This chapter addresses, respectively, REPIC's relevance for (i) the end-beneficiaries, (ii) REPIC's target groups; and (iii) the Swiss federal government. The chapter concludes with a brief assessment of whether REPIC is consistent with its intended impacts, the relevance of REPIC's thematic scope, and whether REPIC itself should be replicated into other areas.

#### 3.1 REPIC's relevance for developing and transition countries

Improving energy access and addressing climate change remain relevant for developing and transition countries. This is evidenced by their inclusion in the Sustainable Development Goals (#7 and #13 respectively), as well as by the Paris Accord on combatting climate change. Members of Parliament and government officials of China, India, Morocco and Tanzania have also reconfirmed to the evaluator the relevance of these twin goals during his ongoing evaluation of SDC's support to the Climate Parliament. As such, REPIC is and remains relevant by design, as it supports projects which contribute to *'knowledge and technology transfer leading to the spread of renewable energy and energy/resource efficiency technologies'*, which in turn can contribute to improved energy access and addressing climate change.

Figure 6 shows the various needs or opportunities that REPIC's current portfolio addresses.

Figure 6. What need did your project foremost respond to?



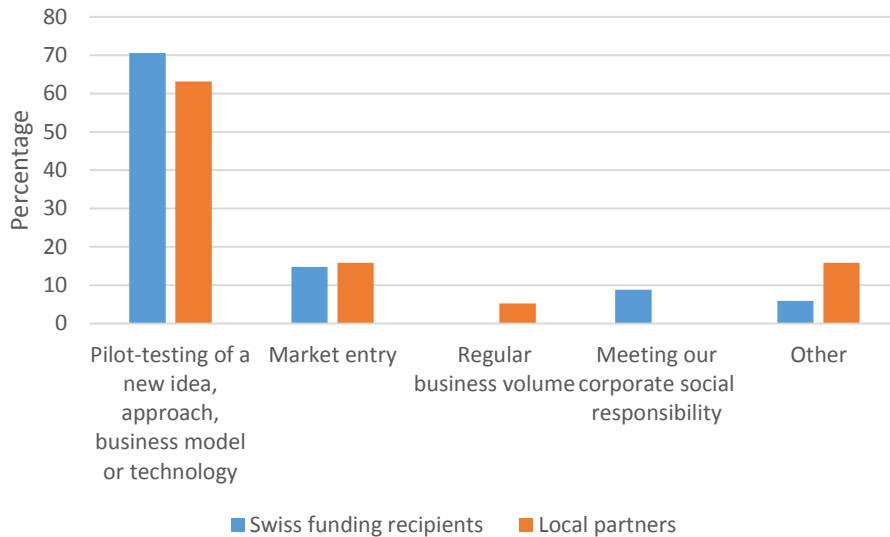
<sup>6</sup> OECD DAC Network on Development Evaluation. Evaluating Development Co-operation. Summary of Key Norms and Standards (2nd edition edition). Paris: OECD.

### 3.2 REPIC's relevance for its direct beneficiaries

Here again, REPIC is to a large extent relevant by design. Swiss organizations have to proactively apply for funding or participate in a REPIC network event. As such, one expects these organizations to put forth projects for financing which are relevant to them and only participate in the network events if they get something out of these events. This notion is confirmed by the survey results.

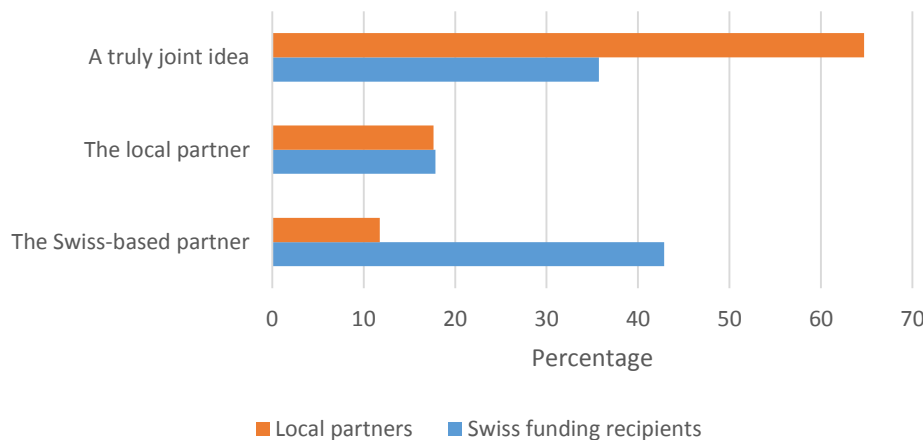
Figure 7 shows that – with the REPIC funding – the far majority of the Swiss funding recipients and their local partners aim to pilot-test an idea, approach, business model or technology. This idea stems from themselves and they approach REPIC for financial assistance to test the idea in practice.

Figure 7. What does your organization gain through the REPIC-funded project?



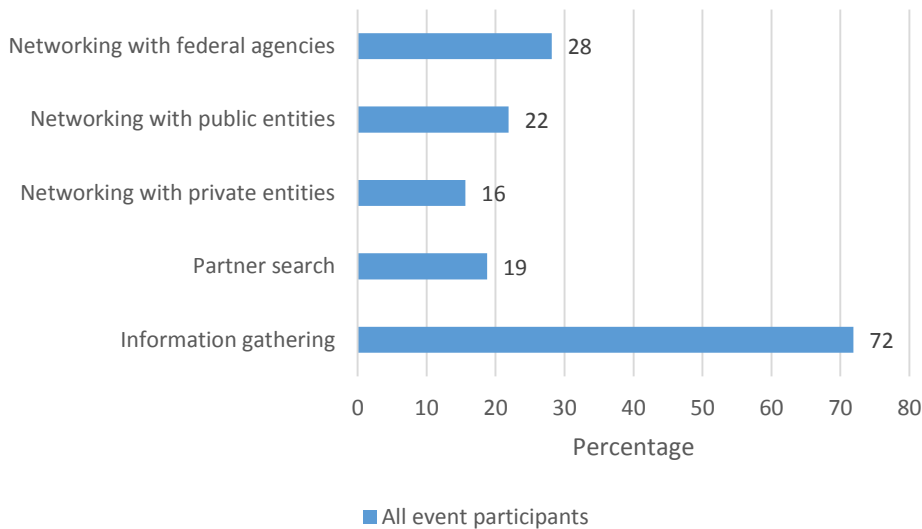
We subsequently inquired whether the original project idea stemmed from the local or the Swiss partner. The majority of local partners indicate that the project was a joined idea, whereas the Swiss-based organizations prescribe the project idea more to themselves (Figure 8). We deduct from this that the projects are relevant to the Swiss funding applicants and that local partners consider themselves full partners in the project.

Figure 8. Who had the original project idea?



The Swiss network participants partake first-and-foremost to 'gather information' and 'network' (Figure 9). The networking is equally targeted to federal agencies, public entities and private organizations. 'Partner search' has been less a motivation to participate in the REPIC events. (Please note that respondents were allowed to indicate two reasons for their participation so that the total tally exceeds 100 %.)

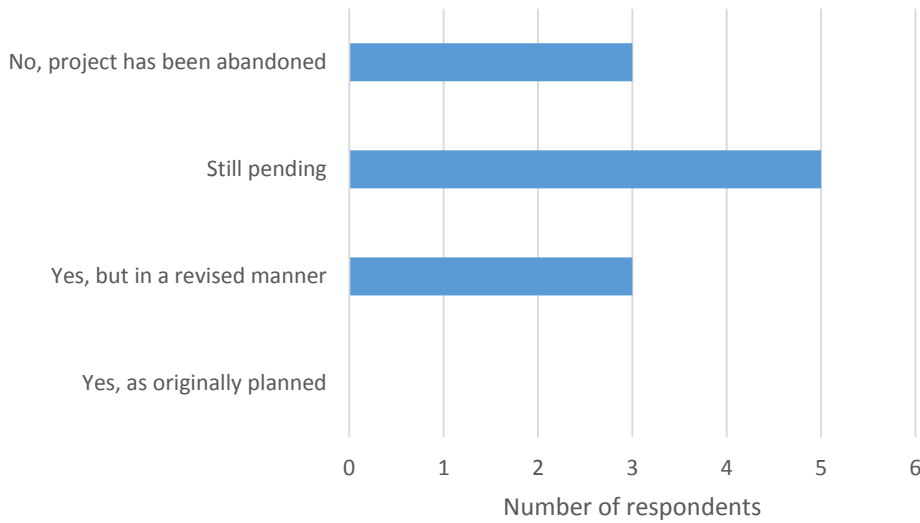
Figure 9. What were your primary motivations for participating in a REPIC network event?



Another indicator of REPIC's relevance for a principal target group – the Swiss organizations who request project funding from REPIC – is the ability of those organizations whose funding application has been rejected by REPIC to implement their proposed projects anyway. The less they are able to do so, the higher REPIC's relevance for these organizations.<sup>7</sup> Of the 12 respondents whose funding application has been rejected or is still being processed, 11 have responded to the question whether they have been able to implement their project anyway. Figure 10 shows their answers. The majority (8) have not (yet) been able to implement their project proposal. The three organizations which have been able to implement their project (albeit in a revised manner) have done so with their own money (2) or with commercial financing (1). The answers to this survey question indicate that REPIC would have been relevant to these organizations.

