

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

SREP/SC.13/3
April 19, 2015

Meeting of the SREP Sub-Committee
Washington, D.C.
Wednesday, May 13, 2015

Agenda Item 3

SREP SEMI-ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REPORT

PROPOSED DECISION

The SREP Sub-Committee reviewed document SREP/SC.13/3, *SREP Semi-Annual Operational Report*, and takes note of the progress that has been made to advance the work of the SREP, especially in the new pilot countries. The Sub-Committee urges the MDBs to work closely with the governments and other stakeholders in the SREP countries to expedite the preparation and implementation of SREP investment plans and projects and programs.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document provides an update on the status of the Scaling-Up of Renewable Energy Program (SREP), the portfolio of the SREP-funded programs and projects under the endorsed investment plans, and related activities. The report covers the period from October 1 to December 31, 2014.
2. The reporting period has been adjusted to reflect a biennial reporting framework. The Semi-Annual Reports will report on project approvals as of end December for the first semi-annual reporting and as of end June for the second one. The shortened reporting period for the current Semi-Annual Report is an effort to avoid double counting for project approvals, as the last report covered the period from April 1-September 30, 2014.
3. The following annexes are included in the report: Annex I: Co-Financing Breakdown of SREP Projects and Programs; Annex II: SREP Expected Results; and Annex III: Projected Submissions of Projects and Programs. Information on the country portfolios included in the previous report will be updated and included as an information document for the upcoming Sub-Committee meeting.

II. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW OF THE SREP

4. As the implementation of the SREP investment plans progresses and new pilot countries advance in the SREP process, a number of strategic issues are emerging. For the current reporting period, four issues have been identified and are further discussed herein:
 - a) **Expansion** progress with the SREP new countries
 - b) **Private sector engagement** in the SREP, including the proposed SCF Private Sector Facility and SREP countries benefitting from the CTF Dedicated Private Sector Programs
 - c) **Progress and challenges in project delivery**
 - d) Update on **knowledge management**

Expansion of the SREP

5. Following the decision by the Sub-Committee in June 2014 to select 14 new pilot countries to the SREP, the number of countries participating in the SREP has increased from 13 to 27. Considerable progress has been made in advancing the engagement of the new SREP countries, and the MDBs have worked closely with the governments and other stakeholders in most of the new countries to advance the development of SREP investment plans. As of February 2015, a lead MDB has been identified in 13 of the 14 new pilot countries.¹ Scoping missions have been undertaken by the MDBs in seven countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Rwanda, and Uganda), and joint missions have also been undertaken or planned in these countries. In addition, scoping missions to Benin and Zambia are planned for April 2015, and preparatory work is under way for other countries as well.

¹ The lead MDB for Kiribati is yet to be determined.

6. Ghana, Haiti, and Nicaragua are expected to submit their investment plans for endorsement at the upcoming SREP Sub-Committee in May 2015. More countries will submit their investment plans to the Sub-Committee for endorsement in the coming months.

Private Sector Engagement

Proposed SCF Private Sector Facility

7. In view of scaling up the private sector investment volume under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) programs, and leveraging lessons from previous CIF funding mechanisms such as the Dedicated Private Sector Programs (DPSP) of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the SCF set-asides, the CIF Administrative Unit and the multilateral development banks (MDBs) would like to propose establishing a SCF Private Sector Facility that addresses identified challenges and bears the potential of achieving significant scale. This is being presented for consideration by the SCF Trust Fund Committee and each SCF program's Sub-Committee during the May 2015 meetings as *SCF/TFC.11/3*.

8. The objectives of the proposed SCF Private Sector Facility will be to improve SCF offering through (a) flexible procedures that are better suited to the way project developers and investors undertake their investments, (b) improved market response as the new structure and scale will allow a faster response to demand and business opportunities in the SCF countries, and (c) improved scope for project development, given the larger pool of countries and the feasibility of cross-cutting access among the three SCF programs.

SREP countries benefiting from the CTF Dedicated Private Sector Programs

9. In addition to the indicative allocations under the investment plans and the PSSA, some SREP countries have also benefitted from the CTF DPSP. The DPSP was designed to finance programs or operations that can deliver scale and speed while at the same time maintaining a strong link to country priorities. Recognizing the importance of having flexible instruments to respond to emerging market opportunities in both CTF and other CIF countries, the CTF Trust Fund Committees agreed that participation in the DPSP be extended to all CIF countries, as barriers and challenges of scaling up private sector investments are found in both middle-income and low-income countries. Participation of other CIF countries would also facilitate additional cross-country learning and knowledge sharing, promote dissemination of successful models for private sector investments, and increase the impact of these programmatic investments.

