



ANNUAL REPORT

2018



Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Vision and approach	1
1.2 Scope of the report	2
2. Fighting energy poverty through knowledge exchange.....	3
2.1 The social problem – energy poverty and development	3
2.2 Solution attempts made to date	4
2.3 The solution – connecting people and knowledge	4
3. Resources, Work Performed and Results during the Reporting Period	8
3.1 Resources used (input)	8
3.2 Work performed (output)	8
3.3 Results achieved (outcome/impact)	13
3.5 Provisions taken for the accompanying evaluation and quality assurance	14
3.6 Previous year comparison: Objectives achieved, learning experience and success	14
4. Planning and Forecast	20
4.1 Planning and targets	20
4.2 Influence factors: chances and risks	20
5. Organisational Structure and Team	21
5.1 Organisational structure	21
5.2 Introduction of the participating individuals	22
5.3 Partnerships, cooperation and networks	23
6. Organisational Profile.....	25
6.1 General information about the organization	25
6.2 Governance of the organization	26
6.3 Ownership structure, memberships and associated organizations	27
6.4 Environmental and social profile	27
7. Finance and Accounting Practices.....	29
7.1 Bookkeeping and accounting	29
7.2 Financial situation and planning	29
7.2 Activities and Balance Sheet for 2018: Audited Information	30
Imprint.....	31

1. Introduction

Energypedia UG hosts www.energypedia.info, a wiki-based platform for collaborative knowledge exchange on renewable energy and energy efficiency in the context of development cooperation. By offering user-friendly tools, we enable stakeholders engaged in the energy sector to share their practical experience and to collaborate worldwide. Securing access to modern and sustainable energy services in developing countries is among the most important challenges for development.

In 2018, energypedia.info continued to play an important role in sharing knowledge and experience on clean, sustainable and renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries. With **4,511** articles contributed by an increasing community of **8,949** registered users, as of December 2018, our outreach is constantly growing.

With the help of our donors, supporters and the global community of energypedia users and contributors, we will continue to advocate for the removal of knowledge barriers and the diffusion of information to achieve universal and sustainable energy access for all.

Thank you all for your commitment to our shared mission and for giving your time, skills and knowledge to energypedia!

1.1 Vision and approach

Vision

A world where everyone has access to sustainable energy services.

Mission

Our mission is to empower energy practitioners by fostering free knowledge exchange, global collaboration and mutual learning on renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy access.

Energypedia provides an online platform to collect and disseminate free, relevant and high quality information. Our user-friendly tool allow experts to write about and share their experiences.

1.2 Scope of the report

Scope	This annual report gives an overview on all activities carried out by nonprofit energypedia UG (haftungsbeschränkt) and the achieved results in 2018.
Reporting period and reporting cycle	Reporting period is the calendar year 2018, thus from the 1 st of January to 31 st December 31.
Application of SRS	<p>This is the fifth time energypedia uses the Social Reporting Standard. The report is based on the SRS version from 2014.</p> <p>The SRS is published by the Social Reporting Initiative (SRI) e.V. Association under the Creative Commons license BY-ND 3.0</p>
Contact partner	Managing director Robert Heine (Robert.heine@energypedia.info)

2. Fighting energy poverty through knowledge exchange

2.1 The social problem – energy poverty and development

Access to sustainable energy services can power opportunities for environmental, social and economic development. Yet, today one in five people worldwide lack access to electricity, while every third person cooks on unhealthy open fireplaces and traditional stoves. The lack of energy is also affecting small and medium-sized enterprises as well as public facilities that depend on reliable and affordable energy supplies.¹

Without sufficient energy services, people are unable to cook their food, heat their homes or store their medications in a cool place, not to mention learning and reading in the evening. Taking part in economic or political processes via modern communication channels likewise remains impossible.²

Poor access to sustainable energy services not only has negative economic and ecological impacts on societies and the environment, but also on people's health. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) the acrid smokes from traditional cookstoves and fuels resulted in almost 4 million deaths in 2016.³⁴

In times of climate change, it is also of the utmost importance to make energy supply sustainable. Energy-saving technologies and the use of renewable energy sources can really make a difference in developing countries. Furthermore, in remote areas a decentralized energy supply using renewable sources such as sun, wind, water or wood and other biomass will remain the only option for the next decades as national grids are unlikely to be expanded to these regions.⁵⁶

Both, granting people access to modern and climate-friendly energy sources and promoting energy efficiency is therefore a key challenge of the 21st century, as highlighted by the United Nations (UN), declaring 2014-2024 as the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All.⁷

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, also puts emphasis on sustainable energy and energy access. Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7), stresses the importance of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.⁸ Furthermore, energy is relevant also for the achievement of a number of other SDGs, such as poverty, health, climate, education, and gender.⁹

1 <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/climate-and-disaster-resilience/sustainable-energy/energy-access/>

2 International Energy Agency (2017): Energy Access Outlook 2017. From Poverty to Prosperity. World Energy Outlook Special Report. https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/WEO2017SpecialReport_EnergyAccessOutlook.pdf

3 WHO (2018): Factsheet on Household Air Pollution and Health. <http://www.who.int/news-room/factsheets/detail/household-air-pollution-and-health>

4 WHO Global Health Observatory Data: Household air pollution in 2016. http://www.who.int/gho/phe/indoor_air_pollution/en/

5 IRENA (2018): Off-grid renewable energy solutions. https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2018/Jul/IRENA_Off-grid_RE_Solutions_2018.pdf

6 Sustainable Energy for All (2015): Progress Toward Sustainable Energy 2015. Global Tracking Framework Report. <https://www.seforall.org/sites/default/files/I/2013/09/GTF-2105-Full-Report.pdf>

7 United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All 2014-2024. A/RES/67/215: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/67/215

8 <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg7>

9 Energy and the Sustainable Development Goals. Energypedia: https://energypedia.info/wiki/Energy_and_the_Sustainable_Development_Goals#Energy_and_other_SDGs

However, there is still a lack of first-hand knowledge on modern and sustainable energy solutions when it comes to their sustainable diffusion in developing countries.¹⁰¹¹ This knowledge often only exists locally or in single implementing organizations and is thus difficult to access for individuals or even other organizations and governments. There is a great need to facilitate and expand the diffusion of these technologies in developing countries through practical knowledge exchange and collaboration, not only from developed to developing countries but also among developing countries. The general need for partnerships between governments, civil society and the private sector is also reflected in SDG 17 Partnership for the Goals, which i.e. targets at enhancing “North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing...”.¹²

2.2 Solution attempts made to date

There is no institutionalized structure in place for sharing knowledge and practical expertise about renewable energy and energy efficiency across individuals from different organizations, institutions, private sector, and academia on local, national and international levels. Thus, besides sporadic conferences or workshops, there are few possibilities for practitioners, experts and scientists to directly exchange experience, new findings and lessons learnt regarding sustainable energy access.

2.3 The solution – connecting people and knowledge

Recognizing that development in the 21st century requires that all actors have access to information, energypedia is using Web 2.0 technologies to remove knowledge barriers and expand the diffusion of information on how universal and sustainable energy access for all can be achieved.

Through hosting the platform www.energypedia.info, we strive to create the right environment and provide the right tools for stakeholders engaged in the energy sector to collaborate, create and share knowledge and practical experience.

www.energypedia.info is a wiki platform offering free access to expert information on renewables, energy access and energy efficiency in developing countries. All content on energypedia is open source, meaning everyone can use it freely as long as the author and the source are acknowledged.

All visitors of the site can freely access and read articles and content on energypedia. Once registered, users can also easily create, modify and share content and all their contributions will directly be accessible online. In this way, energypedia supports the necessary international knowledge exchange between experts and practitioners in civil society, academia, the public as well as the private sector. Thus, energypedia not only facilitate knowledge exchange between industrial and developing countries, but also promotes the direct exchange of experience among people in developing countries.