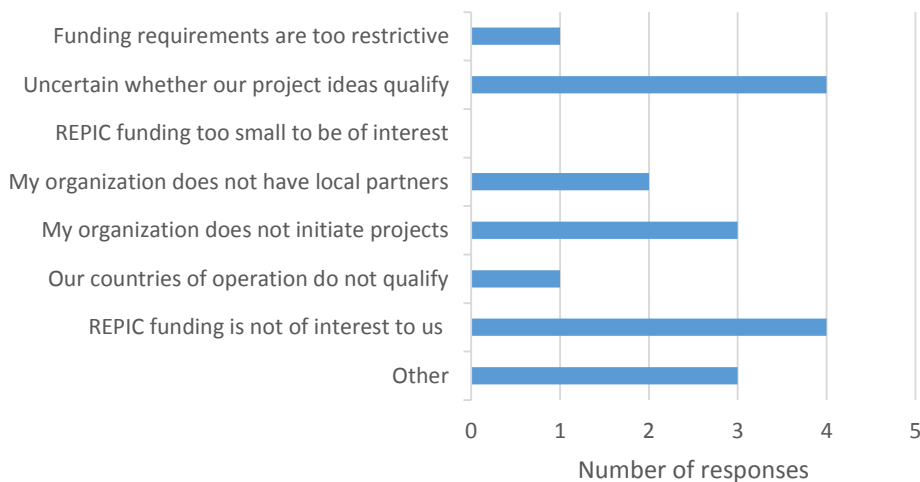
<sup>7</sup> Of course, it could also be that these projects are not (yet) thought through very well or have other intrinsic failings.

Figure 10. Has your organization been able to implement the project without REPIC funding?



Finally, we have inquired with the survey respondents who have not applied for funding, why they have not done so. Respondents were allowed to provide multiple answers. We received 20 answers in total. Two respondents stated that they 'don't know' why their organization has not applied for funding. 7 responses noted that REPIC funding was not of interest for their organization or that their organization does not initiate projects. 6 responses suggest that the respondent does not have local partners or is uncertain whether his or her project idea qualifies, i.e. for these respondents there is a gap between what they know about REPIC and what REPIC could offer. Three responses fell in the category 'other'. From their subsequent comments, we can derive their reasons for not applying for REPIC funding: the respondents noted that the opportunity had simply not yet arisen or they failed the network to REPIC and therefore considered the chances for a successful application to small. The answers to this question do not counter our general finding: REPIC is relevant for its target groups.

Figure 11. Why has your organization not applied for REPIC funding?

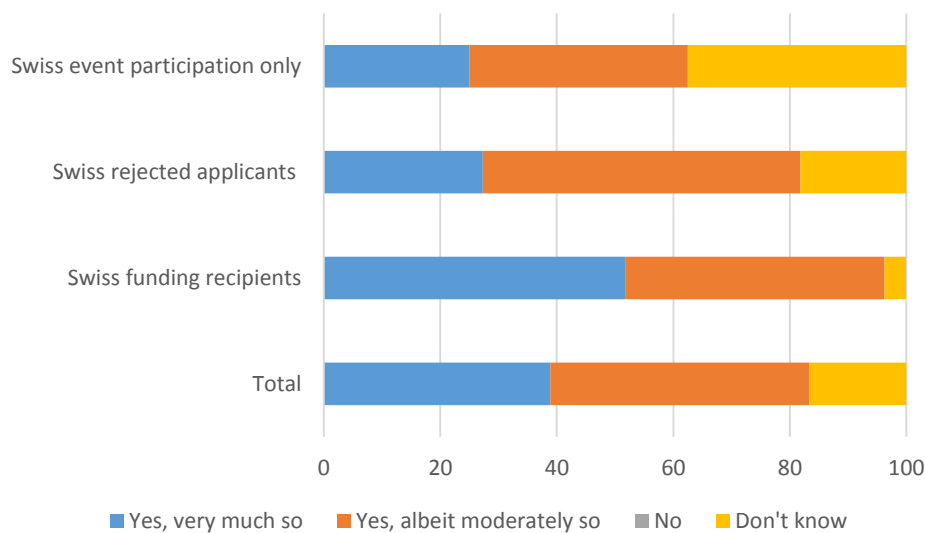


### 3.3 Relevance to the Swiss government

In its new Message on International Cooperation 2017 – 2020<sup>8</sup>, the Swiss government reconfirms its commitment to promote low carbon and climate resilient economies in developing and transition countries, including the promotion of renewable energy generation, the efficient use of (energy) resources, and addressing climate change through mitigation and adaptation measures. The Message states furthermore that the Swiss government will promote ‘*recognized Swiss know-how*’. REPIC is squarely positioned in this space.

The Swiss government supports REPIC – in part – to promote Swiss organizations with their work in developing and transition countries. The majority of survey respondents note that REPIC is a valuable tool in that regard, whereby (as can be expected) REPIC funding recipients see a greater value-added than the other two distinct groups: the rejected applicants and those organizations which participated only in REPIC network events (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Is REPIC a valuable tool to promote Swiss business in development countries?



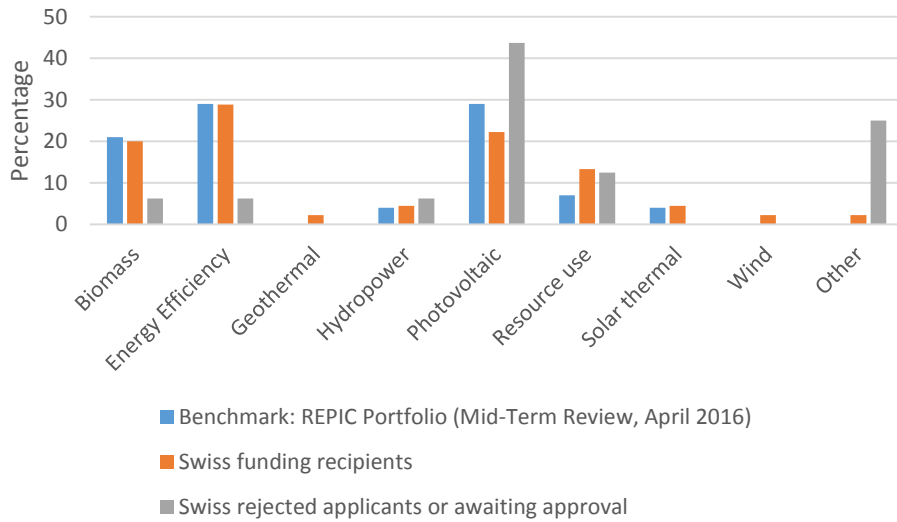
### 3.4 REPIC’s potential for having impact

REPIC seeks a transfer of knowledge and technology from Switzerland to developing and transition countries leading to the spread of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies in these countries. REPIC does focus on a knowledge and technology transfer of renewable and (energy) resource efficiency technologies. Figure 13 shows the distribution of REPIC-funded projects among the different subsectors (as of April 2016<sup>9</sup>, as well as according to the survey respondents differentiated according to funding recipients and rejected applicants).

<sup>8</sup> Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft (2016). Botschaft zur Internationalen Zusammenarbeit der Schweiz 2017 – 2020. Eidgenössisches Departement für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten EDA und Eidgenössisches Departement für Wirtschaft, Bildung und Forschung WBF: Bern.

<sup>9</sup> REPIC Platform (2016) Mid-Term Review. REPIC Secretariat: St-Ursen.

Figure 13. Technologies of the funding applicants



The REPIC supported projects are small in size, which (generally) will limit their potential impact. The average project size in CHF for projects approved since 2014 is just over CHF 300,000, with an average implementation period of two years.<sup>10</sup> Moreover, REPIC's support is focused on demonstration and pilot projects<sup>11</sup>, which implies that impact – in terms of the actual spread of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies – has to come from the replication of the original projects.

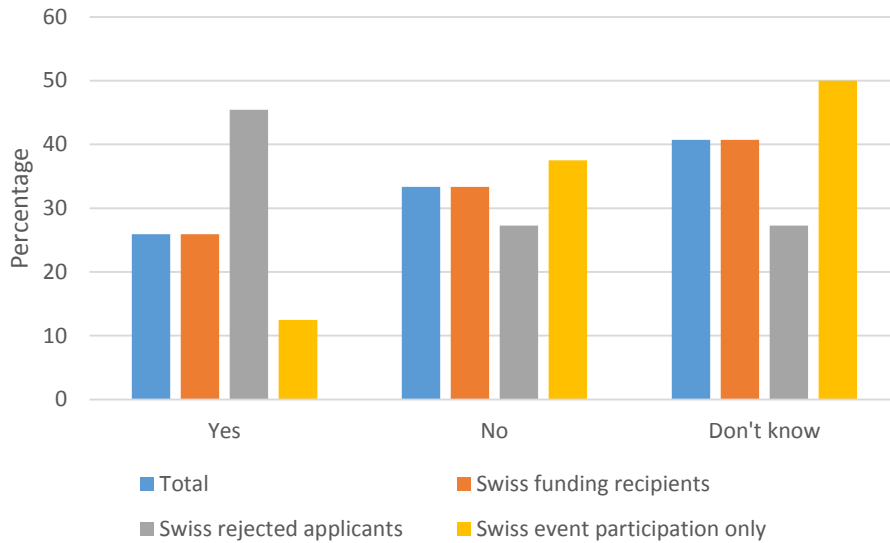
### 3.5 REPIC's thematic scope

The survey asks the Swiss organizations whether REPIC should include other technologies or markets (Figure 14). A good portion of the respondents (40% on average between the subgroups) 'does not know'. Roughly a third of the respondents states 'no'. This leaves a quarter of the respondents (on average) to answer this question in the affirmative, whereby a larger portion of the Swiss organizations whose application for funding has been rejected answered this question positively than the other two subgroups. There is no common denominator in the respondents' suggestions. In fact, not a single suggestion is included twice in the responses. Concretely, the suggestions are (in alphabetical order) for REPIC to extend its thematic remit to: air quality, agriculture, agro processing, CO<sub>2</sub> farming, energy storage, future or smart cities/villages, micro- and mini hydropower, organic photovoltaic, smart grid, technical assistance, water resource management, and waste water and solid waste.

<sup>10</sup> Information received from the REPIC Secretariat

<sup>11</sup> Thönen, Reto (2015). Mobilizing Private Sector Investment in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency – the Example of REPIC. Course paper: Bern.

