

This document is an unofficial translation of the official version published in the Netherlands Gazette Nr. 18610, 5 april 2019: 'Besluit van de Minister voor Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking van 29 maart 2019, Min-BuZa.2019.3184-25, tot vaststelling van beleidsregels en een subsidieplafond voor subsidiëring op grond van de Subsidieregeling Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken 2006 (Subsidieprogramma SDG Results: Access to renewable energy)'

Order of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of 29 March 2019, no. Min-BuZa.2019.3184-25, laying down administrative rules and a ceiling for grants awarded under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 (SDG Results: Access to Renewable Energy (SDG7 Results))

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation;
Having regard to articles 6 and 7 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree;
Having regard to article 5.1 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006;

Orders:

Article 1

The administrative rules appended as an annexe to this Order apply to grants awarded under article 5.1 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 with a view to providing result-based financing to activities aimed at improving access to renewable energy in developing countries, from the date on which this Order enters into force up to and including 31 December 2024.

Article 2

1. Grant applications for SDG7 Results in the first round may be submitted from 1 July 2019 until 12:00 CET on 27 September 2019.
2. The start of the second funding round for grants under the SDG7 Results programme will be announced at a later date.
3. Grant applications for SDG7 Results must be submitted using the model application form as stipulated by the Minister and accompanied by the documents stipulated in the form.¹

Article 3

1. Ceilings of EUR 11,250,000 apply to SDG7 Results grants referred to in article 2, paragraph 1 and to grants referred to in article 2, paragraph 2 from the date on which this Order enters into force up to and including 31 December 2024.
2. In each funding round, the funds referred to in paragraph 1 are divided over the following themes:
 - a. access to clean cooking solutions using renewable energy: EUR 5,625,000
 - b. access to decentralised renewable electricity: EUR 5,625,000
3. If the funds referred to in either paragraph 2 (a) or (b) are not fully depleted, the residual amount will be made available for applications concerning the other theme.

Article 4

The funds referred to in article 3, paragraph 2 will be allocated in accordance with an assessment based on the criteria set out in the annexe to this Order, on the understanding that of the applications that meet the criteria, those that meet them best will be given priority, with due regard for the need for an even distribution as referred to in article 8, paragraph 3 (d) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree. If the maximum funding made available for either theme risks being exceeded because two or more applications meet the criteria in equal measure, the Minister will determine the order in which applications are ranked by drawing lots.

Article 5

This Order enters into force on the day after the date of the Government Gazette in which it appears and lapses with effect from 1 January 2025, with the proviso that it continues to apply to grants awarded prior to that time.

This Order and its accompanying annexe, including the appendices, will be published in the Government Gazette.

R.M. Buijs
Director-General for International Cooperation
For the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

¹ The application form can be found on <https://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/sdg-7-results>.

ANNEXE

1. Background

The grant programme SDG Results: Access to Renewable Energy ('SDG7 Results') is intended to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.² It provides results-based financing for activities that help ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (SDG7). At the same time it also contributes towards the achievement of other SDGs, such as SDG13 (climate action), SDG1 (no poverty), SDG3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG5 (gender equality), SDG8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG10 (reduced inequalities).

Access to renewable energy

In order to achieve the Paris climate goals the world needs to accelerate the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy. At the same time, efforts are being made to achieve universal access to modern energy by 2030 and to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

One billion people do not yet have access to electricity, while three billion people are still cooking with polluting fuel and stove combinations, burning for instance manure, firewood and charcoal. The Dutch government has therefore set itself the aim of helping 50 million people in developing countries gain access to renewable energy by 2030.

Access to modern energy services offers households, in particular poor households, alternatives to traditional forms of energy for cooking, heating, lighting and communication, which are unreliable, unhealthy, time-consuming and relatively expensive. Poor households spend up to 20% of their income on low-quality energy services. Lack of electricity hampers economic development in poor regions. Exposure to smoke from traditional stoves and cooking fires results in about four million deaths a year. The burden of collecting firewood and cooking in enclosed spaces polluted with smoke falls mostly to women and girls. It is often dull work with a heightened risk of gender-related violence and damage to health. Traditional cooking methods also contribute to deforestation, soil degradation, local environmental pollution and climate change. As the majority of energy-poor people live in rural or peri-urban areas and have little purchasing power, solutions such as expanding the national grid are neither financially feasible nor a political priority in most of the countries concerned. With a continuation of the current policy and demographic trends, at least 674 million people will still have no access to electricity in 2030 and nearly 2.3 billion people will still rely on traditional cooking methods.³

The Dutch government wants to increase access to decentralised renewable energy. The private sector plays the main role in reaching households. Various technical solutions are already available and new ones are being developed. New business models have also been developed that are designed to serve consumers with limited purchasing power. Within existing markets however it is primarily the relatively well-to-do in relatively densely populated areas who are reached.

Innovative approach: results-based financing

With SDG7 Results, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is introducing an innovative strategy to encourage private actors to expand their activities in markets where they are already operating to poorer customer segments and to other, poor areas.

The incentive will take the form of results-based financing, i.e. a grant that will reduce the startup risks and additional costs associated with such an expansion.

Payments will only be made after independent verification of the results or sub-results stated in the application, i.e. the number of household connections (i.e. households with access to renewable energy services).

SDG7 Results grants can be used, for instance, to extend distribution networks to new and more challenging areas or to expand their business models to new, poorer consumer segments.

² The Agenda sets out Sustainable Development Goals, commonly referred to as SDGs.

³ Custodian Agencies, *Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2018*. World Bank, Washington, DC.

2. Implementing organisation

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation has mandated the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl), an agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, to implement the SDG7 Results grant programme.