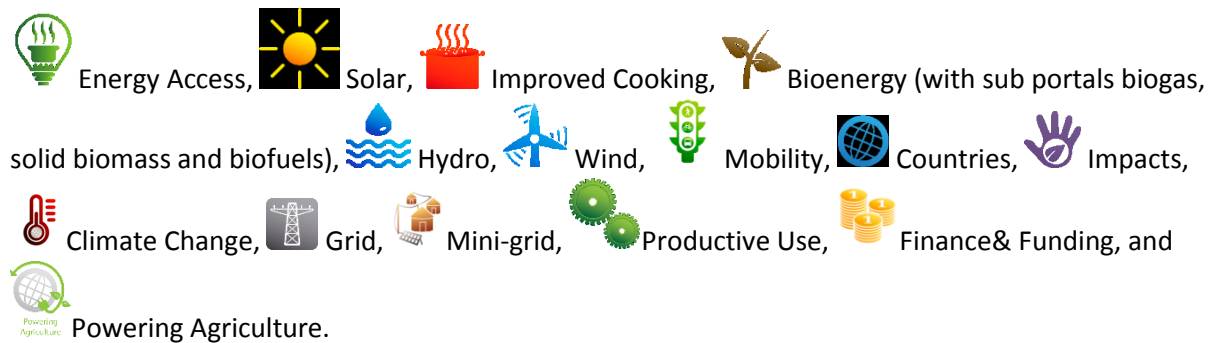
Most information on energypedia is clustered into portals, which serve as an entry point to the interested readers. A wide range of topics is covered by the portals, i.e. from solar energy to hydro, biogas, improved cooking, impacts, and country-related information.

¹⁰ E/CN.17/2001/19 - Report on the 9th Decision on International Cooperation for an Enabling Environment. See recommendation 29. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/energy/decisions>

¹¹ Samuel Chisa Dike (2018): Adequate Education and information sharing: Key to attaining access to sustainable energy. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323551131_ADEQUATE_EDUCATION_AND_INFORMATION_SHARING_KEY_TO_ATTAINING_ACCESS_TO_SUSTAINABLE_ENERGY

¹² <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/globalpartnerships/>

As of end 2018, the following portals were online:



Further highlights include Pico PV database, Cooking Energy Compendium, International Fuel Prices, Renewable Energy Project Resource Center, and Micro-Hydro Library.

We believe: knowledge sharing is power!

Did you know?

Wikis are websites that can be modified by users without any programming expertise. The best known and most successful example is Wikipedia.

Energypedia uses the open-source software Mediawiki, which is also used by Wikipedia. All articles and files shared on energypedia are published under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Sharealike 3.0 Unported License](#) (CC-BY-SA) and the [GNU Free Documentation License](#) (GFDL).

2.3.1 Work performed (output) and direct target groups

Our direct target groups are people worldwide who are dealing with energy access issues in developing countries. This includes energy experts and practitioners who are active in the field, academics and researchers, government officials as well as the general interested public and other stakeholders. Users of energypedia come from public and private sectors as well as from civil society and academia.

To offer them a platform for knowledge exchange and for fostering the spread of renewables in developing countries, energypedia UG hosts and maintains the free wiki platform www.energypedia.info. This includes not only providing the technical infrastructure and further IT development and handling the whole registration process of users, but also means giving support to our community. We constantly give feedback to authors on how to improve the quality of their articles in terms of formatting, structuring and tagging the content. We try to engage users via our newsletter and social media channels, and we offer tutorials on how to work on energypedia. The latter is done via email, phone, skype and tutorial videos.

We also provide information on relevant events, jobs and opportunities on our platform and via the monthly newsletter. In addition, we constantly try to increase our reach and expand our offer by cooperating with relevant networks, organizations and institutions.

Furthermore, we participate in events and conferences to inform people: a) about the relevance of energy access and the role of renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries, and b) about energypedia's offer to energy experts and other interested stakeholders.

Over the past years, we have continuously grown, both in terms of content and in terms of reach.

2.3.2 Intended results (outcome/impact) on direct and indirect target groups

By doing all the work described above, we aim to achieve the following results:

First, we want to make stakeholders aware of energypedia.info and the options it offers for worldwide knowledge exchange on sustainable energy in developing countries.

Second, we want to enable our target groups to use energypedia in the best way and to exchange their knowledge and experience with other energy experts / academics / researchers / stakeholders.

The assumption behind this is that once people start sharing their knowledge, they can learn from each other in terms of both what works and what not in supporting energy access, renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries. Using web 2.0 tools offers a much wider exchange also across national, regional, organizational or even sectoral boundaries than conventional tools used within organizations, workshops or conferences.

Further, we expect people to use the knowledge, which they gained on energypedia in their own work. Ultimately, by supporting knowledge sharing, we aim to contribute to reducing energy poverty by making access to renewable energy and energy efficient technologies widely available. Thus, our indirect target groups are people, institutions and small and medium enterprises in developing countries lacking access to energy. We are aware of the difficulty of finding robust evidence to show our impact on these indirect target groups.

2.3.3 Presentation of the impact logic

Target groups	Work performed (output)	Use of output	Expected results (outcome)	Higher aggregated results (Impacts)
<p>Energy experts / practitioners with focus on developing countries</p> <p>Academics / Researchers</p> <p>People working for NGOs, companies, governments and other institutions, who deal with energy issues in developing countries</p>	<p>Running of collaborative wiki platform www.energypedia.info:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of new users • Answering questions from users • Supporting users and giving feedback on articles • Solving IT problems • Wiki gardening (restructuring, tagging, quality control) • Webinars and trainings on how to use energypedia (online, skype, telephone, emails) <p>Participation at national and international energy / development events to inform target groups about renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries and about the offer of energypedia in this context. Providing target groups with relevant news about energy issues in developing countries (newsletter, use of social media, publications) Engaging with international networks and alliances Building-up a cooperation with universities, organizations and institutions, provide them with relevant information and offer them the possibility to document conferences and other events on energypedia.info</p>	<p>Energypedia is well known and used by target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of unique visitors of the platform increases • Number of registered users increases • Number of cooperation increases • Publications and articles referring to energypedia as a source of information <p>Visitors and registered users are satisfied with content of platform</p>	<p>Users know how to work on energypedia, write new articles and edit existing ones Users exchange their experience on energypedia and learn from each other Users know more about renewables, energy efficiency and energy access in developing countries People use their knowledge from energypedia in own projects / research</p>	<p>More people in developing countries get access to sustainable energy (renewable energy, energy efficiency) Energy poverty is reduced</p>

3. Resources, Work Performed and Results during the Reporting Period

3.1 Resources used (input)

In 2018, our personnel expenses equaled 87,769.48Euros and operating costs were in the amount of 15,589.11Euros (materials, insurances, bookkeeping, travel costs, etc.). Not only have we used the skills and expertise of our staff for promoting energy access in developing countries, we also have drawn on the knowledge of our energypedia community that contributed voluntarily a lot of content to the platform and to our newsletters. Our online platform energypedia.info runs on the open source software mediawiki, thus no licenses are used.

3.2 Work performed (output)

Running of the collaborative online wiki platform www.energypedia.info

- Technical hosting and maintenance of the platform
- We handled the registration process of 1,017 new users, thus, on average, each working day 4 people registered successfully
- We answered questions of registered users and visitors - be it on how to use the platform or on renewable energy issues
- We gave constant support to our users on how to write, upload and link content (mainly via skype and email). In total, we gave trainings to around 50 persons.
- We gave feedback on articles written by our community.
- Constant wiki gardening was carried out to keep the quality of content high and to improve accessibility of articles. This included tagging / categorization of untagged or insufficient tagged articles and PDFs.
- Furthermore, we identified outdated articles and deleted or updated them with consent from the original authors.
- Own research, writing and dissemination of articles and other content on renewables and energy efficiency in developing countries, e. g. on jobs and income of renewable energy entrepreneurs, impacts of electricity use in schools, impacts of improved energy access situations for villages, and more. Furthermore, we updated intensively the country pages of [Lesotho](#), [Egypt](#) and [Guatemala](#).
- In 2018, 36 new enquiries about renewable energy and energy efficiency were received; a total of 40 enquiries were answered; 24 enquiries were answered by the energypedia.info community in the discussion thread, while another 16 enquiries were successfully processed by the energypedia team and resulted in new, larger articles. Please find a selection here:
 - [Question: After School Electricity Use? Who uses the electricity in schools after hours?](#)
 - [Question: Does the supply of energy increase the economic situation of an entire village or only of a few individuals?](#)
 - [Question: Income of RE Entrepreneurs?](#) What is the income of actors in the value chain of different technologies?
 - [Question: Entrepreneurs Suffering most/least without Access?](#) What types of entrepreneurs suffer the most/the least from lack of energy access?
 - [Question: Jobs Destroyed?](#) What types of jobs are destroyed if energy access is enhanced?