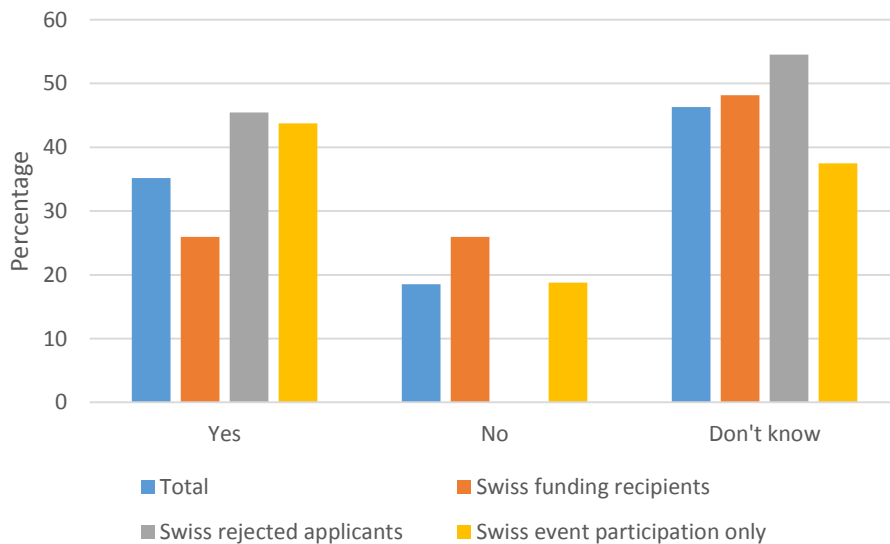
Figure 14. Should REPIC include other technologies or markets?



### 3.6 Replication of REPIC

The survey also asked participants whether REPIC itself should be replicated in other areas, i.e. not renewable energy or energy/resource efficiency related (Figure 15). Almost half of the respondents stated that they 'don't know', i.e. they do not feel in a position to answer this question in one way of the other. Close to a fifth of the respondents stated 'no' without commenting their answer.<sup>12</sup> A third of the participants answered in the affirmative. Again, there is no common denominator in the respondents' suggestions, although this time around the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, as well as the waste sector featured a few times. The respondents suggested the following areas (in alphabetical order) in which the REPIC initiative could be replicated: agriculture and livestock, air quality, children's education, means of production, small and medium sized enterprises (capacity development, market access), standard setting, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), water supply, waste water and solid waste (including circular economy).

Figure 15. Should REPIC be replicated in other areas?



<sup>12</sup> The answer format did not leave the respondents the opportunity to comment their negative answer.

## 4. Effectiveness

The OECD-DAC defines effectiveness as *'the extent to which the objectives are achieved'*.<sup>13</sup> REPIC's objectives can be gleaned from the Platform's logical framework, which includes the following three outcome indicators for the current (fourth) phase of REPIC:

1. 40 approved projects of which 36 [or 90%] are successfully implemented and twelve have a meaningful impact;
2. 10 organizations which are supported by REPIC enter into new partnerships (e.g. for financing, upscaling, etc.)
3. Number and share of respondents, which indicate an increased knowledge-exchange and an improved network.

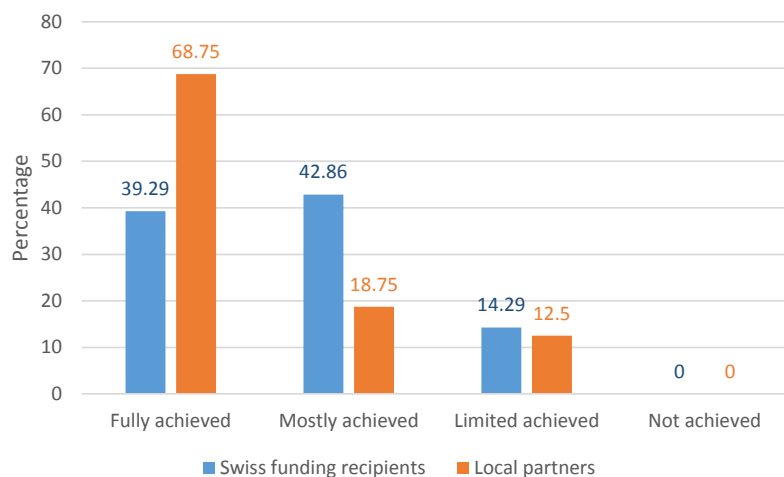
The Steering Committee also set out for the current (fourth) phase to 'accompany the project initiators with closer monitoring and coaching'.<sup>14</sup> Through 'systematic coaching', REPIC was 'to prepare projects for their subsequent phase'.<sup>15</sup> We discuss the attainment of each of these objectives in turn. We conclude this chapter with the value-added of REPIC to Swiss organizations over and above the REPIC funding.

### 4.1 Project results

For the current (fourth) phase of REPIC, the Steering Committee has approved – as of 10 April 2017 – 32 projects for financial support<sup>16</sup>. There are currently 10 projects in the pipeline (each with an approved outline and full proposals being prepared).<sup>17</sup> The current phase runs until 31 March 2018. According to the Secretariat, some of the approved outlines will *'remain in stand-by and not be realized'*. This implies that – given a throughput time of 7 months<sup>18</sup> – some new applications must be submitted in the next few months for REPIC to achieve its target of 40 projects by the end of March 2018.

The funding recipients, both the Swiss and the local partners, are very positive about the implementation of their projects (Figure 16). Over 80% of the Swiss funding recipients and local partners note that their project has or will likely attain the objectives. Still, REPIC has put the bar high for itself: aiming for a 90% success rate. If we take the attainment of the project objectives as the benchmark and take the respondents word on the achievement of these objectives, then REPIC would not quite reach its target. The impact of these projects is addressed in Chapter 5.

Figure 16. Has your project achieved, or is it likely that your project will achieve, its objectives at project end?



<sup>13</sup> OECD DAC Network on Development Evaluation. Evaluating Development Co-operation. Summary of Key Norms and Standards (2nd edition edition). Paris: OECD.

<sup>14</sup> REPIC (2015) Field Mission Report

<sup>15</sup> SECO, DEZA, BFE (2014) Mandat für die Interdepartementale REPIC-Plattform. Phase IV 2014 – 2017.

<sup>16</sup> One of the projects approved for funding has since been withdrawn by the applicant.

<sup>17</sup> Source: REPIC Secretariat

<sup>18</sup> REPIC Platform (2016) Mid-Term Review. REPIC Secretariat: St-Ursen.

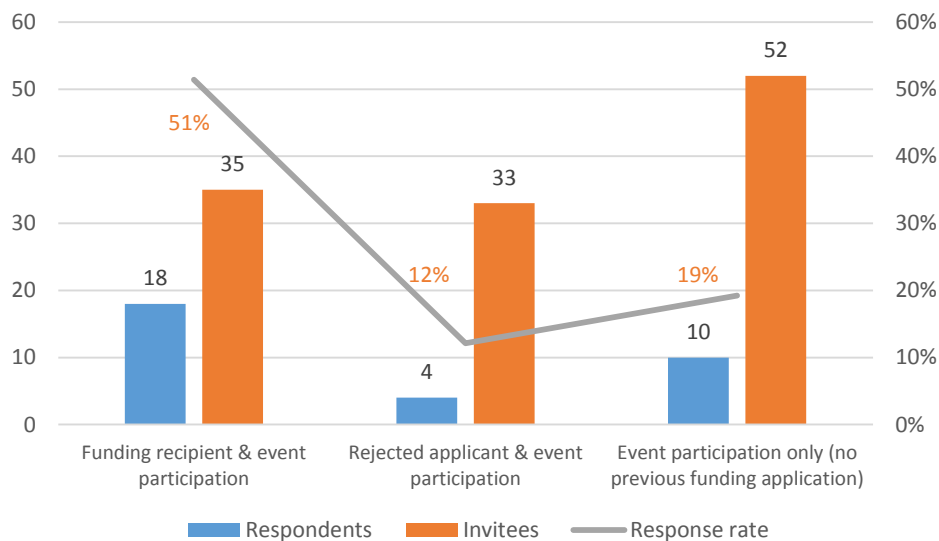
### 4.3 Partnerships

The survey asked the respondents whether their organization has entered into new partnerships through REPIC's network events. 32 organizations answered this question; 11 respondents noted that they had indeed entered into new partnerships through REPIC's network events (two respondents even multiple times). Based on this response, REPIC has achieved its objective to forge at least 10 partnerships during the current (fourth) phase of REPIC. (The actual number of partnerships is likely to be larger than 11 as the REPIC Secretariat can also have directly organized partnerships, i.e. outside of the REPIC network events).

### 4.4 Network events and knowledge exchange

32 survey participants have partaken in a REPIC network event: 18 organizations which have received REPIC funding, 4 organizations whose REPIC funding application has been rejected, and 10 organizations which have only taken part in network events (Figure 17).<sup>49</sup> The average number of times the respondents have participated in a network event is 1.8 times (consistent also between the groups). This average participation rate appears low, but is probably more a product of availability and turnover within Swiss organizations than the value-added of the network events (see also Figure 18). With hindsight, it would have been interesting to also inquire after the participation rate of the respective organizations (i.e. not person-dependent).

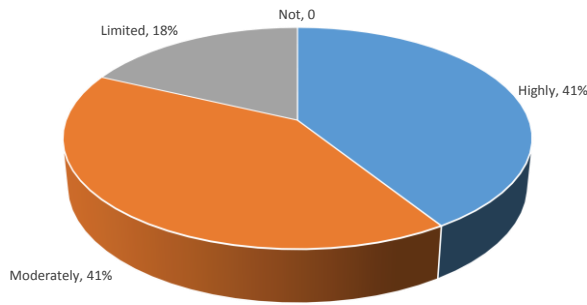
Figure 17. Event participation per invitee-group



80% of the event participants valued the network events moderately (40%) to highly (40%). No respondent noted that the events were of no value (Figure 18). In section 3.2, we showed that the event participants partook in the events primarily for 'gathering information' and networking with other organizations.