3. Definitions

The following definitions are used in this grant programme:

- *Poor households*: households whose joint income is less than USD 3.20 per person per day according to the World Bank poverty index.⁴
- *Baseline*: the tier or level of energy access among the intended target group before the start of the activity.
- *Decentralised renewable electricity*: electricity generated in decentralised systems using renewable sources.
- *Target market*: the market in a country on the country list appended to these administrative rules (see appendix 1).
- *Market*: supply of and demand for a certain technology among a specific consumer segment in a geographically distinct region.
- *Minister*: the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.
- *Non-governmental organisation (NGO)*: a not-for-profit organisation neither established by nor linked to a public authority either de facto or under its constitution, which possesses legal personality under civil law in the country where it has its registered office; this organisation must also be registered as such.
- *OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises*: general principles for doing business internationally, which form the basis of the Dutch government's policy on international corporate social responsibility (ICSR). The main thrust of these guidelines is that companies should comply with the rules of the country or countries where they operate and should exercise responsibility with regard to their upstream supply chain. The Guidelines recommend ways for enterprises to deal with issues like supply chain responsibility, human rights, child labour, the environment and corruption. These and other concepts are defined and elaborated further in the Guidelines.⁵
- *Company*: a legal person which is not an association, foundation or NGO, that carries out economic activities.
- *Region*: a group of countries with a similar culture and economy, such as the East African Community or UEMOA.⁶
- *Clean cooking solutions using renewable energy*: more energy-efficient and thus less polluting methods of preparing food using sources that are renewable where possible and in any case fossil-free.

4. Grant programme

4.1 Goal

The goal of the SDG7 Results grant programme is to provide two million poor people with access to modern energy services by working with the private sector. Specifically, it aims to increase the number of households that have access to clean cooking solutions using renewable energy and to decentralised renewable electricity. It will do so by means of a financial stimulus which will ease commercial constraints on the private sector by mitigating the short-term risks of developing a market for renewable energy in developing countries and reducing the associated, additional costs of innovation.

SDG7 Results will also seek to contribute towards the following secondary objectives:

- low-carbon, climate-resilient development
- reduced inequality
- private sector development and decent work
- mobilisation of private climate investment.

SDG7 Results is also intended to have a significant gender effect, as access to electricity can free up time for women to engage in income-generating activities.

Clean cooking solutions reduce the time women spend on collecting firewood and cleaning cooking equipment – tasks that are often regarded as women's work. Moreover, introducing clean or cleaner stoves will considerably reduce the negative effects of cooking with solid fuels on the health of, in particular, women and girls.

⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org>.

⁵ <http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/>.

⁶ Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (West-African Economic and Monetary Union).

4.2 Target group

The ultimate beneficiaries of SDG7 Results are poor households in the countries on the country list (see appendix 1), who currently make little to no use of modern energy services (i.e. are at tier 0 or tier 1 energy access), such as clean cooking solutions and electricity, and who would not be reached without government grants.

4.3 Parties that may be eligible for a grant

SDG7 Results grants are intended solely for NGOs and companies that:

- are willing and able to shoulder the risks associated with the activities in question;
- are developing innovative services;
- are capable of managing implementation of the activities in question;
- are capable of linking up smaller, local businesses where necessary, so that they too can benefit from the grant programme.

Only NGOs and companies are eligible for an SDG7 Results grant. They must submit their application independently, not as lead party of a consortium.

At the time when they submit their application, applicants must also satisfy the following requirements:

- If the applicant is a company, it must have been providing energy services on the market for decentralised renewable energy in developing countries for at least three years;
- If the applicant is an NGO, it must have implemented similar or related activities in the area of decentralised renewable energy in developing countries for at least three years;
- The applicant must have a track record of at least three years in the region of the country in question;
- The applicant must have the necessary licences and permits to operate in the target market;
- The applicant must keep accurate digital records of the number of households gaining energy access;
- The applicant must use a digital accounting system, allowing the normal and additional activity costs to be directly derived and audited by an independent auditor;
- The applicant must demonstrate it is financially stable and capable of prefinancing the activities in question.

An applicant can be eligible for an SDG7 Results grant no more than twice in one funding round.

Integrity policy

To be eligible for a grant the applicant must demonstrate it has adopted an integrity policy and introduced procedures to apply that policy. This integrity policy and these procedures should prevent as much as possible any sexual misconduct and other serious forms of inappropriate behaviour towards employees and other individuals during the implementation of the proposed activities by the applicant and any other parties they involve in the activities, and in the event of such incidents, to investigate and take appropriate measures to put an end as promptly as possible to the misconduct or inappropriate behaviour and mitigate the consequences. These procedures must be structured in a way that guarantees prompt reporting of any such incidents to the Minister.

Maximum remuneration

To be eligible for a grant the applicant must demonstrate that the remuneration of managers and board members is reasonable.

- A. The maximum gross remuneration of individual management and board members of an applicant established in the Netherlands must not exceed EUR 181,000 per calendar year for a 36-hour working week, as from the start of the period for which the grant is being requested. This amount includes:
 1. the total of periodically paid salary, profit shares and bonuses;
 2. taxable fixed and variable expense allowances; and
 3. payments made at set times of year, such as holiday pay, 13th month's salary, the employer's share of pension contributions, etc.
- B. This criterion also applies to applicants established in other EU member states that use the euro. For applicants established in EU member states that do not use the euro or non-EU countries, local currency amounts are to be converted into euros using the Ministry corporate rates (see appendix 3) as at 1 January 2019.
- C. With reference to the data on purchasing power published by EUROSTAT (comparative price levels for 2017), different income ceilings based on general income levels apply to the following countries:
 - Norway NOK 2,343,565;
 - Switzerland CHF 295,399;
 - Japan YEN 23,203,761;
 - US/Canada USD 217,310.
- D. From the start of the grant period, the maximum remuneration of individual managers and board members of an applicant established in any other countries must be in reasonable proportion to the **seniority of their position and to the organisation's geographical location, size and complexity.**

4.4 Recommendation

Before a grant application can be submitted, the potential applicant must submit a concept note. For more information please see the RVO.nl website.⁷

RVO.nl will issue a non-binding recommendation within six weeks of the date that the concept note is submitted. It is then up to the potential applicant to decide whether to submit an application.