- **Question: Emission Reduction through Solar?** To what extent are emissions and exposure from kerosene lamps reduced through solar lamps?
- **Question: Inequality through Access?** What is the impact of some people having access and others not within a community, for example to grids, mini-grids or solar?
- Creation and launch of the new energy access portal on energypedia. **The Energy Access Portal** provides an overview of the information on energypedia related to energy access. Look for specific topics, latest articles or uploaded documents and announce upcoming events. The portal was created in collaboration with “**World Access to Modern Energy**” Project, which is managed jointly by Museo Nazionale della Scienza e Tecnologia Leonardo da Vinci (MuST), the Fondazione AEM and the Florence School of Regulation (FSR) and it is supported by Fondazione CARIPLO. Several new articles, around 25, were created especially for this portal. https://energypedia.info/wiki/Portal:Energy_Access
- Since July 2019, energypedia hosts the **National Approaches to Electrification – Review of Options**. Dashboard and case studies allow to click through many regulation options for electrification regulators. The review was prepared by Mary Willcox and Dean Cooper of Practical Action Consulting working with Hadley Taylor, Silvia Cabriolu-Poddu and Christina Stuart of the EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEIPDF) and Michael Koeberlein and Caspar Priesemann of the Energising Development Programme (EnDev).



Category Dashboard

Edit

Technology	Delivery Model	Legal Basis	Price/Tariff Regulation	Finance	Non-Financial Interventions
Grid Extension	Public	Concession	Uniform	Private	Direct Energy Access Provision
Grid-Connected Mini-Grid/Distribution System	Private (Non-Government)	License	Individual	User	Institutional Restructuring
Isolated Mini-Grid	Public-Private Partnership	Unregulated		Grants & Subsidies	Regulatory Reform
Standalone Systems				Cross-Subsidies	Policy & Target Setting
				Tax Exemptions	Quality & Technical Standards
				Guarantees	Technical Assistance
					Capacity Building & Awareness Raising
					Market Information
					Demand Promotion
					Technology Development & Adoption
					National Energy Planning

Participation at national and international events

To inform our target groups about renewable energy, energy access, and energy efficiency in developing countries and to promote knowledge sharing, we participated in the following conferences and workshops:

- [In March, the Sustainable Energy Forum for East Africa 2018](#) was held in Kigali, Rwanda. Energypedia participated and promoted the platform via flyers and a booth.
- In March, **the Global Festival of Action** took place in Bonn: Energypedia was one (out of 8 each day) selected organization to present itself and the project at a booth at the [innovation fair](#). On the screen, we presented energypedia to the interested participants of the SDG conference (total 1,200 people) and successfully followed up on several ideas to cooperate with selected organizations and initiatives (Global landscape forum (CIFOR), Alumni Portal, IRENA, PAUWES¹³ webinar, among others). Furthermore, several persons wanted to publish articles on energypedia.
- In April, the Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue 2018 www.energiewende2018.com took place. Energypedia participated in this global conference with 43 ministry-delegations. Successful twitter posts via energypedia channel; networking among practitioners and cooperation possibilities with DTU Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency and WPower Kenya.
- In May, energypedia was part of the [SEforALL conference](#): Documentation of the partner working session "[Last Mile First](#)"; participation in the booth with EnDev and SNV; On the day following the SEforALL conference, energypedia was also part of the discussions in the Accelerator meeting.
- In May, energypedia promoted the platform during the fair [Solar Africa in Kenya](#) and collected potential advertisement interests from three companies.
- In June, energypedia attended the [Intersolar 2018 including the Off-grid power forum](#) and several conference sessions, including an event organized by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) about Community power. Visibility in the off-grid sector, coordination with BSW, ARE and GIZ on the same booth.
- In September, energypedia attended the [IRENA innovation week](#) in Bonn. Discussions among participants and distribution of flyers made participants of the conference aware of energypedia and its cooperation possibilities.
- Finally, energypedia attended the [Conference of Parties 24](#) (COP 24) as an official observer organization. Together with GERES from France and Abibiman Foundation from Ghana we also had a booth for the time duration of 3-14 December. We displayed energypedia and discussed our approach with the conference parties and got valuable feedback about our work. Furthermore, we documented the [most relevant side events for energy access at the COP24](#).

Provide target groups with relevant news

In 2018, we carried on with our **social media** engagement (Facebook, twitter, LinkedIn) in order to promote knowledge and experience exchange, spread news about energypedia and from other

¹³ Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences (including Climate Change) <http://pauwes-cop.net/res2prac/#presentations-2>

organizations regarding renewables in developing countries. The following table lists our followers in 2018:

Facebook	Twitter	LinkedIn	Newslette
1,692	1,000	535	4,790

To this end, we also publish our monthly „[Energypedia Newsletter](#)“, containing information e.g. about new content on energypedia, relevant publications in the renewable energy sector, relevant news from other organizations and countries, events, jobs, and opportunities.

Cooperation / Conference documentation

In 2018, we cooperated with the following organizations and initiatives in order to promote the exchange of knowledge and experience as well as research on energy issues in developing countries.

- In January 2018, the first conference on energy for refugees took place in Berlin. UN agencies, donors, NGOs and the private sector met to take first steps to develop a "[Global Plan of Action for Sustainable Energy Solutions in Situations of Displacement](#)" to include also displaced people in SDG 7. Energypedia participated in the conference, has documented it and since then has been involved in the working group "[Data, Evidence, Monitoring and Reporting](#)".
- In January, energypedia became knowledge partner and documented the [Second Africa-EU Renewable Energy Research & Innovation Symposium \(RERIS\) 2018](#) conference in Lesotho. We also had the chance to present energypedia and the relevance of energy access to more than 50 participants.
- We implemented – as stated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with WAME and Fondazione AEM – the creation of an energy access portal on energypedia. The [Energy Access portal](#) contains relevant articles about energy access topics. The launch in May 2018 included a social media campaign (including a voice podcast recording of energypedia and WAME).
- Access Coalition: In May, energypedia attended the ACCESS coalition strategy meeting; presentation of the new developed profile [database](#) on energypedia of all members. Members were happy about the systematization and the possibility to exchange among themselves.
- In May 2018, Solar Powered Irrigation Toolbox (SPIS) on was launched on energypedia. The toolbox contains 10 informative modules and 16 user-friendly tools on solar irrigation. It is designed to enable advisors, service providers and practitioners in the field of solar irrigation to provide broad hands-on guidance to end-users, policy-makers and financiers. The toolbox has been developed by GIZ and FAO.
- Efficiency Coalition: we became a partner of the Efficiency for Access Coalition; exchange of logos, exchange of information, mutual support on social media.
- In October, energypedia was one of the supporting organizations of the "[2nd International Conference on Solar Technologies & Hybrid Mini Grids to improve energy access s-@ccess](#)" in Palma de Mallorca. It was a big success, also because of the good collaboration between the organizers and us. During Session 3C on Knowledge and training, there was a presentation of energypedia to the audience including a discussion on how to improve knowledge management globally. Energypedia flyers were distributed; networking including during the Innovation Lab (WISE) and the side event by the World Bank was most fruitful.

- **Permanent observer status:** Since October 2018, energypedia [is one of the Official NGO Observers](#) to the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC.

- Media partnership with ALER regarding their [Guinea Bissau Sustainable Energy International Conference](#) 6.-7. December 2018. We provided media outreach to our community via the newsletter and our page.

Please read more about our partnerships, cooperation and networks in chapter 5.3.

3.3 Results achieved (outcome/impact)

Overall, numbers are raising again, after a slow down in 2017. The number of articles increased by 321 to 4,511; the number of unique visitors per month went up from 41,697 in 2017 to slightly above 50,000 in 2018. Similarly, the number of visits and page views are again higher than the two last years. Therefore, we have not reached a tipping point in 2016 as numbers grew in 2018 again and we expect further growth in 2019.