<sup>49</sup> This last figure of 10 organizations which have only partaken in a REPIC network event deviates from the overall response rate of this group (as presented in section 2.1). The reason is that out of the 16 organizations which were classified by the REPIC Secretariat as having participated only in network events and which have responded to the survey, only 10 organizations confirmed their participation in a network event.

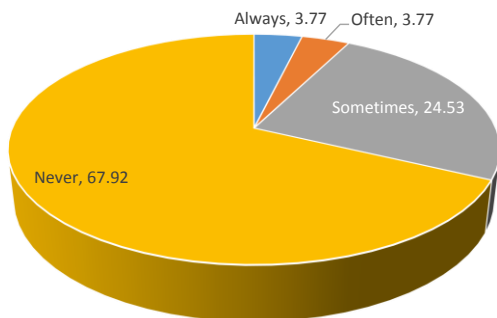
Figure 18. How do you value the REPIC network events?



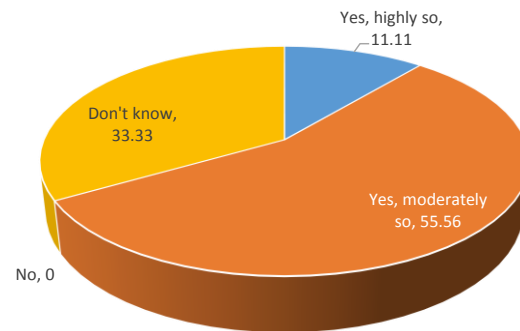
53 respondents to the survey addressed the questions on REPIC’s web blog and information dissemination. 80% indicate that they are fine with the current communications and do not need additional information. We received suggestions for further information. Like before, these suggestions are disparate in nature. We have included them in Annex A for completion’s sake. Two-thirds of this group of respondents indicate that they never read the web blog and one-fifth read it sometimes. Of those who are familiar with the blog, 56% consider it moderately informative and – interestingly – a third does not know (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Do you read REPIC’s web blog and is it informative?

Do you read REPIC Secretariat's new blog entries?(in %)



Is REPIC's blog informative? (in %)



#### 4.5 Coaching

The Swiss applicants for funding confirmed that they received support from the REPIC Secretariat in developing their funding application. A (significant) majority of the respondents state that this support improved the quality of the application. A majority of the Swiss funding recipients even state that this support has ‘very much’ improved the application. A majority of the Swiss funding recipients also state that this support has improved – to differing degrees – the quality of the project. The figures below show these outcomes graphically.

Figure 20. Did the Secretariat's guidance improve the quality of the application?

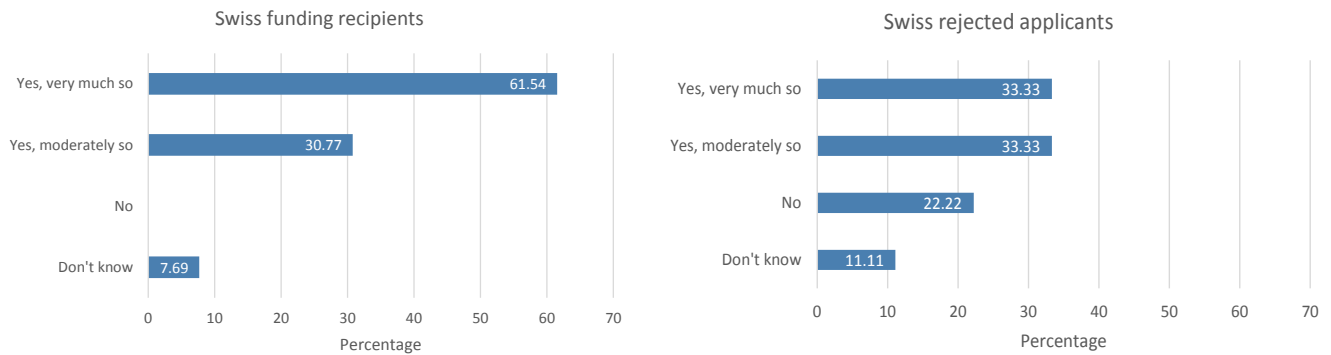
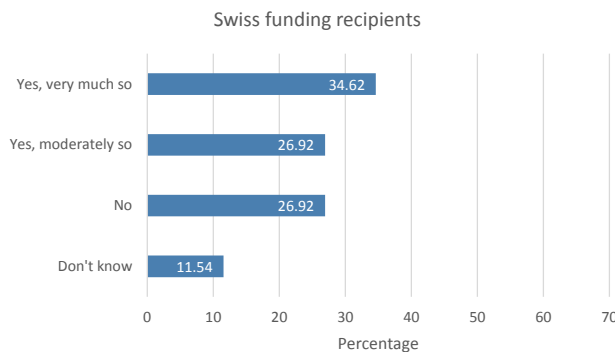


Figure 21. Did the Secretariat's guidance improve the quality of the project?



The internal Mid-Term Review notes that coaching of the funding recipients 'after project-end has not taken place to the extent envisaged'. In practice, this will also be difficult to achieve as the formal relationship between REPIC and the funding recipient – formed through the REPIC grant – no longer exists after 'project-end'. At that time, the funding recipient is no longer accountable to REPIC.

The survey did not ask whether the Secretariat provided support 'to prepare the projects for their subsequent phase'<sup>20</sup>, whether this support was helpful, and whether 'replication is a key issue' for the Swiss organizations<sup>21</sup>. These 'missed' questions prevent us from drawing conclusions on the effectiveness of the REPIC Secretariat's support in coaching the Swiss funding recipients on the replication of their project idea, approach, business model or technology.

The survey did ask the funding applicants whether there is support in their application that the funding applicants had wished to receive from the Secretariat, but which they did not get. 85% of the successful applicants replied 'no'. 54% of the rejected applicants replied 'yes'. We received written responses to this question, which do not possess a common denominator. We have included the written suggestions in annex A.

#### 4.6 REPIC's value-added

At the end of the survey, we asked the Swiss-based organizations whether there was support (not currently provided) that REPIC could give their organization to promote renewable energy services or the efficient use of resources in developing countries? Significant portions of the respondents answered positively (see Figure 22). We also received written suggestions to this question. Recurrent themes in these suggestions are for REPIC to (i) expand or utilize its full

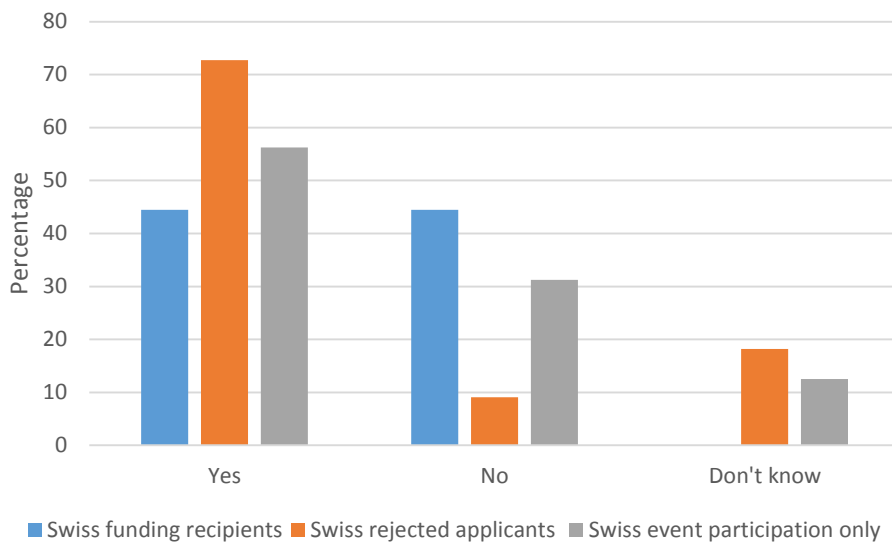
<sup>20</sup> SECO, DEZA, BFE (2014) Mandat für die Interdepartementale REPIC-Plattform. Phase IV 2014 – 2017.

<sup>21</sup> Terms of Reference, Evaluation of the REPIC Plattform.

geographical scope – regions mentioned are: Latin-America, Northern Africa, South-East Asia, and small island states; and (ii) provide access to REPIC’s network and more actively link the REPIC applicants to other partners, including private financiers, impact investors and international financing options. This networking function is highly regarded: two-thirds of the Swiss funding recipients stated that access to relevant partners in Switzerland and in the countries of operation constitutes a core value-added of REPIC (over and above REPIC’s grant financing function). Some respondents noted that REPIC is not very well linked internationally.

Individual suggestions for support (not currently provided) that REPIC could give include (i) early, personal exchanges on the potential of project ideas; (ii) dissemination of good examples from REPIC’s portfolio; (iii) support in the marketing of technologies; (iv) identify possibilities to link with SDC’s and SECO’s country programs and projects; (v) initiate market research; and (vi) covering part of the project development costs.