4.5 Eligible activities

To be eligible for an SDG7 Results grant, the activities for which a grant is being requested should focus on access to energy for poor households and specifically on one of the following themes:

- a. access to clean cooking solutions using renewable energy at tier 2 or higher, except where charcoal cookstoves are used in which case tier 1 will be acceptable;
- b. Access to decentralised renewable electricity at tier 1 or higher.

The tiers referred to above are defined in the Multi-Tier Framework for Energy Access drawn up within the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Program (ESMAP) (see appendix 2 to this grant policy framework).⁸ This framework will be used to assess whether or not the proposed activities provide the above-mentioned tiers of access.

The grant must be additional to the organisation's normal business activities and to the target market, and must not distort the market.

The activities must achieve results in at least one of the countries listed in appendix 1.

The following activities are not eligible for a grant:

- activities which already receive grant funding or a contribution directly or indirectly from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget or the Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation budget;
- activities of organisations already receiving core funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget or the Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation budget during the SDG7 Results grant period.

4.6 Duration of the activities

To be eligible for an SDG7 Results grant, the activities for which a grant is being requested must have a maximum duration of four years.

4.7 Size of the grant

For each application the minimum grant amount is EUR 250,000 and the maximum is EUR 2,500,000. The grant cannot exceed the total budgeted additional costs allocated over the projected number of households gaining renewable energy access as a result of the activity.

5. Eligible costs

5.1 General

In general, the costs that are eligible for a grant are the additional costs deemed reasonable and necessary to carry out the activities. These costs are allocated over and reimbursed on the basis of the number of connections resulting from the activity (see 4.5).

The application should include an explanation, with reasons, of these additional costs in the intended target market compared to the cost of providing a similar level of access in the markets in which the applicant is currently active.

5.2 Eligible costs

The following costs are in any case eligible for a grant:

- depreciation costs (on investments): e.g. building extra storage space/shops or purchasing extra vehicles to implement the activities;
- other costs, such as:
 - o wage costs;
 - o shipping costs (from supplier to point of sale);
 - o transport costs;
 - o storage costs;

⁷ <https://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/sdg-7-results>

⁸ http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Topics/Energy%20and%20Extract/Beyond_Connections_Energy_Access_Redefined_Exec_ESMAP_2015.pdf

- o cost of quality control;
- o travel and subsistence costs.

5.3 Costs not eligible for a grant

The following costs are in any case not eligible for a grant:

- costs incurred in preparing and submitting the grant application;
- other costs incurred before submitting the application;
- costs resulting from inflation or exchange rate fluctuations;
- value-added tax or other forms of tax;
- **accountants' and audit fees;**
- representation costs.

6. Application

6.1 Requirements

A prospective applicant cannot submit a grant application under the SDG7 Results programme until it has obtained a recommendation from RVO.nl on its concept note as described in section 4.4. An applicant can submit no more than two grant applications in each SDG7 Results funding round.

Applications must be submitted using a tool provided for this purpose on the RVO.nl website⁹ and must include the specified appendices.

Applications should be drafted in English and include the following:

- the reference number of the recommendation issued by RVO.nl;
- the name of the country (which must appear on the country list in appendix 1) where the activities will be carried out;
- a business plan;
- a budget of the additional costs, as a component of the total activity budget;
- financial statements for the last three years that have been audited by an independent auditor.

The applicant must also declare that it is aware of and complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on responsible business conduct and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The applicant must also be aware of the exclusion list of the FMO, the Dutch development bank, and not engage in any activity on that list.¹⁰

The deadline for submitting grant applications in the first funding round is 12:00 CET on 27 September 2019. The complete application, including appendices, must be *received* by RVO.nl before this deadline.

6.2 Opportunity for supplementation

With regard to the application procedure, particular attention is drawn to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree. If an incomplete application is submitted, the Minister may request a supplement. In this case, the date of receipt of the application will be the date on which the application was supplemented. If the application is submitted less than two weeks before the deadline, the applicant runs the risk that, if it is incomplete, the Minister will not use her discretionary powers to request a supplement; this in connection with the time required to check all applications are complete. In this case, no supplement will be requested and the application will be assessed as it stands.

When filling in the form, it is not sufficient to refer for the sake of brevity to other parts of the application, websites or annexes, unless the application form states that this is wholly or partly acceptable. Incomplete applications may be rejected.

7. Assessment of applications and allocation of resources

7.1 Assessment

To be eligible for a grant, applications must satisfy all the requirements above, especially those set out in sections 4 to 6. Only applications that meet those requirements will proceed to an assessment of their quality based on the substantive criteria set out in section 7.2.

In aid of its assessment, RVO.nl may undertake action to verify any assumptions or statements made in the application. To this end, it may contact the applicant and any relevant stakeholders to obtain the information needed to properly assess the quality of the application.

⁹ <https://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/sdg-7-results>

¹⁰ <https://www.fmo.nl/exclusion-list>

RVO.nl may also consult external experts during the substantive assessment procedure. The Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands are always asked for input as part of the assessment of applications.

The provisions of the General Administrative Law Act, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 are fully applicable to the assessment of applications and the ultimate award of grants. Applications will be assessed in accordance with the above legislation and the requirements set out in this grant programme.