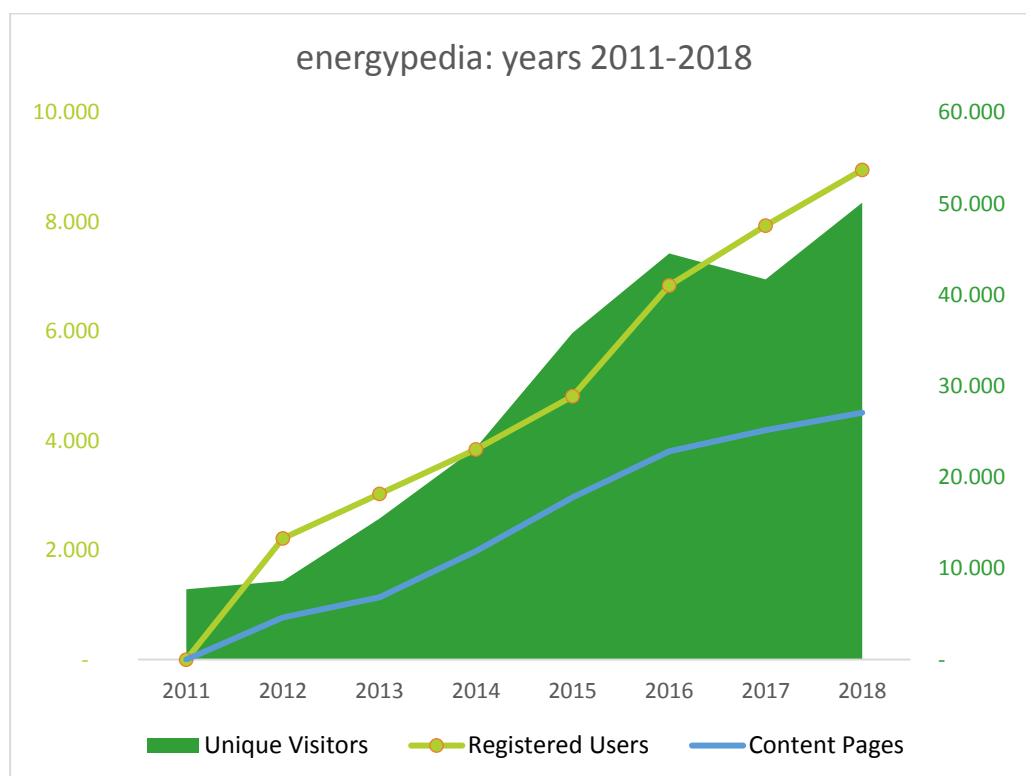
Key Figures	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Registered Users****	2,216	3,029	4,174	5,378	6,836	7,932	8,949
Unique Visitors per month*	8,612	15,471	23,220	35,825	45,290	41,697	50,093
Active users per month**	33	34	38	39	46	41	42
Visits per year	135,775	228,034	347,167	536,134	673,926	639,037	768,603
Articles***	771	1,138	2,291	2,961	3,806	4,190	4,511
Page Edits****	55,126	68,126	93,110	110,577	134,488	152,598	171,390
Page Views per year	352,376	480,365	716,831	1,097,816	1,260,495	1,141,133	1,294,633
Files****	2,927	3,675	4,994	5,806	6,719	8,165	9,449
Downloads per year	13,257	25,671	48,880	80,066	102,211	108,545	133,806

* Unique visitors per month on average. The unique visitor number counts the number of individuals who access energypedia within each month.

** Active users per month on average. Active users are all users who performance any kind of activity.

*** Articles are all content pages contributed by users on renewable energy topics, numbers are accumulative.

**** accumulative numbers since energypedia.info was set up



3.5 Provisions taken for the accompanying evaluation and quality assurance

Evaluation and quality assurance within energypedia has several facets.

On an organizational level, we use an internal wiki to organize our work and for our own knowledge management. Within that frame, we also have an operations manual defining key processes and responsibilities. Furthermore, we have planning workshops, weekly meetings and we usually discuss urgent issues within the team on a day-to-day basis.

Regarding the monitoring and evaluation of our platform energypedia.info we use Matomo (former Piwik) to collect data on key performance indicators of the platform such as unique visitors, visitors' countries, referring websites, bounce rate, most visited pages, etc. With wiki software inherent statistics, the number of registered users and active users as well as the number of content pages are collected. We analyze this data on a monthly basis.

When it comes to the quality assurance of articles on energypedia, we have a two-fold approach: on the one hand, we make sure that articles fulfill certain formatting and layout standards and are not commercial advertisement pieces. We give authors and editors any support they need in order to make the best of their article. On the other hand, we follow the wiki philosophy that registered users can edit whatever they want. We do not want to judge on the content of their articles as we assume they are the experts on the specific topic they are writing about. Therefore, we also try to encourage our community to participate in quality assurance in terms of updating information, adding relevant content, deleting wrong or outdated information and discussing controversial issues.

3.6 Previous year comparison: Objectives achieved, learning experience and success

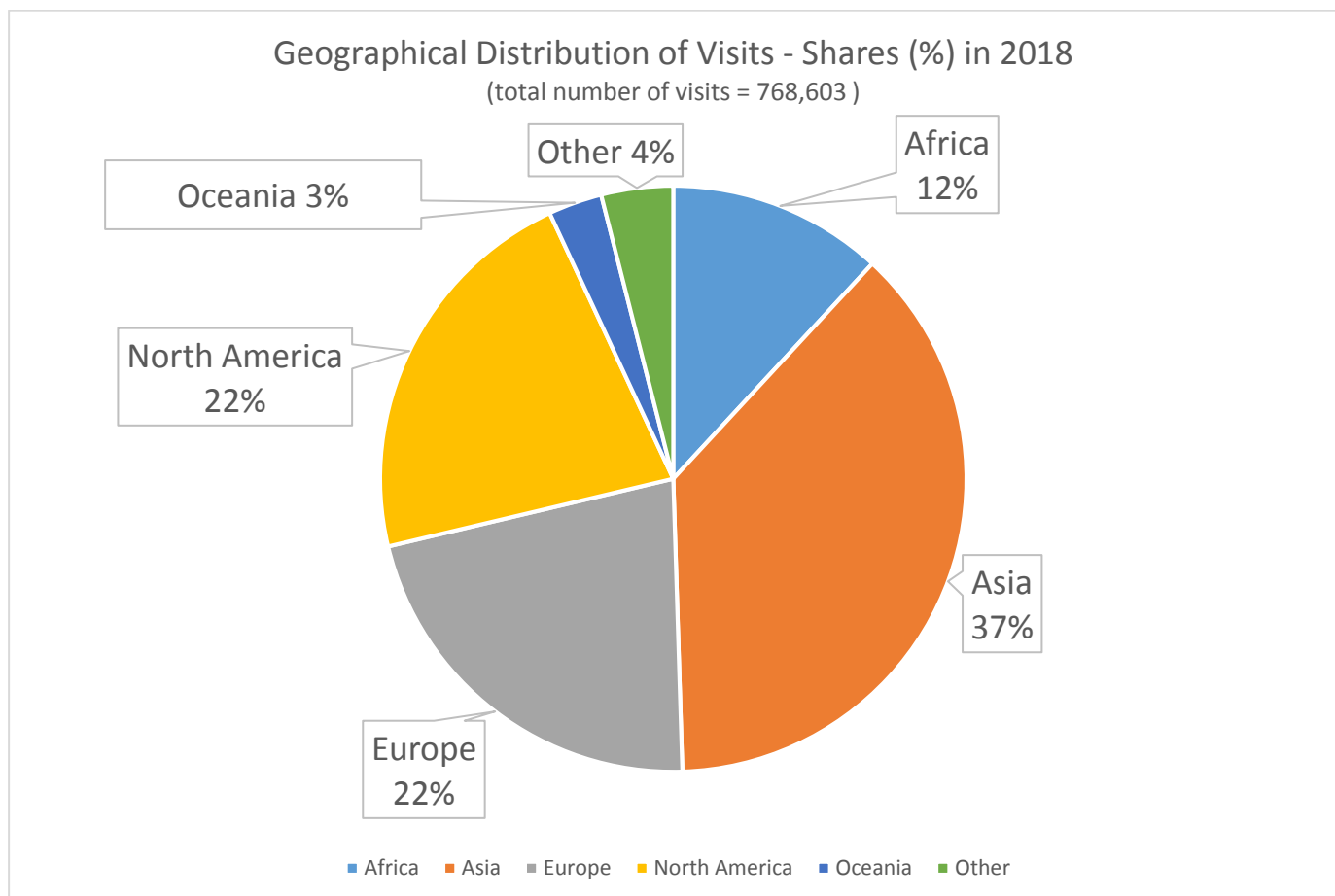
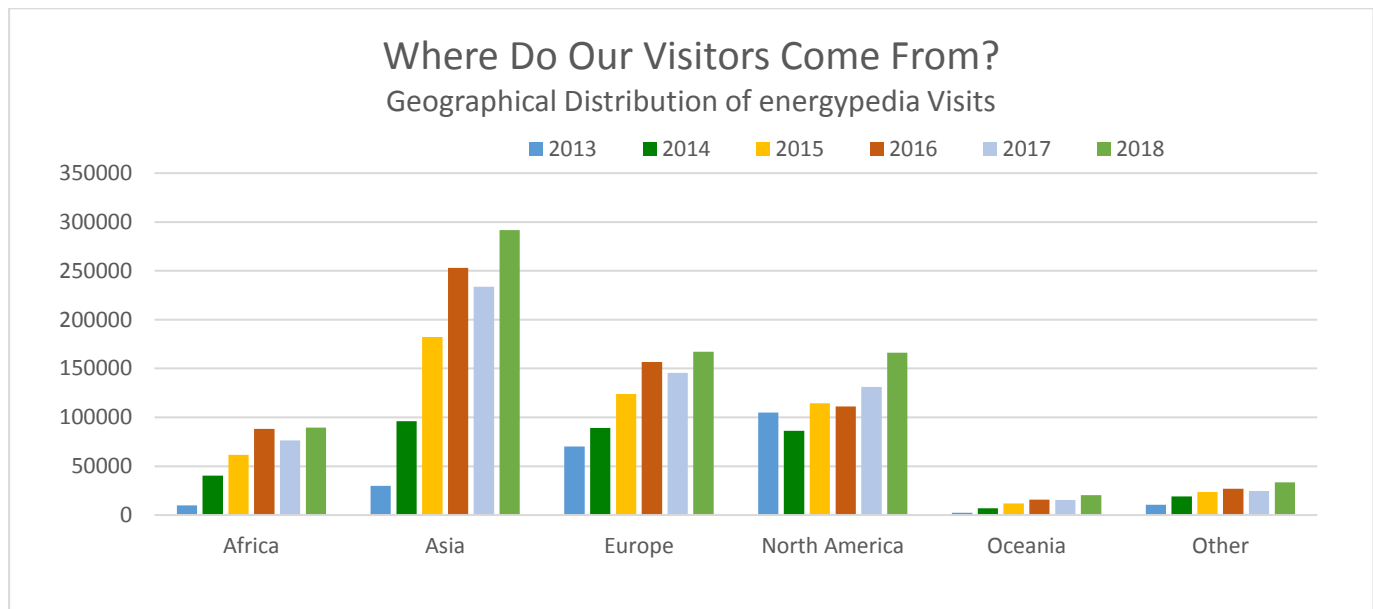
Our targets for 2018 included the following points:

- a. To raise the average of 41,000 unique visitors per month in 2017 to 50,000 unique visitors in 2018**
- b. Keep on increasing the participation of users from around the world and encourage them to become active contributors of knowledge**
- c. To increase the number of articles (as a result of getting more people actively involved)**
- d. Develop new knowledge products like new portals or database**
- e. Secure funding in and beyond 2018**

3.6.a More Readers: Unique visitors

Global coverage

People from around the world looked up articles on energypedia: 230 distinct countries covered. The majority of visitors come from Asia, but the numbers of visitors in all geographical areas grew compared to 2017.



Popularity of the page energypedia.info (in February 2019)

In comparison to similar pages on the internet, energypedia ranks third after International Energy Agency (IEA) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). Other wiki projects like Susana.org and other pages providing information on energy and energy access like seforall.org or Africa-eu-renewables.org or worldenergy.org (with a high audience overlap score with energypedia that means they are similar pages to energypedia.info with similar audience) rank way below.

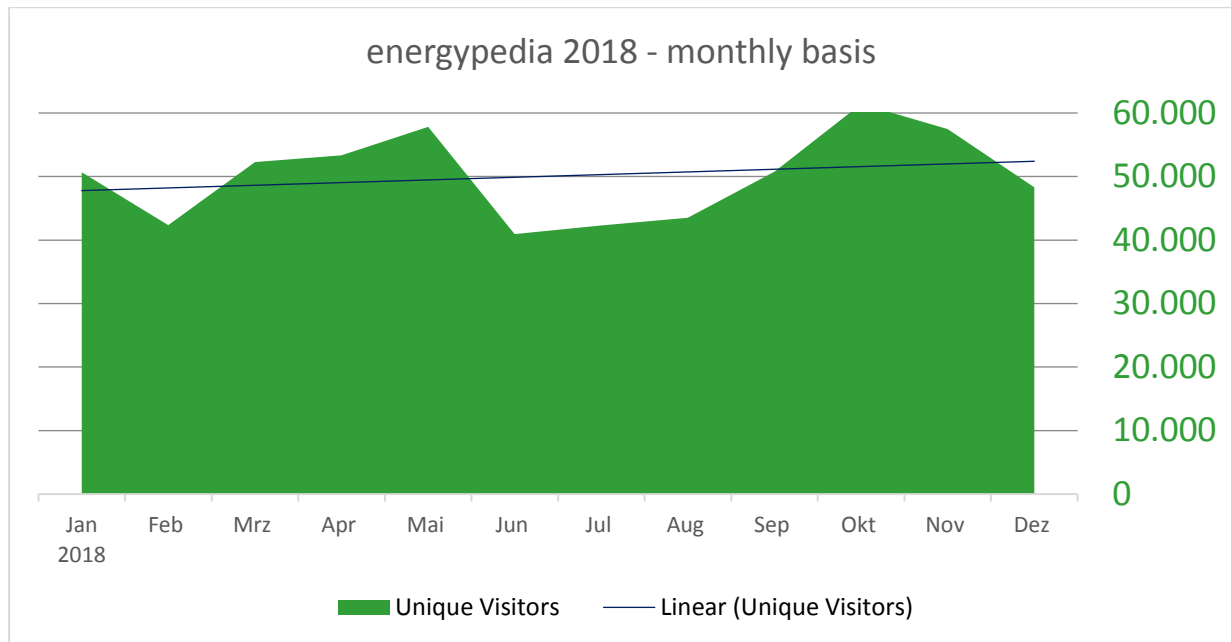
Alexa Rank (rough overview of the popularity of websites: www.alexa.com)¹⁴

Webseite	Alexa Rank	Audience overlap Score
iea.org	51,946	9
irena.org	132,825	11
energypedia.info	150,843	
worldenergy.org	244,052	7
homebiogas.com	360,800	8
Susana.org	380,454	
ren21.net	397,183	
seforall.org	706,105	
Esmap.org	781,968	
cleancookingalliance.org	1,085,351	
gogla.org	1,189,278	
africa-eu-renewables.org	1,485,947	7
access-coalition.org	13,965,483	
efficiencyforaccess.org	3,168,465	

¹⁴ Alexa Rank is an estimate of this site's popularity. The rank is calculated using a combination of average daily visitors to this site and page views on this site over the past 3 months. The site with the highest combination of visitors and page views is ranked #1. This chart shows the Alexa Rank trend for this site over a trailing 90 day period.

Monthly unique visitors: monthly 50,000 unique visitors

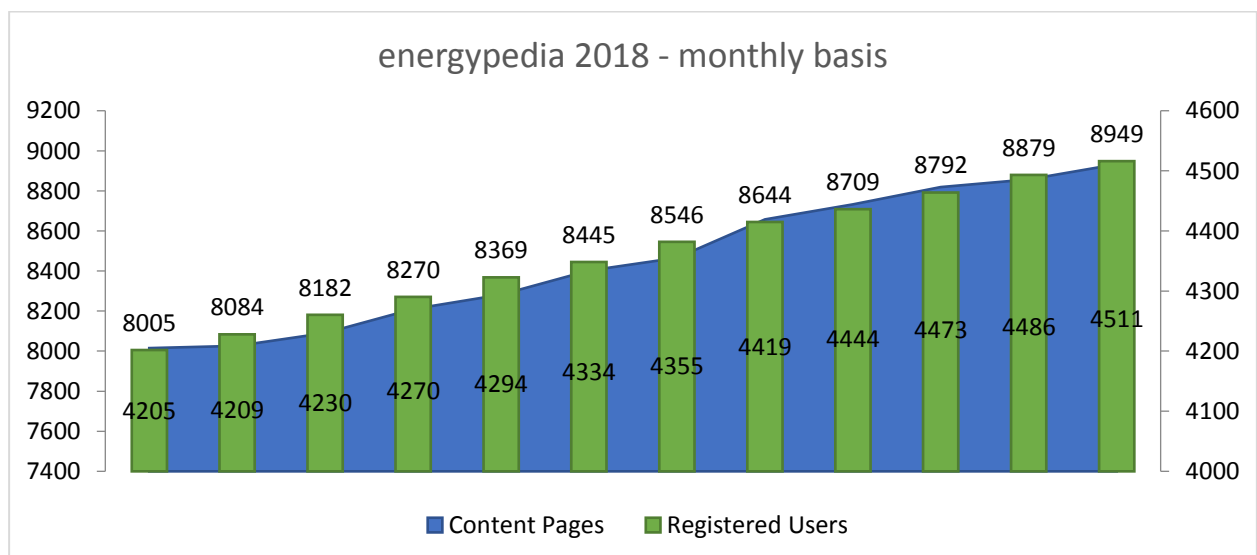
We reached our target, as on average there were 50,011 unique visitors each month.



