

# Evaluation results – at a glance

## Indonesia



<b>Project title</b>	Strengthening Quality Infrastructure for the Photovoltaic Sector in Indonesia
<b>BMZ project number</b>	2019.2113.9
<b>Sector/CRS code</b>	23230 – Solar energy
<b>Client</b>	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
<b>Executing agency</b>	Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Conservation (EBTKE)
<b>Implementation partners</b>	AESI, APAMSI, BAPPENAS, BMKG, BRIN, BSN, SNSU-BSN, PT PLN Pusertif, PT Qualis
<b>Project volume</b>	2.25 million euros
<b>Project term</b>	1/11/2020 – 31/5/2025
<b>Evaluation period</b>	01/2024 – 06/2024

### Brief description and objectives of the project

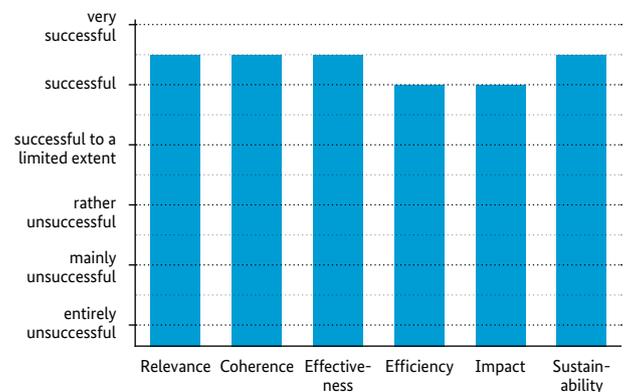
The project goal was *Quality assurance (QI) in the photovoltaic (PV) sector to support new and existing PV systems has been improved in line with international best practice*. To achieve this goal, the project defined three outputs: (1) strengthening institutions providing quality assurance, (2) sensitisation of key decision makers and (3) training of practitioners to increase their awareness about quality and quality assurance services. The project design allowed for a high degree of flexibility with each of the partners.

### Important results

The project goal was fully achieved. Quality assurance services have improved. Furthermore, awareness and support among leaders and practitioners have increased.

- The project contributed directly to SDG 9, resilient infrastructure, by fostering such infrastructure and quality amongst Indonesian PV module manufacturers.
- The improved QI for the PV sector has the potential to contribute to SDG 7, access to sustainable energy, SDG 8, sustainable growth, SDG 13, combating climate change, and SDG 12, sustainable production. This will depend on whether the PV sector is able to achieve the growth that is aimed for in the Indonesian government strategy.
- Whether this growth materialises depends on context factors and regulations outside the PV sector, requiring respective decisions by the Indonesian government. The project was highly relevant for such growth.

### Overall evaluation: 1.6



### Conclusions

- The project used a very efficient and flexible approach, building strongly on resources from the region and creating local ownership. The large number of partners was a positive factor in this context.
- A stronger interaction of local PTB staff with the German Embassy and GIZ in the same sector could have fostered the implementation. This would have required active invitations from the Embassy and GIZ.
- To gain a larger impact, the project worked with staff on both the practitioner and leadership levels.