7.2 Substantive criteria

Applications must attain a satisfactory score on the substantive criteria below in order to be eligible for a grant. Applications will be ranked according to their total score on these following criteria, including any bonus points awarded to applications in focus countries as indicated in the country list. The ranking will be used when determining which applications are to be awarded a grant.

1. *Business plan*
The quality and expected feasibility of the business plan. The plan describes the financial, management, marketing and technical aspects of the activities and also explains how the activities can be sustained independently after the grant ends.
2. *Sustainability strategy*
The quality and expected feasibility of the applicant's strategy to ensure the sustainability of the activity in financial, institutional, environmental, technical and social terms.
3. *Grant amount requested per connection*
The amount requested per connection to renewable energy services (clean cooking solutions or decentralised renewable electricity). This amount cannot exceed the total budgeted additional costs divided by the projected number of connections as a result of the activity.
4. *Expected impact*
 - a. Higher level of services compared to baseline and according to ESMAP's Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access (see appendix 2), and
 - b. the market development phase according to the EAMD Scorecard.¹¹
5. *International corporate social responsibility (ICSR)*
The extent to which business activities are aimed at minimising adverse impacts and increasing the positive impacts on people, society and the environment, based on the OECD Guidelines.
6. *Gender strategy*
The extent to which the activities contribute to gender equality (SDG5).

7.3 Allocation of available resources

SDG7 Results has two funding rounds, with EUR 11,250,000 available in each round. This amount is divided equally over two themes so that EUR 5,625,000 is available for activities aimed at access to clean cooking solutions using renewable energy and EUR 5,625,000 is available for activities aimed at access to decentralised renewable electricity in each funding round.

The assessment of grant applications and the award and allocation of the available funds will take place by means of a call for proposals: the quality of all applications that meet the requirements set out in these administrative rules will be assessed according to the criteria set out in section 7.2. To qualify for a grant, an application must in any case be of sufficient quality. These applications are then ranked, so that the applications that best meet the criteria will be given priority in the award of grants. The allocation of the available resources will be decided on the basis of the quality of the applications submitted. The Minister will aim for an even distribution of resources over the countries on the country list appended to this grant policy framework (appendix 1). No more than 40% of the total resources available in a funding round will be awarded to activities in the same country. At least 25% of the total resources available in a funding round will be awarded to activities in the focus regions.

¹¹ https://energypedia.info/wiki/Market_Development_Scorecard

7.4 Scoring system

The table below shows the minimum number of points that must be attained on each criterion in order to qualify for a grant, the maximum points per criterion, the weighting factor, the maximum score and the possible bonus points. An application must have a weighted score of at least 60 points, not including bonus points, in order to qualify for a grant.

Criterion	Minimum points	Maximum points	Weighting factor	Maximum possible score
1. Business plan	4	10	2.5	25
2. Sustainability strategy	4	10	1.5	15
3. Grant amount requested per connection, in euros	4	10	3.0	30
4. Expected impact	4	10	2.0	20
5. ICSR	4	10	0.5	5
6. Gender strategy	4	10	0.5	5
Subtotal				100
7. Bonus for focus countries				20 (LDC) 10 (MIC)
Total (maximum) score				120

8. Verifying access provided, payments and definitive grant amount

8.1 General principles

In general:

1. Payments are not made until the activity's intended sub-results have been achieved.
2. Payments are not made until the sub-results achieved have been verified by an independent verifier.
3. The grant recipient has a degree of flexibility to change the approach in the course of the activity, provided the changes do not alter the intended results and timeframe as stated in the grant decision.

The grant recipient thus bears the risk that the results will not be achieved. This is different from conventional grant programmes where the risk is shared between grant provider and grant recipient - in part because the grant is paid in advance and because payment of the grant is usually related to implementation of the activity (output) rather than the activity's ultimate benefit to the target group (outcome). Under this grant programme, the activities that will provide energy access must be financed up front by the grant recipient. On the other hand the grant recipient does have scope to make changes to their approach with due regard for the provisions of the grant award decision in so far as these alterations are not so substantial that, had they been incorporated in the original application, it would have led to a different grant decision.

The first principle above does not apply to activities involving mini-grids. In this case, a partial payment of the grant can be requested as soon as the mini-grid is completed. It is not necessary to wait until access to the mini-grid has been provided. In this grant programme a mini-grid is defined as a decentralised distribution network connected to a small-scale renewable electricity source.

8.2 Verifying access provided and payment

The grant decision will stipulate that access must be verified before payment can be made, prescribing a general verification protocol to be used for this purpose. The details of the protocol will then be fleshed out by the independent verifier, who is appointed by RVO.nl, in cooperation with the grant recipient.

To ensure uniform data collection, all grant recipients will have to record their results (at household level) using a digital app provided by RVO.nl.

Grant recipients can request payments during the course of the activities. Before any payment is made the verifier will verify that the reported number of households that have gained renewable energy access is correct and that the access provided satisfies the conditions in the grant decision with regard to, for instance, service level (tier) and target group.

The verification cycle is depicted in Figure 1.