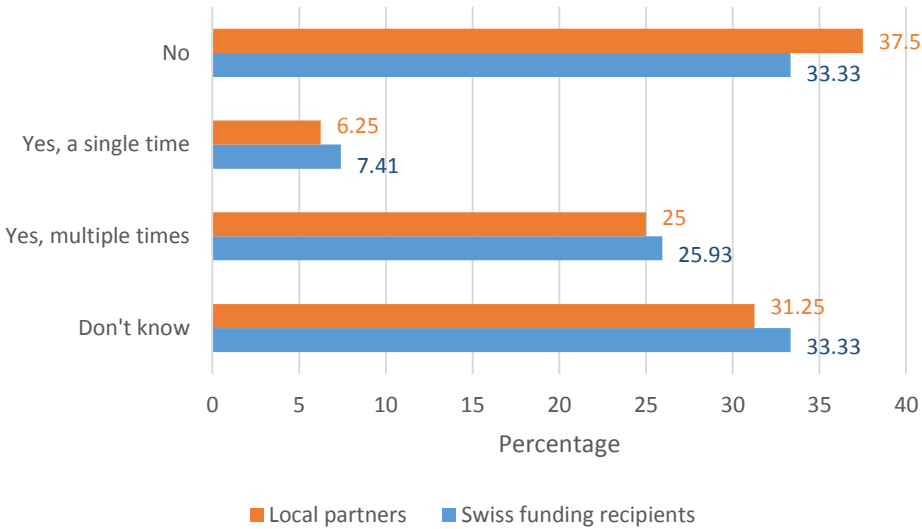
Figure 22. Is there support (not currently provided) that REPIC could give your organization to promote renewable energy services or the efficient use of resources in developing countries?



## 5. Impact

Through a knowledge and technology transfer from Switzerland to the recipient developing and transition countries, REPIC seeks to spread the use of renewable energy and (energy) resource efficiency technologies. One indicator for achieving such impact is the extent to which the REPIC-funded projects are replicated in-country. A third of the funding recipients, both the Swiss organizations and the local partners, state that their project idea has been replicated a single or multiple times (Figure 23).

Figure 23. Has your project idea been replicated within the project country?



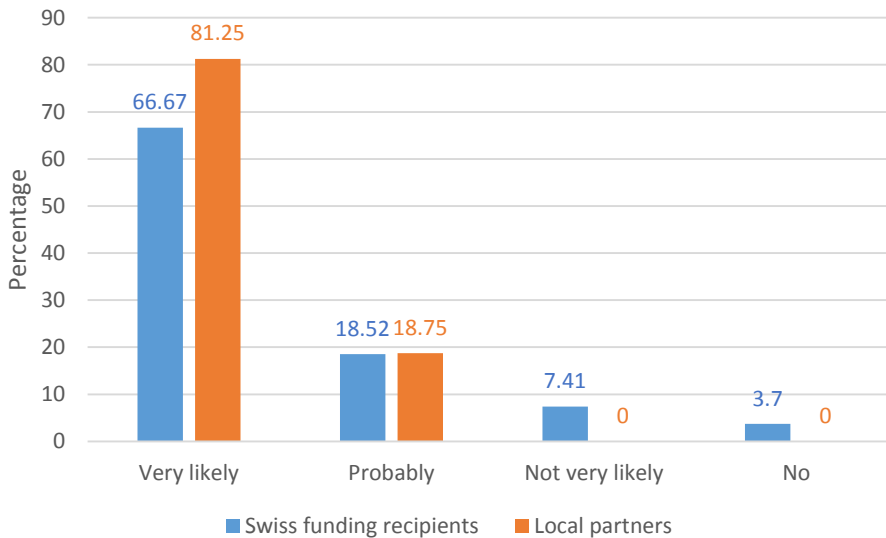
The respondents, who answered 'no' or 'don't know' to the above question have subsequently been asked to state whether they had concrete indications that their project will be replicated in the future. The far majority either did not know or had no concrete indications to that end.

To what extent REPIC achieves a cumulative impact in line with its overall goal cannot be concluded from the survey. The respondents are however positive about the extent to which their projects attain their objectives (see section 4.1 on effectiveness) and a third of the Swiss funding recipients note that their project has been replicated. This implies that REPIC as a whole could have impact. Moreover, if we take replication as an indicator of impact, REPIC would also be on target of having 12 out of 40 approved projects (or 30%) with 'meaningful impact'. A more precise assessment of REPIC's impact requires a dedicated impact study of REPIC's project portfolio.

## 6. Sustainability

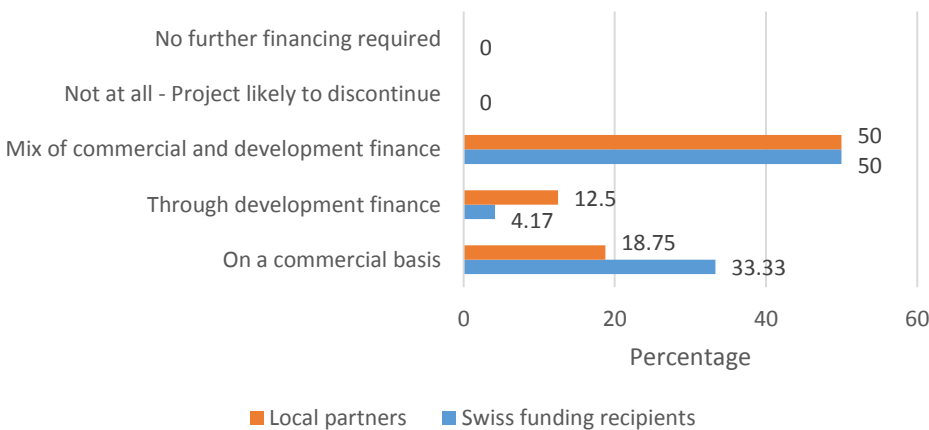
The OECD-DAC defines sustainability as 'the extent to which the benefits of a program or project continues after donor funding ceased'.<sup>22</sup> The survey did not inquire after the continuation of the benefits, but rather after the continuation of the project activities funded by REPIC. If we use this as a proxy for the sustainability of the benefits of the funded projects, the following picture emerges (Figure 24). The funding recipients, both the Swiss and the local partners, are very positive about the sustainability of their work under the REPIC-funded project. Two-thirds of the Swiss organizations expect that their activities are 'very likely' to continue after REPIC funding ends and an additional 19% consider this 'probable'. The local partners are even more adamant: 80% consider it 'very likely' that the activities will continue after the REPIC funding stops.

Figure 24. Is it likely that your project activities will continue after REPIC-funding ends?



Half of the funding recipients think that future activities will be financed through a mix of development and commercial finance (Figure 25). A fifth to a third of the respondents also see possibilities to finance future activities on a fully commercial basis.

Figure 25. How will your project be financed after the REPIC funding ends?



<sup>22</sup> OECD DAC Network on Development Evaluation. Evaluating Development Co-operation. Summary of Key Norms and Standards (2nd edition edition). Paris: OECD.

## 7. Efficiency

On efficiency, the survey limited itself to inquiring with the funding applicants after the experienced efficiency of the funding application process. This evaluation was neither commissioned nor designed to look into the efficiency of REPIC's governance, management and steering. Figure 26 shows that a significant majority of the Swiss funding recipients consider the time-involved in preparing the funding application appropriate. A slight majority of the rejected applicants support this view. The mean for the Swiss funding applicants lies in 'less than two weeks' and for the rejected applicants in 'less than three weeks'. We consider these means reasonable for an average funding support of CHF. 130,000. Figure 27 shows the distribution of answers on the question of how many working days organizations spend on preparing the funding application.

Figure 26. Was the time-input involved in preparing the funding application appropriate?

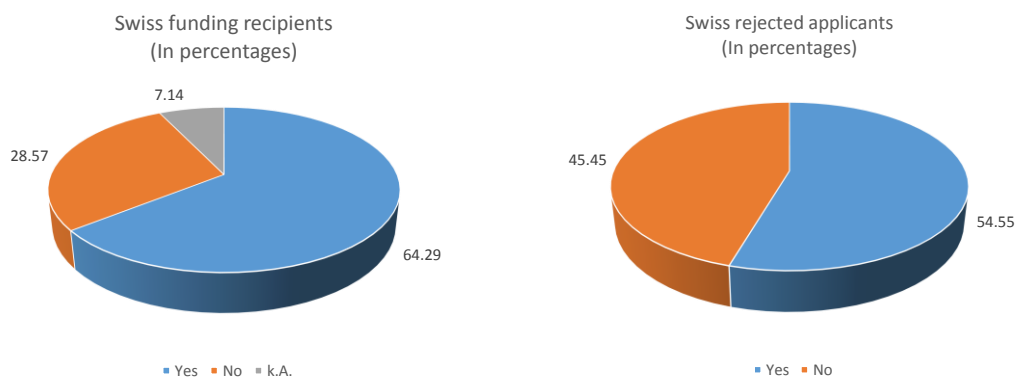
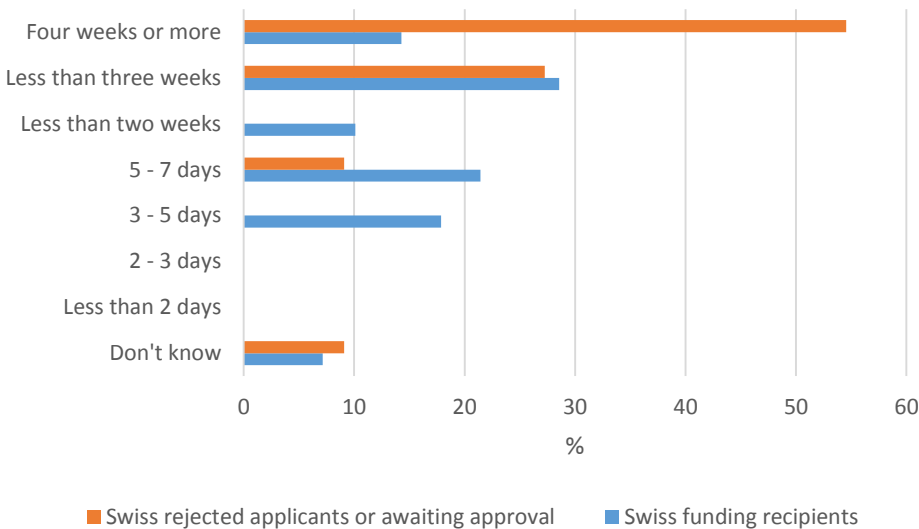


Figure 27. How many working days did your organization spend on preparing the funding application?



