



# SREP M & E System, National SREP M & E Framework and Practices in Nepal

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# Presentation Outline

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ National M & E System
- ▶ SREP National M & E Workshop

# Investment Plans

## ▶ Investments

- Targeted investments leading to the deployment of different renewable energy technologies (small/mini/micro hydro power, solar PV & biogas) and their operational management
  - On-grid Small Hydro Power
  - Off-grid Mini and Micro Energy Initiatives:
    - mini and micro hydropower and solar PV for lighting and other productive end uses and
    - Expanded/large biogas for thermal energy

## ▶ Capacity building and Advisory Services

- Development of energy policies and legislation
- Assessment of technical resource potential
- Strengthening governance and institutional capacity
- Creation of incentive scheme to improve financial viability of RETs

# Investment Plans

- ▶ The objectives of the SREP program in Nepal are to:
  - leverage complementary credit, grant and private sector equity co-financing
  - bring about transformational impacts through scaling up energy access using renewable energy technologies, poverty reduction, gender and social inclusiveness and climate change mitigation
  - ensure sustainable operations through technical assistance and capacity building.

# National M & E SYSTEM

# M & E in SREP IP

## ▶ Key indicators

- Increase in the number of HH supplied with electricity through renewable energy supply/capacity addition. Indicators used are: number of new connections, and increase in the installed capacity, measured in MW or number of new plants.
- Leverage of additional funds for renewable energy investments. The indicator used is the ratio of the amount of SREP Initial Allocation to the additional funding sourced, which should be in the ratio of 1:4. SREP resources will leverage additional funding from GoN, private sector equity, NRREP and other sources.
- Environmental co-benefits. Measured in terms of GHG mitigation for each investment category in tons CO<sub>2</sub>per annum.

# SREP Transformative Impact

- ▶ Scaling up investments and energy access through on-grid and off-grid RE solutions
- ▶ Innovation, particularly the introduction of project financing mechanisms to scale up and mainstream the commercial financing of SHPs
- ▶ Poverty reduction through promotion of productive end use of energy in off-grid solutions
- ▶ Gender and social inclusiveness.
- ▶ Climate change mitigation by eliminating the use of kerosene for lighting purposes.



# Overview of National M&E systems

- ▶ There is a system of M & E from national to VDC level
- ▶ Despite the various M & E systems in place, input-output monitoring is the widely practiced one
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluation framework for PPCR and SREP is yet to be designed in national context
- ▶ Energy and CC indicators are weak in current monitoring framework
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluation practice is ritual rather than a tool for management-lacks focus, coordination, accurateness, and clarity in roles and responsibility



# Overview of National M&E system continued

- ▶ Programmatic approach of M & E system needs to be aligned to national M & E system—and SREP should be no exception
- ▶ A M & E framework compatible to national system and program requirement should be redesigned
- ▶ Clarity in the roles and responsibilities and coordination among concerned agencies/units should be established
- ▶ Capacity should be built with focused institutional arrangement, better linkages with concerned stakeholders, guiding materials for understanding M & E framework, and trainings to reduce capacity deficit

# National M & E Workshop

# National M&E Workshop

- ▶ A national workshop on October 10, 2012. 61 representatives from 34 different organizations (government ministries; ADB; WB; the donor community; other development partners; and financial institutions )attended the program.
  - Discussed relationship between SREP, other climate change initiatives and the national M&E system,
  - examined ways to link individual operations, e.g., SREP investments with country level outcomes
  - identified M&E capacity gaps and potential partners to address these issues.



10/30/2012

# Workshop Summary

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- ▶ Despite the various M & E systems in place, input-output monitoring is the widely practiced one
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# Key Points Discussed to Strengthen M & E System

- ▶ Poor baseline indicators
- ▶ Inadequate capacity on M&E
- ▶ Weak coordination among programs and ministries
- ▶ Stock taking of existing M&E system
- ▶ Develop a learning and sharing platform on the SREP program –"In country"
- ▶ Ensure that baselines and indicators are adequately defined as per national circumstances



# Next Steps for SREP M & E

- ▶ Develop baseline indicators
- ▶ Capacity building of key stakeholders
- ▶ Enhance coordination among different stakeholders
- ▶ Develop coherent M & E Framework
  - Align with national M & E system
  - Align with SREP objective & IP
  - Align with requirement of other DPs& other similar initiatives like other CC programs, energy plus, energy for all & so on

# Next Steps

- ▶ **Who can assist to strengthen & implement M & E system?**
  - CIF & MDBs
  - Key related stakeholders
  - Beneficiaries
- ▶ **Collaboration and Coordination for M & E**
  - Local bodies–DDC, VDC, Ilaka level, Public Audit
  - Different similar national programs such as PAF, NCCSP, PPCR
  - Experts