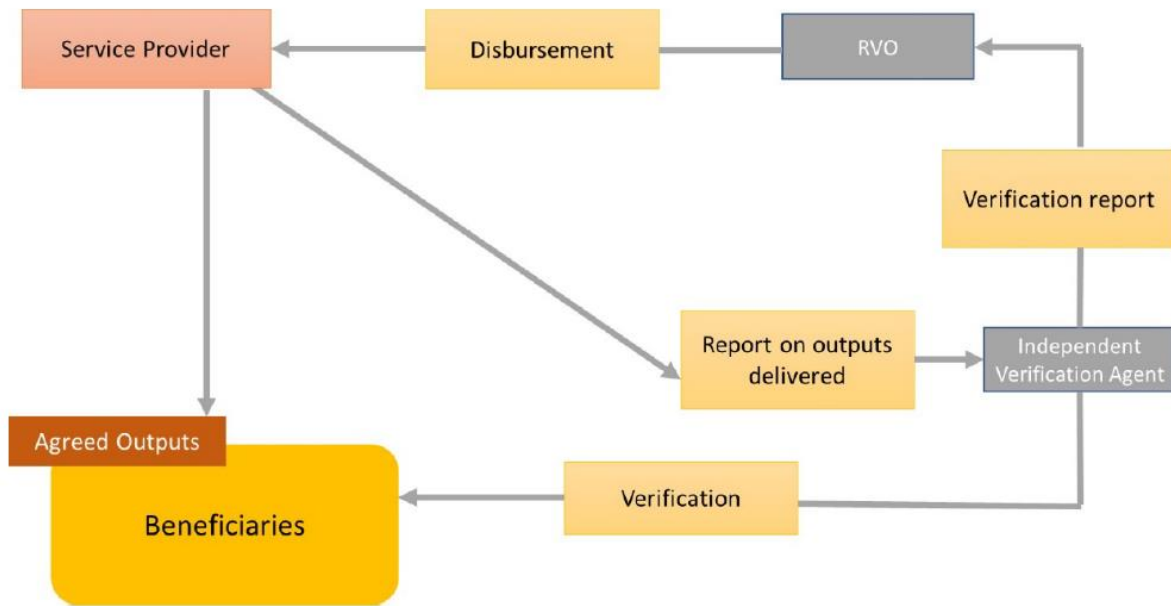


Figure 1.

8.3 Annual review

The grant decision will stipulate that the grant recipient must provide information every year on progress with the activities in relation to the intended results. These reports will be incorporated into RVO.nl's annual review of how the activities are progressing and what results have been achieved.

If the results achieved in any given year deviate more than 25% from the annual milestones set out in the grant decision, it will be necessary to consider the likelihood of the project's final result deviating more than 25% from the intended target at the end of the grant period. As a result of this annual review the maximum grant amount stated in the grant decision may be:

- lowered if the final result is likely to fall more than 25% short of the intended target at the end of the grant period (i.e. at least 25% fewer households gaining renewable energy access);
- raised, after all grant recipients in the funding round in question have been invited to show, if applicable, that the final result of their activities will exceed the intended target by more than 25% at the end of the grant period.

8.4 Definitive grant amount

At the end of the grant period the grant recipient must submit a request to determine the definitive amount of the grant, including an audit opinion drawn up by an independent auditor following an audit of **the activities' total costs and additional costs**.

9. Grounds for rejection

In addition to the grounds for rejection set out in section 4:35 of the General Administrative Law Act, a grant application will be rejected if it does not (or not sufficiently) satisfy these administrative rules or if the budget available is insufficient to award a grant given the application's ranking with regard to the chosen theme.

10. Monitoring

RVO.nl will carry out random checks to assess the proper use of grant funds, checking regularity and efficiency under the terms of the grant decision. The grant recipient is obliged to inform RVO.nl if it cannot (or cannot fully) comply with the conditions of the grant and/or cannot (or cannot fully) carry out the activities for which the grant has been awarded.

11. Obligations

Under the grant decision, grant recipients are obliged to cooperate with verification, monitoring and assessment by RVO.nl of the activities for which a grant has been awarded. Grant recipients will also be required to comply with the principles for digital development,¹² as implementation of the activities involves the processing of private information (such as data on poor households).

12. Administrative burden

A test based on a standard cost model has been carried out in the interests of accountability for the administrative burden that the applicant will face, from drafting and submitting the application to the management phase, the determining of the definitive grant amount, and any objection and review procedures. The calculation shows that the administrative burden expressed as a percentage of the total available grant budget is 4.8%.

¹² <https://digitalprinciples.org/>

Appendix 1: List of countries

- Bangladesh
- Burkina Faso *
- Chad *
- Ethiopia *
- Gambia
- India
- Kenya *
- Mali *
- Mozambique
- Niger *
- Nigeria *
- Rwanda
- Senegal *
- South Sudan *
- Sudan *
- Tanzania
- Uganda *

* The selection of international cooperation focus countries is based on the considerations set out in the letter to parliament of 14 December 2018.¹³ Grant applications for activities in these countries will be awarded extra points during the qualitative assessment.

¹³ BZDOC-1235421577-13, <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2018/12/14/kamerbrief-over-theories-of-change-en-geografische-focus-ontwikkelingssamenwerking>

Annex 2 : Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access of ESMAP

a. Multi-Tier Framework for Electricity

Table 1.

TABLE ES.1

Multi-tier Matrix for Access to Household Electricity Supply

		TIER 0	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4	TIER 5
ATTRIBUTES	1. Capacity	Power ¹	Very Low Power Min 3 W	Low Power Min 50 W	Medium Power Min 200 W	High Power Min 800 W	Very High Power Min 2 kW
		AND Daily Capacity	Min 12 Wh	Min 200 Wh	Min 1.0 kWh	Min 3.4 kWh	Min 8.2 kWh
		OR Services	Lighting of 1,000 lmhrs per day and phone charging	Electrical lighting, air circulation, television, and phone charging are possible			
	2. Duration	Hours per day	Min 4 hrs	Min 4 hrs	Min 8 hrs	Min 16 hrs	Min 23 hrs
		Hours per evening	Min 1 hrs	Min 2 hrs	Min 3 hrs	Min 4 hrs	Min 4 hrs
	3. Reliability					Max 14 disruptions per week	Max 3 disruptions per week of total duration < 2 hours
	4. Quality					Voltage problems do not affect the use of desired appliances	
	5. Affordability				Cost of a standard consumption package of 365 kWh per annum is less than 5% of household income		
	6. Legality					Bill is paid to the utility, prepaid card seller, or authorized representative	
	7. Health and Safety					Absence of past accidents and perception of high risk in the future	

¹The minimum power capacity ratings in watts are indicative, particularly for Tier 1 and Tier 2, as the efficiency of end-user appliances is critical to determining the real level of capacity, and thus the type of electricity services that can be performed.