3.6.b Increase the participation of active energypedia users

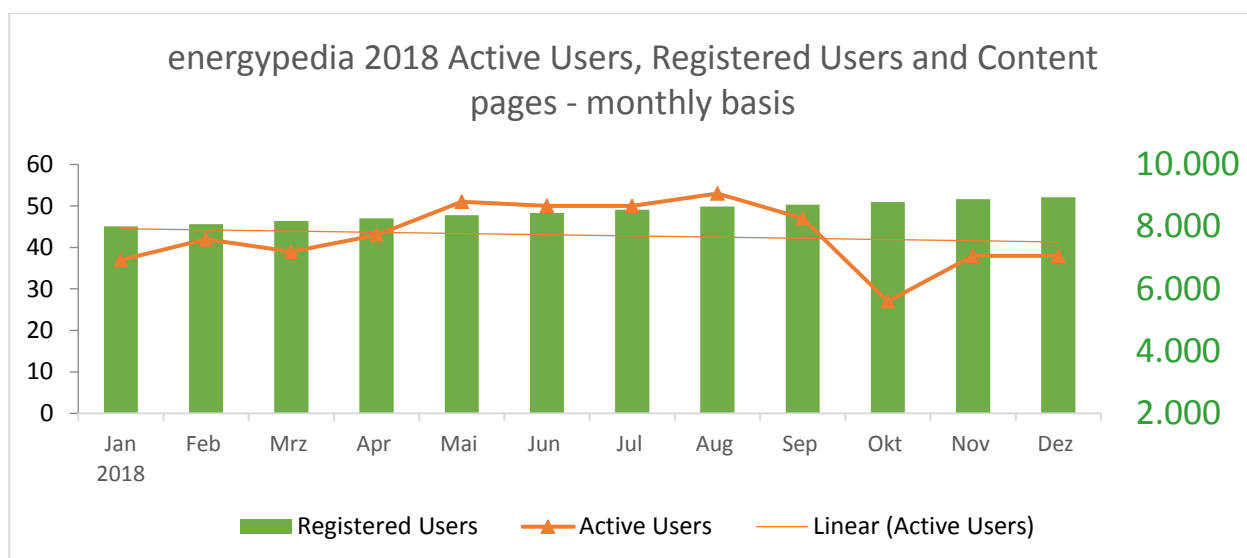
Registrations

The number of registered users increased by 1,096 people, from 7,932 at the end of 2017 to 8,949 at the end of 2018. This equals 4.06 new registration per working day. Thus, daily new registrations slowed down a bit in 2018 compared to 4.56 in 2017.



Active users

The number of people active per month varied between 27 and 53, leading to a monthly average of 37 active people in 2018 (2017: 41; 2016: 46). Thus, we did not achieve our target in increasing the number of people editing on energypedia.



3.6.c Increase the number of articles on energypedia

As shown in figure above, the number of articles on energypedia increased steadily (content pages), from 4,190 in December 2017 to 4,511 at the end of 2018. Although the number of articles increased by 321 in 2018, this number is a bit lower compared to last year, where – in total – 384 articles had been written.

3.6.d New Knowledge Products

We achieved this goal as we created the following knowledge products in 2018:

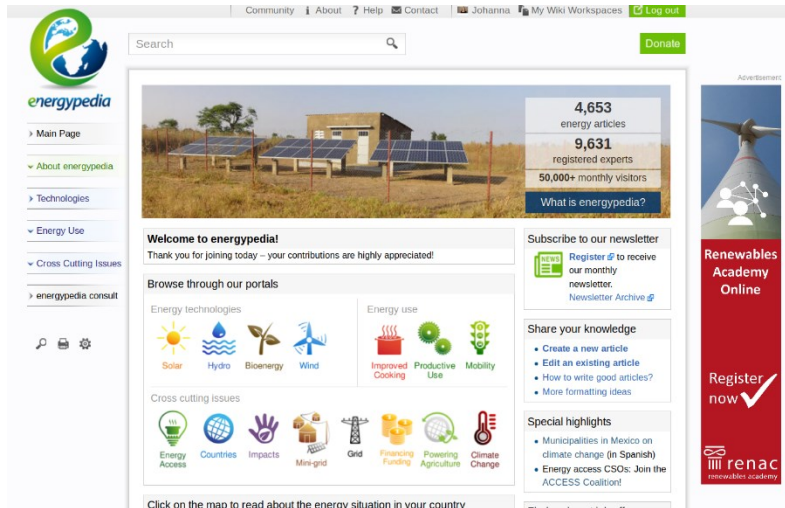
- The [Energy Access portal](#) contains relevant articles about energy access topics.
- Access Coalition: member profile [database](#) on energypedia
- [Solar Powered Irrigation Toolbox](#) (SPIS) (developed by GIZ and FAO) on energypedia
- Furthermore, we created a database on relevant [publications](#). Via this page, our users can [browse through the 95 most relevant energy publications of 2018!](#) This page lists relevant publications related to the energy sector in developing countries. We will promote the most recent and relevant publications via our monthly newsletter.

Publication database in 2018: Browse by Theme/Topic

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|
| • Bioenergy (14) | • Grid (16) | • Mobility (1) | |
| • Climate Change (49) | • Hydropower (7) | • Powering Agriculture (15) | • Solar (42) |
| • Energy Efficiency (34) | • Impacts (15) | • Policy & Regulation (0) | • Wind (8) |
| • Energy Access (95) | • Improved Cookstoves (19) / Cooking Energy (9) | • Productive Use (15) | • Other (71) |
| • Financing & Business Models (58) | • Mini-grid (23) | • Renewable Energy (104) | |

3.6.e Secure Funding in 2019

In order to diversify our funding, we had allowed advertisement banners on energypedia.info for the first time, in 2018. For 11 months, Studer Innotec linked their mini-grid batteries and solar equipment on the right side of the page. Therefore, this strategy was successful and we want to continue in 2019. Of course, we will make sure to undoubtedly separate content from advertisement and mark advertisement clearly.



Furthermore, we targeted a grant via the Green people's energy for Africa (Community Power). The idea was to have an energypedia portal that provides interested parties with an overview on relevant information on "Grüne Bürgerenergie". Grüne Bürgerenergie is an initiative launched by Minister Gerd Müller in June 2017 as part of the "Marshal Plan with Africa". The Special Representatives for Energy in Africa, Bärbel Höhn and Josef Göppel, voluntarily promote the initiative. The initiative is implemented in eight focal countries Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia. Beyond activities in these countries, there are projects by civil society organizations supported under the umbrella of the small project fund as well as knowledge and networking activities between relevant stakeholders working in the field of "Bürgerenergie". This, however, did not materialize in 2018.

Therefore, this goal was partially achieved as we continued our grant agreement with GIZ (question and answer service) as well as with energypedia consult GmbH in 2018.

4. Planning and Forecast

4.1 Planning and targets

For 2019, we set the following targets:

- To keep the level of 50,000 unique visitors in 2018
- Keep on increasing the participation of users from around the world and encourage them to become active contributors of knowledge
- To increase the number of articles (as a result of getting more people actively involved) and include more video material into the articles.
- Secure funding in and beyond 2019, also for an IT update of the software.

4.2 Influence factors: chances and risks

In September 2015, the UN Summit for Sustainable Development adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and agreed upon 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.¹⁵ With SDG 7, energy is finally being recognized as a key enabler for development. Universal access to energy, a higher share of renewable energy and massive improvements in energy efficiency are now part of the top global priorities for sustainable development in the years to come. Therefore, the framework conditions for an independent knowledge and experience platform on renewables, efficiency and energy access are quite good in terms of the relevance of the topic.

At the same time however, knowledge exchange is not necessarily an attractive topic, which donors or other stakeholders would be eager to finance. Experience of the last years show that if they invest funds in this area, they would rather build up their own new platform, in order to raise their public profile, than financing an independent platform, which is open to all stakeholders in the area. Therefore, raising funds is, and will probably remain, one of our biggest challenges.