The bulk of the Swiss applicants for funding (successful and unsuccessful combined) considered the information requirements in the funding application appropriate, both content-wise and in the range of topics that had to be covered (see Figure 28 and Figure 29). On content, the average score is 4.4 and the median score is 5. On scope, the average score is 4.3 and the median score again 5. We also inquired after which parts of the outline and proposal formats were considered irrelevant. We received written responses; some of which basically confirmed that both formats were fine. The remaining written suggestions do not have a common denominator. For completion's sake, we have included these answers in the annex A.

Figure 28. Were the information requirements for your funding application appropriate content-wise?

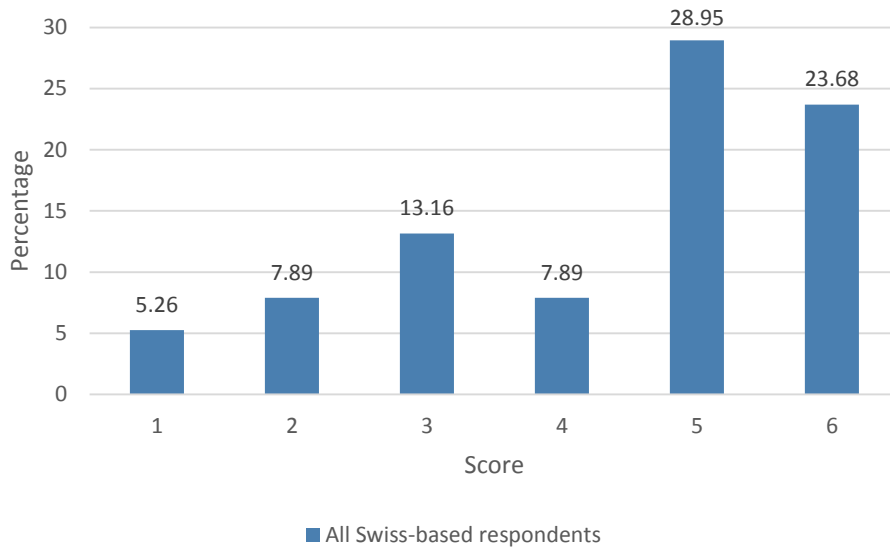
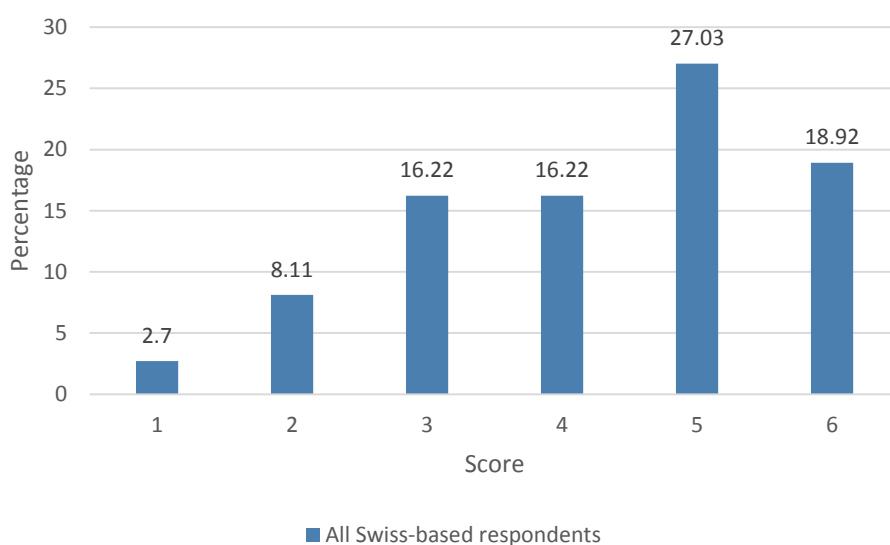


Figure 29. Were the information requirements for your funding application appropriate in scope?



## 8. International comparability

### 8.1 Introduction

The Terms of Reference asks whether 'other countries have similar instruments to REPIC [and] how they pursue similar goals'. We have taken 3 steps to answer these two questions. First, we reviewed the websites of the development agencies of France (AFD), Germany (BMZ), the Netherlands (DGIS, RVO), Spain (AECID), Sweden (SIDA) and the United Kingdom (DFID). Second, we conducted brief and targeted interviews with senior energy sector specialists from Norway (MFA), Sweden (SIDA) and the United Kingdom (DFID). Third, we updated and adapted a 2014 listing of international energy (access) initiatives (compiled at that time for the External Evaluation of the Energizing Development Program). This Chapter answers the two questions from the Terms of Reference and briefly touches upon the utility for REPIC of the identified initiatives. The Chapter concludes with a statement on the continued political relevance of renewable energy and energy efficiency within development cooperation.

### 8.2 Do other countries have similar instruments to REPIC?

Yes, they do. Other countries have initiated or support instruments that are comparable to REPIC (although notable differences exist in terms of size, scope and approach). In the development field, these instruments are referred to as 'Challenge Funds'. In Challenge Funds, private sector, non-governmental or civil society organizations can pro-actively apply for project funding. Except one (namely the DFID supported Energy Catalyst Fund), all instruments are open for organizations irrespective of their country of registration. Table 3 lists the REPIC comparators identified in this exercise. Annex D includes succinct fact sheets on each of these instruments.

Table 3. Examples of challenge funds comparable to REPIC

Country	Name	Mission	Procurement
Sweden	Demo Environment	Financing innovative technology for new markets in water, sanitation, ecosystems, energy and urban development	Untied
Multilateral	REACT	To grow or establish innovative renewable energy, climate resilience or adaptation related projects that benefit rural communities.	Untied
United Kingdom	Energy Catalyst	To support innovative market-focused projects in the energy sector both in the UK and in developing countries	Tied
United Kingdom	Global Innovation Fund	Support social innovations that transform the lives and opportunities of people living in poverty (including through energy sector projects)	Untied
Multilateral	REEEP	Accelerate market-based deployment of renewable energy and energy efficient systems in developing countries.	Untied
Multilateral	EEP Southern and Eastern Africa	Promotes renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean technology investments.	Untied

### 8.3 How do other countries pursue similar goals?

Other countries within Western-Europe promote renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries in much the same way as Switzerland, namely through a multi-pronged approach of bilateral country cooperation programs, bilateral (challenge) funds, and multilateral initiatives. As such, most countries act at different operational scales simultaneously, namely at the project, program, market, policy and knowledge management level. Table 4 lists relevant bilateral and multilateral renewable energy (access) initiatives identified in this exercise. Annex E includes succinct fact sheets on each of these initiatives.

Table 4. Examples of bilateral and multilateral renewable energy (access) initiatives

Classification	Name	Mission
Business advisory	Energy4Impact	Support businesses that provide energy access to off-grid communities.
Business advisory	Shell Foundation	Support pioneer social enterprises to improve energy access in Africa and Asia.
Funding	Access to Energy Fund	Support private sector projects aimed at providing long-term access to energy services in Sub-Saharan Africa
Market development	EnDev	Accelerate market-based deployment of renewable energy and energy efficient systems in developing countries.
Funding	SREP	Demonstrate the economic, social and environmental viability of renewable energy by delivering investments at scale.
Enabling (policy) environment	ESMAP	Increase know-how and institutional capacity to achieve environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth.
Market development	Lighting Africa	Facilitate the transition from fuel-based lighting to clean, modern lighting
Market development	Global-LEAP	Transform the global market for affordable, clean, high-quality off-grid lighting by addressing fundamental barriers to market development.
Enabling policy environment	EUEI-PDF	Contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals on energy by building institutional (regulatory) capacity and creating an enabling environment for private sector investments.

#### 8.4 Expanding REPIC's international network?

Some of the bilateral and multilateral initiatives mentioned in the previous two sections are potentially of interest to REPIC's own network of Swiss organizations. These initiatives are potential sources of information or follow-up funding<sup>23</sup>, can provide channels for communicating results or offer possibilities to certify technologies. Some survey respondents noted that REPIC is not well connected internationally. The identified bilateral and multilateral initiatives show that this need not be the case. Figure 2 in the Executive Summary classifies the initiatives on the relevance for REPIC, distinguishing potential sources for (i) follow-up funding, (ii) business advisory services and (iii) market development (information).

#### 8.5 Political relevance

Renewable energy and energy efficiency remain political priorities for Western-European development agencies. This can be gleaned from the following observations. Germany's BMZ *'is currently supporting projects in 42 partner countries that are designed to disseminate renewable energies'*<sup>24</sup>. All of SIDA's bilateral development cooperation programs with African countries currently include energy access components. The Netherlands, Germany and Sweden have reconfirmed their support to EnDev with fresh capital contributions and continue to support ESMAP and EUEI-PDF. DFID also continues to support a multitude of bilateral and multilateral renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives. And early this year, Norway pledged to increase its *'support for renewable energy in developing countries from NOK 495 million [CHF 58 million] in 2017 to NOK 1 billion [CHF 117 million] in 2019'*<sup>25</sup>.

<sup>23</sup> It would require further study to assess the extent to what extent this holds true in practice given that each initiative has specific funding requirements.

<sup>24</sup> Source: [https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/energie/renewable\\_energies/index.html](https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/energie/renewable_energies/index.html)

<sup>25</sup> Source: Press Release. Government to double support for renewable energy. 5 April 2017. <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/aktuelt/renewable-energy/id2548670/>

## Annex

## A. Written suggestions to some survey questions

This annex contains written suggestions on some of the survey questions. We have edited some responses so that they cannot be related to specific persons or organizations.

### **Question 12. What information requirement did you personally consider irrelevant?**

1. Taille et reproductibilité
2. Beschreibung der Partner, Ziele und Bedürfnisse
3. Der Aufwand für eine Projekteingabe ist generell eher Groß. Insbesondere bereits für die Skizze.
4. Die Abfragen im Projektgesuch sind im Allgemeinen sinnvoll.
5. aufzeigen der Nachhaltigkeit
6. Fast übermäßig genaue Stundenaufteilung im Budget nötig.
7. Die Fragen unter 3.1 und 3.2 sind sehr naheliegend, eine von beiden ist irrelevant
8. Die Fragen bez. Swissness sind übertrieben.
9. Viele Details werden von der Steuergruppe im Voraus erwartet, die jedoch erst im Verlauf des Projekts erarbeitet werden können.