Table 2.

Criterion	Rigour of assessment
1. Capacity	Full
2. Duration	Full
3. Reliability	Light
4. Quality	Full
5. Affordability	Light
6. Legality	Full
7. Health and Safety	Full

N.B. "light": a narrative reasonably explaining the criterion is respected.

b. Multi Trier Framework for clean and efficient cooking

Each stove type that is distributed under the SDG 7 RESULTS needs to comply with the standards set under Tier 2 for each MTF attribute. For the attributes: cooking exposure, cookstove efficiency and safety, SDG 7 Results refers to the ISO lab testing standard and voluntary performance targets. In the first tender compliance with the ISO-IWA 11-2012 standards is *requested*, organizations are *encouraged* to test their stoves according to the new ISO/TC 285.

For the second tender compliance with the new ISO/TC 285 standards can become mandatory depending on the adequate availability of testing facilities compliant with the new standards. For charcoal stoves, an exception is made regarding the attribute exposure: the emissions on CO will be acceptable at tier 1 level. **The attributes convenience, affordability and fuel availability, are considered "soft" attributes.** The applicant will be asked to specify the proposed product according to the MTF standards in a narrative manner. At the full proposal the applicant will be asked to provide a test certificate for each stove type to be sold under the SDG 7 RESULTS for the attributes measured through the ISO lab testing standard and voluntary performance targets. If the applicant wishes to add products during the execution of the SDG 7 RESULTS, this can be accepted after RVO received and approved the test certificate for the product as well as the **explanation on the "soft" attributes.**

Table 3. Multi-tier matrix for household access to clean cooking (in line with ISO-IWA 11:2012 voluntary performance targets)

		Tier 0	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5
Cooking Exposure	ISO voluntary performance targets High power PM (mg/MJd) High power CO (g/MJd)	>979 >16	≤979 ≤16	≤386 ≤11	≤168 ≤9	≤41 ≤8	
Cookstove Efficiency	ISO voluntary performance targets high power thermal efficiency %	< 15%	≥15%	≥25%	≥35%	≥45%	
Convenience	Fuel acquisition and preparation time (hours per week)	≥7		<7	<3	<1.5	<0.5
	Stove preparation time (minutes per meal)	≥15		<15	<10	<5	<2
Safety	ISO voluntary performance targets (score)	<45	≥45	≥75	≥88	≥95	
Affordability		Fuel cost ≥ 5% of household expenditure (income)				Fuel cost <5% of household income	
Fuel availability		Primary fuel available less than 80% of the year				Available 80% of the year	Readily available throughout the year

Table 4. Multi-tier matrix for household access to clean cooking (in line with ISO/TC 285 voluntary performance targets)

		Tier 0	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5
Cooking Exposure	ISO voluntary performance targets PM2.5 (mg/MJd) CO (g/MJd)	>1030 >18.3	≤1030 ≤18.3	≤481 ≤11.5	≤218 ≤7.2	≤62 ≤4.4	≤5 ≤3.0
Cookstove Efficiency	ISO voluntary performance targets	≤10%	>10%	>20%	>30%	>40%	>50%
Convenience	Fuel acquisition and preparation time (hours per week)	≥7		<7	<3	<1.5	<0.5
	Stove preparation time (minutes per meal)	≥15		<15	<10	<5	<2
Safety	ISO voluntary performance targets	<60	≥60	≥68	≥77	≥86	≥95

Affordability	Fuel cost \geq 5% of household expenditure (income)	Fuel cost <5% of household income	
Fuel availability	Primary fuel available less than 80% of the year	Available 80% of the year	Readily available throughout the year

Table 5.

Criterion	Rigour of assessment
1. Cooking exposure	Full
2. Cookstove efficiency	Full
3. Convenience	Light
4. Safety	Full
5. Affordability	Light
6. Fuel availability	Light

NB 'light': a narrative reasonably explaining the criterion is respected.