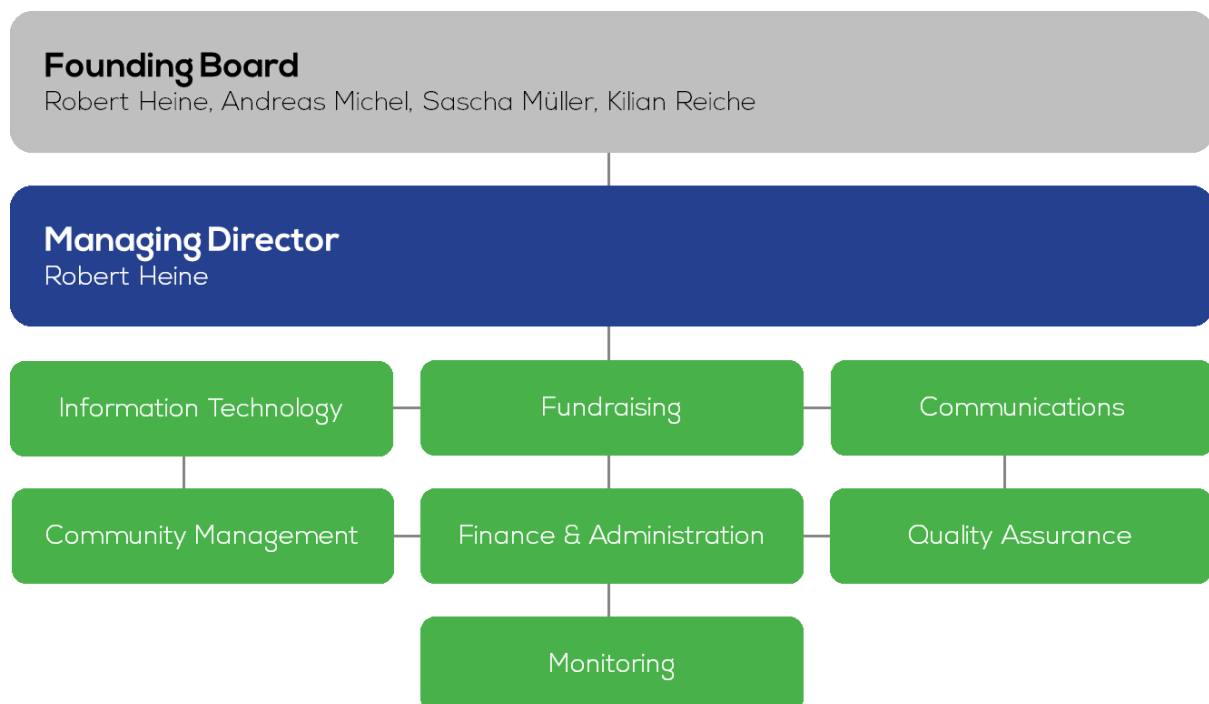
¹⁵ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg7>

5. Organisational Structure and Team







5.1 Organisational structure

The energypedia nonprofit UG (haftungsbeschränkt) team consists of a young and committed group of founding partners and members. It was founded in 2011 by four shareholders: Andreas Michel, Sascha Müller, Kilian Reiche and Robert Heine. Since 2012, the team is operating the platform energypedia.info. For more information on the organization's profile, see chapter 6 of this report.

In 2018, energypedia UG had 10 employees (part-time or freelancer). The illustration shows the different sections or task areas.



5.2 Introduction of the participating individuals

	Hector Alfaro works part time and supports the team in all questions regarding user registration and support.
	Ranisha Basnet joined energypedia in spring 2014. She is the main person for running energypedia, taking care of all platform and user relevant issues. She is responsible for community management, social media, monitoring, and partnerships and cooperation.
	Johanna von Behaim supports us with regular wiki gardening tasks and energy research as freelancing student assistant.
	Lisa Feldmann has been part of the energypedia team since its beginnings in 2012, when she managed the whole start-up phase. On a part time basis, she is responsible for public relations, renewable energy technologies, and quality issues.
	Johanna Hartmann joined energypedia as energy expert. She is responsible for setting up the expert questions and answer service.
	Robert Heine is the managing director of energypedia. Being one of the developers of energypedia within GIZ, he later became a founding shareholder when energypedia was established as an independent organization. In 2013, he quit GIZ and became the managing director of energypedia. His main responsibilities are finance and administration as well as information technology. He is acting on a freelance basis.
Tom Schulz	Tom Schulz joined energypedia to start the process of an updated IT software.
Gabriela Gemio Beltran Joanna Walther Other free lancers	Several freelancers were contracted to research answers for the question and answer service.

5.3 Partnerships, cooperation and networks

This year we signed the following partnerships and joined the following networks or initiatives to support international efforts to achieving energy access for all:

- Promotion within the knowledge management sector: in September, energypedia was part of the third [Agenda Knowledge for Development](#) 3rd Edition (p.38) promoting energypedia as a concept.
- University cooperation: energypedia contacted 35 universities and study programs in relevant fields to identify and offer cooperation possibilities and internships:
 - TH Cologne: meeting for cooperation with students in the next semester
 - Uni Flensburg: Meeting with students and Prof Möller (Department Energy and Environmental Management (EEM) in developing countries) Energy and Environmental Management in Developing Countries (EEM-SESAM), Flensburg, 18 September
 - Uni Oldenburg: 16.11 Oldenburg Career Day for the Postgraduate Programme Renewable Energy (PPRE) and European Master in Renewable Energy (EUREC/EMRE) PREE: Presentation to students of RE; invitation to volunteer in updating country portals and publishing their articles.
- Partner of Efficiency for Access Coalition since October 2018.



Ongoing cooperation and partnerships include the following organizations, programs and institutions:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Energypedia works closely together with the [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit \(GIZ\) GmbH](#) where the concept of energypedia was initially developed. In particular, we cooperate(d) with EnDev (Energising Development Partnership) and HERA (Poverty-Oriented Basic Energy Services) in promoting access to renewable energy and their sustainable and efficient use. Thanks to the grant from GIZ, we were able to develop the concept of the question and answer service and to start it in a testing phase.

Energising Development (EnDev)

[EnDev](#) is an impact-oriented initiative between the Netherlands, Germany, Norway, Australia, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. EnDev promotes the supply of modern energy technologies to households and small-scale businesses. The Partnership cooperates with 24 countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Since its start in 2005, EnDev has taken a leading role in promoting access to sustainable energy for all. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) acts as lead agency for the implementation of the Energising Development partnership.

Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) and others

We partner with the [Energy Sector Management Assistance Program \(ESMAP\)](#) and the [Public-Private Partnership in Infrastructure Resource Center \(PPPIRC\)](#) of the World Bank, [reeep](#), [OpenEI](#), [Wuppertal Institute](#) and [Natural Resources Canada](#) to host the [Clean Energy Project Resource Center](#) on [energypedia.info](#). This database offers project-relevant renewable energy and energy efficiency

documents to the global energy community. It includes sample Terms of Reference, examples of Economic and Financial Analysis, sample Legal & Procurement Documents, Case Studies with analysis of success factors lessons learned, and more.

Hydro Empowerment Network (HPNET) in South and Southeast Asia

Together with the [Hydro Empowerment Network](#) (HPNET), we created the Micro-Hydro Library, which enables users to upload publications and documents on micro hydro topics. We furthermore cooperate in general to exchange and spread information on micro hydro energy, e.g. via webinars.

Read [here](#) more about our partnerships, networks and cooperation partners.

6. Organisational Profile

6.1 General information about the organization

Energypedia is an organization based in Germany. Its official legal form is “Unternehmergesellschaft (haftungsbeschränkt)” which is comparable with the British Limited Company (Ltd.). Due to energypedia’s activities in promoting development cooperation through knowledge and technology transfer, it has been recognized by German tax authorities as a nonprofit organization. As a result, while energypedia is organized as a company, it follows non-profit goals. Our main focus is on running the platform energypedia.info.

The energypedia wiki was developed within the Energising Development Programme (EnDev), a joint impact-oriented global program of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Australia, United Kingdom and Switzerland, with additional co-funding from Ireland and the European Union. EnDev is implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Serving as an internal tool for knowledge management in the beginning, it went public in 2011 and was outsourced in 2012 and handed over to energypedia UG.

Organization name	energypedia UG (haftungsbeschränkt)
Organization location	In 2019: König-Adolf-Str. 12, 65191 Wiesbaden, Germany In 2018: Unterortstraße 48, 65760 Eschborn, Germany
Organization Founding	2011
Further branches	-
Legal form	Gemeinnützige Unternehmergesellschaft (haftungsbeschränkt)
Contact details	König-Adolf-Str. 12, 65191 Wiesbaden, Germany Phone +4961118195032 info@energypedia.info www.energypedia.info
Link to Articles of Association (URL)	energypedia’s charter can be read here: https://energypedia.info/wiki/Energypedia_-_Charter
Registration <ul style="list-style-type: none">• court of registry• registration number• date of registration	Frankfurt HRB 96064 22.11.2011

Charity or non-profit organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • latest acknowledgment or confirmation of tax exemption by the relevant authority • Issuing authority • Statement of non-profit purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26.10.2018 • Finanzamt Wiesbaden I • Promotion of development cooperation; Promotion of science and research
Worker's Organization	

Employee headcount	2018
Total number of workers	10
thereof on full-time basis	0
thereof on part-time basis	7
thereof on freelance basis	3
thereof on voluntary basis	*

*we do not have official volunteers but all registered authors contribute voluntarily to the content on energypedia. In 2018, we had 8,949 registered users, out of this group an average of 42.5 were contributing voluntarily every month.