### **Question 18. Is there support that you wished to have received from the Secretariat, but which you did not get?**

1. Better explanation on why our application was rejected.
2. We would have appreciated a discussion with the steering committee on our project proposal
3. Financer une partie du projet
4. partenaire de financement suisse
5. Aktive Vernetzung mit anderen Projekten
6. Support through Skype.

### **Question 35. What (additional) type of information do you like to receive from REPIC?**

1. reminder deadlines
2. Projets subventionnés pour les réseaux thermiques renouvelables
3. Umsetzungshindernisse, Finanzierung vor Ort, Finanzierungsmethoden, Geschäftsmodelle, die in Entwicklungsländern funktionieren
4. Information über verfügbare Gelder und die Ausrichtung von Repic auf bestimmte Themengebiete.
5. Newsletter

## B. Survey design

### Application and design principles

The survey was developed in the online survey application 'Onlineumfragen.com'. The survey was developed to take no more than 20 minutes to respond to. This response-time period was considered possible as the study population consisted of engaged professionals well-connected to the REPIC Platform and the Swiss federal agencies supporting the Platform.

Detailed survey design followed international best practice<sup>26</sup>, including:

- a clear and clean user surface with REPIC branding;
- screener questions, routing, jumps and filters to guide respondent to the questions relevant to them;
- clear, concise, unbiased and single-layered (i.e. simple) questions;
- questions which the respondents can answer based on their direct knowledge and experience;
- a logical (intuitive) sequencing of questions, including a structuring of the survey in sections;
- clear, consistent answer formats to the close-ended questions;
- minimum number of open-ended questions;
- clear navigation buttons; and
- the possibility stop the survey and continue at a later time.

### Survey languages

The survey was available in English, French and German. The survey was translated from English to German and French by Gunther Bensch. The French translation was double-checked by Cyprien Hauser of the REPIC Secretariat.

### Survey testing

The survey has been tested in three consecutive rounds:

1. Internally (the English version), by Reto Thönen (SDC), Laurent Widmer (SECO), Stefan Novak (REPIC Secretariat), Stephan Gross (REPIC Secretariat), and Catherine Currie (IOD-Parc).
2. Externally (the English version), by two representatives of each subgroup in the study population (see section 2.1), whereby each had engaged with REPIC during the previous third phase of REPIC rather than the current (fourth) phase of REPIC which is the topic of this survey.
3. Internally (the German and French versions), by Reto Thönen (SDC), Laurent Widmer (SECO), Stefan Novak (REPIC Secretariat), and Cyprien Hauser (REPIC Secretariat).

### Invitation and response time

The full study population has been invited to participate in the survey through a letter of invitation sent by the REPIC Secretariat a couple of days prior to sending out the survey. The actual survey was send out by Geert Engelsman, under his own e-mail address, through the online survey application 'Onlineumfragen.com'. The invitees could access the survey through a link in the invitation e-mail. The respondents had three working weeks to respond to the survey. A reminder e-mail was send out half way through the response-period. The survey invitation and reminder e-mail were send out on a weekday during normal business hours in Switzerland.

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<sup>26</sup> Based on Ruel, E., William E. Wagner III and Brian J. Gillespie (2016). *The Practice of Survey Research. Theory and Applications*. Sage Publications: Thousand Oaks. Harris, D.F. (2014). *The Complete Guide to Writing Questionnaires: How to Get Better Information for Better Decisions*. I&M Press: Durham.

## C. Survey

This the full set of questions included in the survey. We applied screener questions and routed the different subgroups (see Table 2 on page 11) to the questions relevant for them.

### Screener questions

1. Is your organization based in Switzerland?
2. Has your organization received REPIC funding for a project?
3. Have you ever applied for REPIC funding since 2013?

### Your project

4. Has your organization been able to implement the project without REPIC funding?
5. What alternative source of financing did you organize?
6. What technology or approach did/does your project cover?
7. Who had the original project idea?
8. What need did your project first-and-foremost respond to? Please select one answer.
9. What does your organization gain through the REPIC-funded project?

### REPIC's Information Requirements

10. Were the information requirements for your funding application appropriate content-wise?
11. Were the information requirements for your funding application appropriate in scope, i.e. the range of topics to be covered?
12. What information requirement did you personally consider irrelevant?
13. Was the time-input involved in preparing the funding application appropriate?
14. How many working days did your organization spend on preparing the funding application?

### REPIC Support

15. Did the REPIC Secretariat guide you in developing your funding application?
16. Did the Secretariat's guidance improve the quality of the application?
17. Did the Secretariat's guidance improve the quality of the project?
18. Is there support that you wished to have received from the Secretariat, but which you did not get?

### Project results

19. Has your project achieved its objectives or is it likely that your project will achieve its objectives at project end?
20. What are the dominant factors influencing the achievement of the objectives?
21. What are the dominant factors influencing the non-achievement of the objectives?
22. Is it likely that your project activities will continue after REPIC-funding ends?
23. How will your project be financed after the REPIC funding ends?
24. Has you project idea been replicated within the project country?
25. Do you have indications that your project idea will be replicated in the project country?
26. How will the (potential) 'project replications' be financed?

### Network events

27. Did you, personally, participate in a REPIC network event?
28. How many times have you participated in a REPIC network event in the last three years?
29. What were your primary motivations for participating in a REPIC network event?
30. How do you value the REPIC network events?
31. Has your organization entered into new partnerships through REPIC's network events?

### Information sharing

32. Are you notified about new blog entries?
33. Do you read REPIC Secretariat's new blog entries?
34. Is REPIC's blog informative?

### **Closing questions**

35. What (additional) type of information do you like to receive from REPIC?
36. In what type of organization do you work?
37. Why has your organization not applied for REPIC funding?
38. Does REPIC's project support provide benefits to your organization over and above the grant financing?
39. Is there support (not currently provided) that REPIC could give your organization to promote renewable energy services or the efficient use of resources in developing countries?
40. Do you have suggestions to make REPIC more effective?
41. Is REPIC a valuable tool to promote Swiss business in development countries?
42. Should REPIC include other technologies or markets?
43. Should REPIC be replicated in other areas (i.e. not renewable energy or resource efficiency related)?
44. What overall performance-score would you give REPIC?
45. Please share with us any comment you would like to make on the survey in general or on any of your answers in particular.

## D. Challenge Funds in renewable energy and energy efficiency

Demo Environment	
<b>Mission</b>	Financing innovative technology for new markets in water, sanitation, ecosystems, energy and urban development
<b>Strategy</b>	Funds international technology transfers involving buyers in 14 countries: Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Serbia, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine
<b>Instruments</b>	Planning Grants: assist entrepreneurs to explore new markets and research their technology's impact on the environment and poverty reduction. Demonstration Projects: local actors receive financing to help them import technologies which offer solutions to local environmental challenges.
<b>Procurement</b>	Grants are awarded on a competitive basis. The Seller in a partnership can apply for a Planning Grant, and the Buyer can apply for a Demonstration Project grant. A partnership (buyer and seller) may not submit applications for both grants during a single call for applications. The fund is fully untied.
<b>Budget</b>	Planning Grants: maximum CHF 38,000 per grant Demonstration Projects: between CHF 50,000 and CHF 200,000 per project (with 20% – 50% own contribution)
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	Implemented by Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
<b>Donors</b>	Sweden (Sida)
<b>Source</b>	<a href="https://tillvaxtverket.se/english/demo-environment.html">https://tillvaxtverket.se/english/demo-environment.html</a>

The AECF Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Change Technologies Window (REACT)	
<b>Mission</b>	To grow or establish innovative renewable energy, climate resilience or adaptation related projects that benefit rural communities.
<b>Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finance private enterprises with innovative ideas and business models</li> <li>- Identify financing opportunities through challenge fund competitions</li> </ul>
<b>Instruments</b>	Catalytic funding in the form of repayable and non-repayable grants to businesses
<b>Procurement</b>	Open
<b>Budget</b>	Ca. US\$ 200 million
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	Fund management lies with KPMG International Development Advisory Services Africa
<b>Donors</b>	Australia, Canada, Danida, SIDA, DGIS and DFID
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://www.aecfafrica.org/competitions/react-window">http://www.aecfafrica.org/competitions/react-window</a>

Energy Catalyst	
<b>Mission</b>	To support innovative market-focused projects in the energy sector both in the UK and in developing countries.
<b>Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support UK organizations in implementing innovative market-oriented projects.</li> <li>- Research organizations may lead early stage projects but projects must include a business.</li> <li>- Mid-stage and late-stage projects must be led by a business</li> <li>- Project costs can vary between £50,000 and £10 million depending on the stage and can last between 1 and 3 years.</li> <li>- Businesses can attract up to 70% of their project costs.</li> </ul>
<b>Instruments</b>	Financing competitions
<b>Procurement</b>	UK-based organizations
<b>Budget</b>	US\$ 16 million
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	Executed by Innovate UK (an executive non-departmental public body)
<b>Donors</b>	DFID, the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council.
<b>Source</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/news/making-energy-clean-affordable-and-secure-apply-for-funding">https://www.gov.uk/government/news/making-energy-clean-affordable-and-secure-apply-for-funding</a>