Annex 3 Corporate rates

World Part	Country	City	ISO code	Currency	Corporate rate valid from	Corporate rate
-	-	-	SDR	Special Drawing Rights IMF	31-12-2018	1.2
Eastern Europe	Albania	Tirana	ALL	Lek	31-12-2018	0.00795
Eastern Europe	Armenia	Yerevan	AMD	Dram	31-12-2018	0.00178
Eastern Europe	Azerbaijan	Baku	AZN	New Manat	31-12-2018	0.506
Eastern Europe	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	BAM	Mark	31-12-2018	0.51129
Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	Sofia	BGN	Lev	31-12-2018	0.51129
Eastern Europe	Croatia	Zagreb	HRK	Kuna	31-12-2018	0.134
Eastern Europe	Czech Republic	Prague	CZK	Kroon	31-12-2018	0.0389
Eastern Europe	Georgia	Tbilisi	GEL	Lari	31-12-2018	0.336
Eastern Europe	Hungary	Budapest	HUF	Forint	31-12-2018	0.00309
Eastern Europe	Kazakhstan	Astana	KZT	Tenge	31-12-2018	0.00237
Eastern Europe	Kyrgyzian Rep.	Bishkek	KGS	Som	31-12-2018	0.0125
Eastern Europe	Macedonia	Skopje	MKD	Denar	31-12-2018	0.0163
Eastern Europe	Moldova	Bucharest (Chisinau)	MDL	Leu	31-12-2018	0.0513
Eastern Europe	Romania	Bucharest	RON	Leu	31-12-2018	0.215
Eastern Europe	Russia	Moscow	RUB	Roebel	31-12-2018	0.0127
Eastern Europe	Serbia	Belgrade	RSD	Dinar	31-12-2018	0.00847
Eastern Europe	Turkey	Ankara	TRY	Lira	31-12-2018	0.138
Eastern Europe	Ukraine	Kiev	UAH	Gryvna	31-12-2018	0.031
Eastern Europe	Uzbekistan	Moscow (Tashkent)	UZS	Som	31-12-2018	0.00011
Middle East	Algeria	Algiers	DZD	Dinar	31-12-2018	0.00728
Middle East	Bahrain	Kuwait (Bahrain)	BHD	Dinar	31-12-2018	2.29
Middle East	Egypt	Kairo	EGP	Pond	31-12-2018	0.0484
Middle East	Iran	Tehran	IRR	Rial	31-12-2018	0.0000111
Middle East	Iraq	Baghdad	IQD	Dinar	31-12-2018	0.000722
Middle East	Israel	Tel Aviv	ILS	Shekel	31-12-2018	0.236
Middle East	Jordan	Amman	JOD	Dinar	31-12-2018	1.21
Middle East	Kuwait	Kuwait	KWD	Dinar	31-12-2018	2.85
Middle East	Lebanon	Beirut	LBP	Pond	31-12-2018	0.000568
Middle East	Libya	Tripoli	LYD	Dinar	31-12-2018	0.622
Middle East	Morocco	Rabat	MAD	Dirham	31-12-2018	0.0911
Middle East	Oman	Muscat	OMR	Rial	31-12-2018	2.24
Middle East	Qatar	Doha	QAR	Riyal	31-12-2018	0.235
Middle East	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	SAR	Riyal	31-12-2018	0.23
Middle East	Syria	Damascus	SYP	Pond	31-12-2018	0.00166
Middle East	Tunisia	Tunis	TND	Dinar	31-12-2018	0.313
Middle East	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	AED	Dirham	31-12-2018	0.234
North Africa	Cape Verde	Dakar (Praia)	CVE	Escudo	31-12-2018	0.00909
North Africa	Djibouti	Addis Ababa (Djibouti)	DJF	Frank	31-12-2018	0.00483
North Africa	Eritrea	Asmara	ERN	Nafka	31-12-2018	0.0571
North Africa	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	ETB	Birr	31-12-2018	0.0312
North Africa	Gambia	Dakar (Banjul)	GMD	Dalasy	31-12-2018	0.0176
North Africa	Ghana	Accra	GHS	Cedi	31-12-2018	0.181

North Africa	Guinea	Dakar (Conakry)	GNF	Frank	31-12-2018	0.0000951
North Africa	Mauretanie	Dakar (Nouakchott)	MRO	Ouaguiya	31-12-2017	0.00232
North Africa	Mauretanie	Dakar (Nouakchott)	MRU	Ouaguiya	31-12-2018	0.024
North Africa	Nigeria	Abuja	NGN	Naira	31-12-2018	0.0028
North Africa	Sierra Leone	Accra (Freetown)	SLL	Leone	31-12-2018	0.000103
North Africa	Southern Sudan	Juba	SSP	Pond	31-12-2018	0.00669
North Africa	Sudan	Khartoum	SDG	Pond	31-12-2018	0.0293
North Africa	Yemen	Sana'a	YER	Riyal	31-12-2018	0.00343
North America	Aruba	Oranjestad	AWG	Gulden	31-12-2018	0.481
North America	Barbados	Port of Spain (Bridgetown)	BBD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.429
North America	Belize	Mexico (Belize City)	BZD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.429
North America	Bermuda Islands	London (Hamilton)	BMD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.857
North America	Canada	Ottawa	CAD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.661
North America	Cuba	Havana	CUC	Peso	31-12-2018	0.857
North America	Dominican Rep.	Santo Domingo	DOP	Peso	31-12-2018	0.0172
North America	Guyana	Paramaribo (Georgetown)	GYD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.00413
North America	Haiti	Santo Domingo (Port au Prince)	HTG	Gourde	31-12-2018	0.0127
North America	Jamaica	Kingston	JMD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.0063
North America	Leeward Islands	Port of Spain (Windward-eil.)	XCD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.317
North America	Mexico	Mexico	MXN	Peso	31-12-2018	0.0455
North America	Ned. Antilles	Willemstad	ANG	Gulden	31-12-2018	0.466
North America	Suriname	Paramaribo	SRD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.115
North America	Trinidad & Tobago	Port of Spain	TTD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.129
North America	United States of America	Washington	USD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.85
South Africa	Angola	Luanda	AOA	Kwanza	31-12-2018	0.00286
South Africa	Botswana	Pretoria (Gaborone)	BWP	Pula	31-12-2018	0.0814
South Africa	Burundi	Bujumbura	BIF	Frank	31-12-2018	0.000486
South Africa	Congo	Kinshasa	CDF	Frank	31-12-2018	0.000529
South Africa	Fcfa Zone (Center / East)	div.	XAF	Frank	31-12-2018	0.00152449
South Africa	Fcfa Zone (West)	div.	XOF	Frank	31-12-2018	0.00152449
South Africa	Kenya	Nairobi	KES	Shilling	31-12-2018	0.00851
South Africa	Madagascar	Dar es Salaam (Antananarivo)	MGA	Ariary	31-12-2018	0.00026
South Africa	Malawi	Lusaka (Blantyre)	MWK	Kwacha	31-12-2018	0.0012
South Africa	Mauritius	Dar es Salaam (Port Louis)	MUR	Rupiah	31-12-2018	0.0252
South Africa	Mozambique	Maputo	MZN	Metical	31-12-2018	0.0144
South Africa	Namibia	Windhoek	NAD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.0602
South Africa	Rwanda	Kigali	RWF	Frank	31-12-2018	0.00098
South Africa	Seychelles	Nairobi (Mahe)	SCR	Rupiah	31-12-2018	0.0635