6.2 Governance of the organization

Management

Managing director of energypedia is Robert Heine. The managing director has been appointed by energypedia's shareholders. The managing director is responsible for the operational implementation of strategic decisions, personnel, and organizing the day-to-day business. He acts as the representative of energypedia in all affairs.

Conflicts of interests

Robert Heine is both, shareholder and managing director of energypedia. He holds 49% of energypedia's shares and thus has a voting power of 49%. For most decisions, a simple majority is needed. For very relevant decisions (e.g. liquidation of the company, increase in capital stock etc.) a $\frac{3}{4}$ majority of votes is necessary. This means that the power of Robert Heine being both shareholder and managing director at the same time is limited, reducing the probability of potential conflicts of interest.

Internal control systems

Our controlling is done every month based on the business assessment provided by our tax consultant. Additionally, an internal liquidity management system is used for calculations and projections of expenditures and earnings. This is carried out by the managing director.

Monitoring data on the use of our internet platform is collected on a monthly basis. In weekly meetings, activities and achieved results are discussed within the team.

6.3 Ownership structure, memberships and associated organizations

Ownership structure of the organization

Energypedia has four shareholders, namely Kilian Reiche, Robert Heine, Andreas Michel and Sascha Müller. Together they hold 7,000 Euros, which is the entire stock capital. The shares are as follows: Robert Heine 3,430€ (49%), Andreas Michel 2,070€ (29, 6%), Sascha Müller 1,000€ (14, 3%), and Kilian Reiche 500€ (7, 1%).

Voting power: each Euro is equivalent to one vote.

The shareholders act on a voluntary basis. Generally, they meet once a year for a general shareholder meeting where they formally approve the actions of the managing directors and get informed about the annual financial report and activities carried out during the last year. Furthermore, they discuss strategic issues and take decisions, which have to be implemented by the managing director. Further meetings are organized if necessary.

Associated organizations

Energypedia holds 49% of the shares in energypedia consult GmbH, a commercial subsidiary which offers IT solutions for web based monitoring, knowledge and project management in the field of development cooperation. Voting rights: 49%. Energypedia is sharing its offices with energypedia consult.

6.4 Environmental and social profile

Energypedia is not only carrying the idea of renewable energies and energy efficiency but also doing its best to implement the idea of green thinking into the daily working live. We are aware of our own responsibility regarding ecological sustainability. Thus, energypedia tries to minimize its ecological footprint as far as possible. This includes:

- most of our furniture is second-hand
- we only order office materials from an eco-friendly supplying company
- we only buy recycled printing paper and print as little as possible
- all materials like factsheets, flyers and business cards are printed with high ecologic standards. We commission only printing companies using recycled paper, electricity from renewable energy and compensate CO₂ emissions.
- within Germany we travel by train only and for international flights we compensate our CO₂ footprint
- our server is running on “green power”, meaning we don’t use electricity from nuclear power or coal plantations

- we don't have a company car
- we switch off electrical devices before going home
- our office used eco-friendly electricity supply from renewable resources.

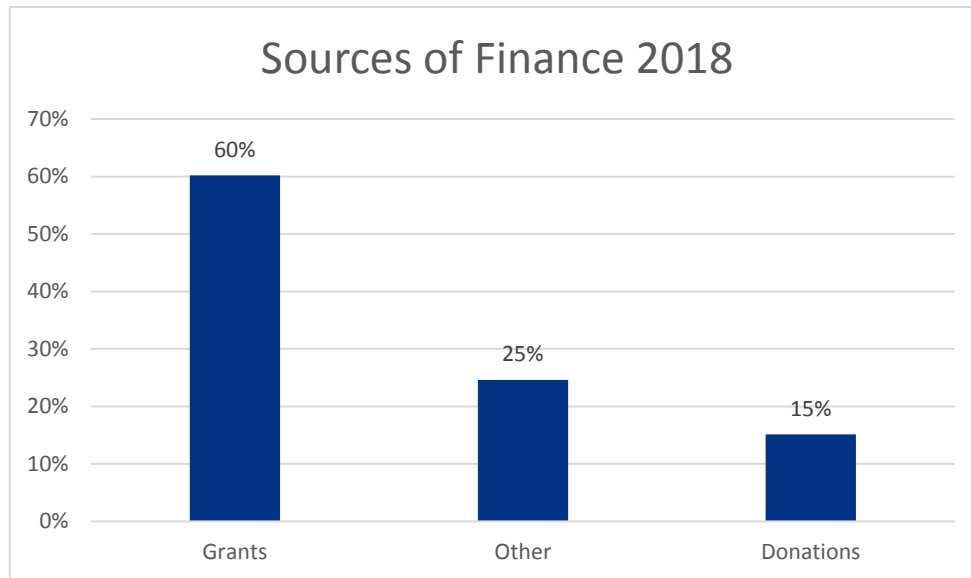
Energypedia considers itself a responsible organization also with regard to its employees. Our social profile entails:

- flexible working times
- flexible home office days
- overtimes can be balanced out with free time
- educational leaves and trainings are supported
- annual appraisal interviews
- highly participatory approach: most decisions are taken within the team
- "open-door-policy" of the managing director
- diverse team of males and females, from Germany, Bolivia, Mexico, and Nepal.

7. Finance and Accounting Practices

Energypedia UG is a nonprofit company financed by grants from implementing organizations and foundations, own business operations and donations from private individuals and companies.

In 2018, energypedia had a total income of 107,943.26 Euros. We incurred expenses of 103,548.01 Euros.



*Other includes business operations incl. e.g. revenues turnover tax and reimbursements

7.1 Bookkeeping and accounting

Double-entry bookkeeping and accounting is done by an external tax advisory and accounting firm, Dr. Christian Gastl in Wiesbaden. This firm is also creating the annual financial statement, which follows the rules of German Commercial Code (HGB) with special regards to §§ 266 and 275 HGB.

7.2 Financial situation and planning

It remains crucial to increase the amount of donations and to diversify the origin of our grants. Finding more donors who are willing to give us grants to support knowledge and experience exchange on energy access in developing countries is important to decrease dependency. Our plan for 2019 is to raise new funds for the question and answer service and for webinars, and to increase the donations from private persons as well as from companies.

7.2 Activities and Balance Sheet for 2018: Audited Information

Statement of Activities (all amounts in Euros)

Revenue	
Grants	65,000.00
Revenues 19% turnover tax	25,584.84
Revenues 7% turnover tax	0.00
Total revenue	90,584.84
Other Earnings	
Income from disposal of assets and added assets	0,00
Income from reversal of provisions for liabilities	795.07
Donations	16,356.26
Reimbursements	140.00
Other	67.09
Total other earnings	17,358.42
Material Costs	
Cost of raw materials, consumables and supplies and of purchased merchandise	128.41
Cost of purchased services	4,885.50
Total Material Costs	5,013.91
Personnel Expenses	
Salaries and wages	72,208.45
Social contributions	15,561.03
Total personnel expenses	87,769.48
Depreciation	
	75.00
Operating Expenses	
Occupancy costs	1,000.00
Promotion and travel costs	2,689.97
Operating expenses	6,748.28
Other expenses	126.95
Total operating expenses	10,565.20
Earnings from shares in affiliated companies	0.00
Interests paid	124.42
Result from ordinary operations = Annual net income (taxes = 0)	4,395.25
Profit Carried Forward	7,198.75
Balance Sheet Profit	-2,803.50

Balance Sheet (all amounts in Euros)

Assets	
Fixed assets	
Furniture and fittings	462.50
Shareholdings (49% energypedia consult)	23,030.00
Total fixed assets	23,492.50
Current Assets	
Liquid assets	552.41
Other Assets	1146.43
Total current assets	1,698.84
Deferred expenses and accrued income	33.74
Total assets	25,225.08
Liabilities, owners' equity and reserves	
Owners' equity	
Capital stock	7,000.00
Retained profit	6,826.66
Balance sheet profit	-2,803.50
Total owners' equity	11,023.16
Reserves	
Accrued taxes	102.61
Other reserves	4,300.00
Liabilities	
Trade payables	583.21
Other liabilities	10,197.49
Total liabilities, owners' equity and reserves	26,206.47

Imprint

Published by

energypedia UG (haftungsbeschränkt)

König-Adolf-Str. 12

65191 Wiesbaden, Germany

Phone +4961118195032

Email info@energypedia.info

Internet

www.energypedia.info



www.facebook.com/energypediawiki



<https://twitter.com/energypedia>



www.linkedin.com/company/energypedia



<https://www.youtube.com/user/energypedia>

Managing directors

Robert Heine and Johanna Hartmann (since Jan 2019)

Place and date of publication

Eschborn, November 2019