Global Innovation Fund	
<b>Mission</b>	Support social innovations that transform the lives and opportunities of people living in poverty
<b>Strategy</b>	Through grant and risk capital support breakthrough solutions to global development challenges from social enterprises, for-profit firms, non-for-profit organizations, researchers and government agencies.
<b>Instruments</b>	Grant, loan and equity financing between 30,000 and 10 million pounds
<b>Procurement</b>	Open application process
<b>Budget</b>	US\$ 200 million
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	Non-profit fund management
<b>Donors</b>	United Kingdom, USAID, SIDA, DFAT Australia
<b>Source</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/global-innovation-fund">https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/global-innovation-fund</a> ; <a href="http://www.globalinnovation.fund">www.globalinnovation.fund</a>

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)	
<b>Mission</b>	Accelerate market-based deployment of renewable energy and energy efficient systems in developing countries.
<b>Strategy</b>	Act as a funder, information provider and connector for scaling up clean energy business models, which strong potential to stimulate clean energy market growth.
<b>Instruments</b>	Project funding (grants and loans) - annual call for proposal approach Open sharing of lessons learned for replication and upscaling
<b>Procurement</b>	Open
<b>Budget</b>	Over the five-year period from 2011/2012 to 2015/2016, REEEP received EUR 11.94 million in donations, including EUR 10.26 million in investment capital and fund management, and EUR 1.68 million for Open Knowledge and Strategic Projects.
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	The program is run by an international secretariat located within UNIDO in Vienna. There are 5 regional offices.
<b>Donors</b>	Austria, European Commission, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the Rockefeller Foundation, the Blue Moon Fund
<b>Source</b>	<a href="https://www.reeep.org">https://www.reeep.org</a> ; Annual report 2016

Energy and Environment Partnership / Southern and East Africa	
<b>Mission</b>	Promote renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean technology investments.
<b>Strategy</b>	Challenge Fund (grant and seed funding)
<b>Instruments</b>	Investment funding
<b>Procurement</b>	Open
<b>Budget</b>	Total funding for the first phase (2010-2013) was 25 million Euros and second phase (2013-2017) 35 million Euros
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	The EEP Coordination Office in Pretoria is run by KPMG Finland.
<b>Donors</b>	Finland, Austria and the United Kingdom
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://www.eepafrica.org">www.eepafrica.org</a>

## E. International renewable energy (access) initiatives

Energy 4 Impact	
<b>Mission</b>	To support businesses that provide energy access to off-grid communities
<b>Strategy</b>	Through targeted support address market barriers concerning technology, skills, delivery networks and capital
<b>Instruments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advisory services for small, medium and micro-enterprises</li> <li>- Project development support</li> <li>- Investment support: transaction advise, investor introductions, credit enhancement, grant financing</li> <li>- Incubating climate technology start-ups</li> <li>- Crowdfunding</li> <li>- Innovation prizes</li> </ul>
<b>Procurement</b>	Open
<b>Budget</b>	N/A
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	Non-profit organization (UK registered)
<b>Donors</b>	A.o. SIDA, DFID, EEP, USAID.
<b>Source</b>	<a href="https://www.energy4impact.org/">https://www.energy4impact.org/</a>

Shell Foundation	
<b>Mission</b>	Support pioneer social enterprises to improve energy access in Africa and Asia.
<b>Strategy</b>	Act as incubator and long term partner of social enterprises
<b>Instruments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Market research</li> <li>- Build networks of expertise</li> <li>- Business advisory services</li> <li>- Grant financing</li> <li>- Connect to investors</li> <li>- Market development support</li> </ul>
<b>Procurement</b>	Open
<b>Budget</b>	N/A
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	Shell foundation is implementing agency
<b>Donors</b>	DFID, The OPEC Fund for International Development
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://www.shellfoundation.org/About-Us/Our-Partners">http://www.shellfoundation.org/About-Us/Our-Partners</a>

Access to Energy Fund	
<b>Mission</b>	Support private sector projects aimed at providing long-term access to energy services in Sub-Saharan Africa
<b>Strategy</b>	Support energy generation, transmission and distribution projects in developing countries aiming at connecting 3 million people to modern energy sources by 2018.
<b>Instruments</b>	Minority shares in equity investments Subordinated loans up to €7 million Local currency loans Early stage (development phase) equity participation
<b>Procurement</b>	Open
<b>Budget</b>	€102 million
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	Implemented by FMO Entrepreneurial Development Bank
<b>Donors</b>	Dutch government (DGIS)
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://www.fmo.nl">www.fmo.nl</a> ; AEF Quarterly Report 2016

Energizing Development Program (EnDev)	
<b>Mission</b>	Provide 19 million people in the partner countries with sustainable access to modern energy services by 2019
<b>Strategy</b>	Development of energy markets to foster the diffusion of renewable energies and more efficient technologies for households, social institutions and businesses.
<b>Instruments</b>	Technical assistance Grant financing Results-based financing
<b>Procurement</b>	Open call for proposals for RBM-schemes in 9 countries
<b>Budget</b>	€350 million RBM window funded through the UK-funded Results-based Financing for Low Carbon Energy Access Fund
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	EnDev is implemented by GIZ
<b>Donors</b>	Germany, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland
<b>Source</b>	<a href="https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/40417.html">https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/40417.html</a> ; <a href="http://endev.info/images/9/91/Factsheet_EnDev-global_2-pager_EN.pdf">http://endev.info/images/9/91/Factsheet_EnDev-global_2-pager_EN.pdf</a> <a href="http://endev.info/content/Results-Based_Financing">http://endev.info/content/Results-Based_Financing</a>

Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program – Clean Investment Funds	
<b>Mission</b>	Demonstrating the economic, social and environmental viability of renewable energy by delivering investments at scale
<b>Strategy</b>	Financing scaled-up deployment of renewable energy solutions to increase energy access and economic opportunities
<b>Instruments</b>	Technical assistance Grant and concessional debt financing Risk mitigation instruments
<b>Procurement</b>	Open
<b>Budget</b>	US\$ 839 million, including US\$ 92.4 million for private sector funding
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	Five multilateral development banks are implementing agencies: AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, IDB and World Bank.
<b>Donors</b>	The parent Strategic Climate Fund received donations from 14 developed countries.
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://www.cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org">www.cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org</a> ; <a href="https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-investment-funds-cif/strategic-climate-fund/scaling-up-renewable-energy-program-in-low-income-countries-srep/">https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-investment-funds-cif/strategic-climate-fund/scaling-up-renewable-energy-program-in-low-income-countries-srep/</a> ; <a href="https://www.cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/about/finances">https://www.cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/about/finances</a>

Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)	
<b>Mission</b>	To increase know-how and institutional capacity to achieve environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth. Focus areas: clean energy, energy access, energy efficient cities, and energy assessments and strategies.
<b>Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist clients to carry out energy assessments and develop strategies to enhance sector planning, regulation, and governance.</li> <li>- Support initiatives to reduce energy poverty by expanding access to modern, safe, affordable and sustainable energy services</li> <li>- Assist client countries to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation options into energy sector planning.</li> <li>- Support the scale-up of renewable energy through resource assessments, strategy development, and policy and institutional development</li> </ul>
<b>Instruments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance and policy dialogue</li> <li>- Knowledge products and knowledge exchange</li> </ul>
<b>Procurement</b>	Open, World bank procurement guidelines
<b>Budget</b>	US\$140 million for 2013 - 2016
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	The program is implemented by a dedicated program management unit within the World Bank. Individual initiatives or programs are implemented by operational units within the World Bank, such as the Africa Energy Unit (regarding Lighting Africa and AFREA)
<b>Donors</b>	Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland
<b>Sources</b>	<a href="https://www.esmap.org/node/22">https://www.esmap.org/node/22</a>

Lighting Africa	
<b>Mission</b>	To facilitate the transition from fuel-based lighting to clean, modern lighting
<b>Strategy</b>	Eliminate market barriers so that the private sector can supply high quality, modern, off-grid lighting products to 250 million people in Africa without electricity by 2030.
<b>Instruments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide market intelligence on market size, consumer preferences and behaviour</li> <li>- Facilitate business to business interactions through conferences, workshops and a dedicated web-platform</li> <li>- Provide targeted business development services and facilitating access to finance for manufacturers, local distributors and other stakeholders</li> <li>- Provide quality assurance through the certification of products</li> </ul>
<b>Procurement</b>	Open, World bank procurement guidelines
<b>Budget</b>	N/A
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	Lighting Africa is implemented by the World Bank and GEF, through a dedicated program organization within the World Bank's Africa Energy Unit.
<b>Donors</b>	Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.
<b>Source</b>	<a href="https://www.lightingafrica.org/about/">https://www.lightingafrica.org/about/</a>

Global Lighting and Energy Access Partnership (Global Leap)	
<b>Mission</b>	Transform the global market for affordable, clean, high-quality off-grid lighting by addressing fundamental barriers to market development
<b>Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building technical capacity</li> <li>- Driving and demonstrating innovation and scale</li> <li>- Creating and sharing market intelligence</li> <li>- Facilitating business opportunity and investment</li> <li>- Policymaker technical assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Instruments</b>	Technical assistance Knowledge development and dissemination Product award competitions
<b>Procurement</b>	N/A
<b>Budget</b>	US\$15 million between 2012 and 2017
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	Led by the US Department of Energy
<b>Donors</b>	Italy, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://globalleap.org/">http://globalleap.org/</a>

The EU Energy Initiative – Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI - PDF)	
<b>Mission</b>	Contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular on energy.
<b>Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the development of appropriate and cost-effective service delivery models</li> <li>- Improve the enabling environment for private investments in the energy sector</li> <li>- Build institutional capacity for executing agencies, regulators and public-private partnerships</li> <li>- Support developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere to design policies and action-oriented regional, national and sub-national strategies</li> <li>- Bring stakeholders from government, private sector, and civil society together</li> </ul>
<b>Instruments</b>	Advisory services
<b>Procurement</b>	Open
<b>Budget</b>	N/A
<b>Organizational set-up</b>	The Partnership Dialogue Facility is implemented by GIZ
<b>Donors</b>	EC, Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden.
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://www.euei-pdf.org/en/about-us">http://www.euei-pdf.org/en/about-us</a>