South Africa	South Africa	Pretoria	ZAR	Rand	31-12-2018	0.0603
South Africa	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	TZS	Shilling	31-12-2018	0.000375
South Africa	Uganda	Kampala	UGX	Shilling	31-12-2018	0.000229
South Africa	Zambia	Lusaka	ZMW	New Kwacha	31-12-2018	0.0836
South America	Argentina	Buenos Aires	ARS	Peso	31-12-2018	0.0277
South America	Bolivia	La Paz	BOB	Bolivianos	31-12-2018	0.125
South America	Brazil	Brasilia	BRL	Real	31-12-2018	0.21
South America	Chili	Santiago de Chile	CLP	Peso	31-12-2018	0.0013
South America	Colombia	Bogota	COP	Peso	31-12-2018	0.000292
South America	Costa Rica	San Jose	CRC	Colon	31-12-2018	0.00151
South America	Guatemala	Guatemala	GTQ	Quetzal	31-12-2018	0.114
South America	Honduras	San Jose (Tegucigalpa)	HNL	Lempira	31-12-2018	0.0358
South America	Nicaragua	Managua	NIO	Oro	31-12-2018	0.0269
South America	Panama	Panama	PAB	Balboa	31-12-2018	0.857
South America	Paraguay	Asuncion	PYG	Guarani	31-12-2018	0.000148
South America	Peru	Lima	PEN	Nuevo Sol	31-12-2018	0.261
South America	Uruguay	Montevideo	UYU	Peso	31-12-2018	0.0269
South America	Venezuela	Caracas	VEF	Bolivar Fuerte	31-12-2017	0.0000503
South America	Venezuela	Caracas	VES	Bolivar Soberano	22-3-2019	0.00027
South Asia	Afganistan	Kabul	AFN	Afghani	31-12-2018	0.0118
South Asia	Australia	Canberra	AUD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.628
South Asia	Bangladesh	Dhaka	BDT	Taka	31-12-2018	0.0103
South Asia	Bhutan	New Delhi (Thimbu)	BTN	Rupee	31-12-2018	0.0122
South Asia	Brunei	Singapore (Seria)	BND	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.628
South Asia	China	Beijing	CNY	Ren Min Bi	31-12-2018	0.126
South Asia	Fiji Islands	Wellington (Suva)	FJD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.413
South Asia	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	HKD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.109
South Asia	India	New Delhi	INR	Rupee	31-12-2018	0.0123
South Asia	Indonesia	Jakarta	IDR	Rupiah	31-12-2018	0.0000588
South Asia	Japan	Tokyo	JPY	Yen	31-12-2018	0.00771
South Asia	Laos	Vientiane	LAK	Kip	31-12-2018	0.000102
South Asia	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	MYR	Ringgit	31-12-2018	0.209
South Asia	Maldives	Malé	MVR	Rufiyaa	31-12-2018	0.0556
South Asia	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	MNT	Tugrik	31-12-2018	0.000349
South Asia	Myanmar	Bangkok (Yangon)	MMK	Kyat	31-12-2018	0.00058
South Asia	Nepal	New Delhi (Kathmandu)	NPR	Rupee	31-12-2018	0.00764
South Asia	New Caledonia	Wellington (Noumea)	XPF	Frank	31-12-2018	0.00838
South Asia	New Zealand	Wellington	NZD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.573
South Asia	Pakistan	Islamabad	PKR	Rupee	31-12-2018	0.00702
South Asia	Papua New Guinea	Canberra (Port Moresby)	PGK	Kina	31-12-2018	0.266
South Asia	Philippines	Manila	PHP	Peso	31-12-2018	0.0161
South Asia	Samoa	Wellington (Apia)	WST	Tala	31-12-2018	0.328
South Asia	Singapore	Singapore	SGD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.629
South Asia	South Korea	Seoul	KRW	Won	31-12-2018	0.000771
South Asia	Sri Lanka	Colombo	LKR	Rupee	31-12-2018	0.00532
South Asia	Taiwan	Taipei	TWD	Dollar	31-12-2018	0.0279
South Asia	Thailand	Bangkok	THB	Baht	31-12-2018	0.0263

South Asia	Tonga	Wellington (Nuku 'Alofa)	TOP	Panga	31-12-2018	0.377
South Asia	Vietnam	Hanoi	VND	Dong	31-12-2018	0.0000368
Western Europe	Belarus	Warsaw (Minsk)	BYN	Roebel	31-12-2018	0.418
Western Europe	Denmark	Copenhagen	DKK	Kroon	31-12-2018	0.134
Western Europe	Gibraltar	Gibraltar	GIP	Pond	31-12-2018	1.1
Western Europe	Iceland	Oslo (Reijkjavik)	ISK	Kroon	31-12-2018	0.00804
Western Europe	Norway	Oslo	NOK	Kroon	31-12-2018	0.103
Western Europe	Poland	Warsaw	PLN	Zloty	31-12-2018	0.234
Western Europe	Sweden	Stockholm	SEK	Kroon	31-12-2018	0.0941
Western Europe	Switzerland	Bern	CHF	Frank	31-12-2018	0.874
Western Europe	United Kingdom	London	GBP	Pond	31-12-2018	1.1