10. The DPSP program concepts were endorsed in 2013, with a total allocation of USD 508 million in CTF funding in two phases. The following DPSP programs involve SREP countries:

- a) *Utility Scale Renewable Energy (Geothermal):* Kenya
- b) *Renewable Energy Mini-Grids and Distributed Power Generation:* Cambodia, Ghana, Haiti, Maldives, Mali, Nepal,
- c) *Mezzanine Finance for Climate Change:* Bangladesh, Cambodia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal

- a) *Utility Scale RE: Solar PV: Ghana, Honduras, Kenya, Mali*
- b) *Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program: Caribbean Region (including Haiti and Honduras)*

11. Funding for two projects involving SREP countries under the DPSP has been approved by the CTF Trust Fund Committee:

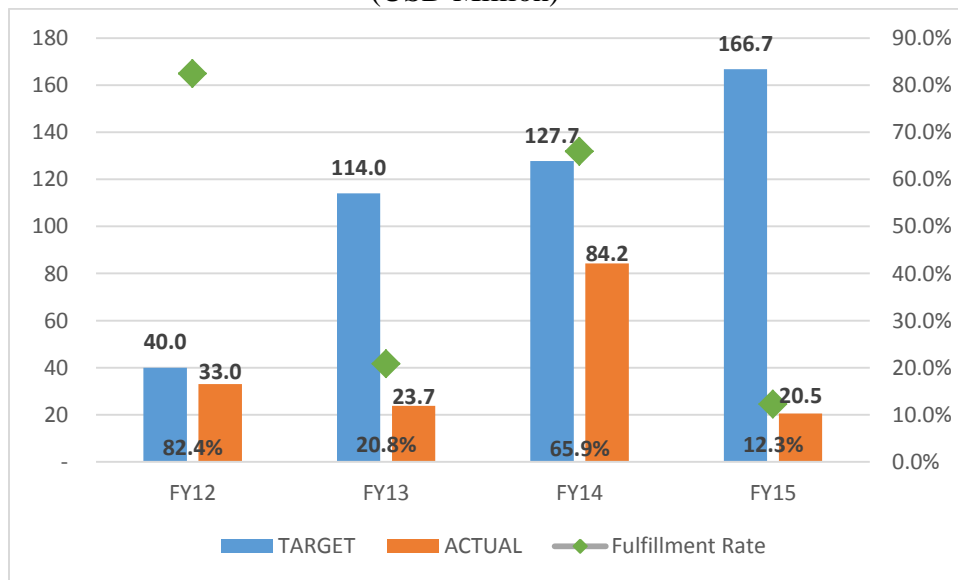
- a) *Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program in the Caribbean Region (IDB) for USD 20 million*
- b) *Utility Scale RE: Solar PV in Honduras (IFC) for USD 20 million.*

12. These projects were developed in a relatively short period of time: seven and three months, respectively, from endorsement of the DPSP concept to the submission of the proposals to the CTF Trust Fund Committee for funding approval. More information on DPSP is available on the CIF website.²

Progress and Challenges in Project Delivery

13. Development and submission of SREP projects to the Sub-Committee for funding approval continues to experience delays among many of the existing pilot countries. Figure 1 shows actual project funding approvals compared with projected approvals by fiscal year. For FY15, a total of 19 projects with USD 166.7 million in SREP funding were scheduled for submission to the Sub-Committee.³ As of December 31, 2014, USD 20.5 million in SREP funding was approved.

Figure 1: Actual vs. Projected Funding Approvals (USD Million)



² <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/ctf-dedicated-private-sector-programs>.

³ FY15 projected target is as of September 2014, excluding project preparation grants.

14. Reasons for delays in project delivery vary from country to country and are captured in detail in Section IV. It should be recognized that across the SREP program, several countries have been facing political, security, and public health challenges. A new government in Honduras following the election led to reengagement of the MDBs with the government to reach agreements on the development of projects within the framework of country priorities. The security situation in Yemen put the preparation of the investment plan on hold. As a result of the Ebola outbreak, operations in Liberia had to be suspended. In addition, changing market conditions, contractual issues, regulatory environments, institutional capacity of the executing agencies all have contributed to delays in various countries and projects.

15. Engagement with the private sector in the SREP countries has been challenging in terms of prioritizing allocations to private sector investments by the governments and because of the limitations associated with the private sector set-aside approach. For these reasons, the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs are drawing lessons from the current operational experience to propose an SCF Private Sector Facility.

Knowledge Management

16. Knowledge management and learning activities have been developed based on the needs of the countries and the emerging portfolio. Given the significant share of geothermal in the SREP portfolio and the opportunity of cross-learning with CTF countries, geothermal has been prioritized as a key sub-sector/technology for learning under the SREP (as well as the CTF). With the selection of 14 new pilot countries by the SREP Sub-Committee, another priority for knowledge and learning in recent months was to support the new countries in better understanding the CIF and SREP policies and procedures and the investment planning process.

17. Moving forward, a number of new initiatives for SREP/CTF knowledge and learning are under development, including knowledge exchange on mini-grids and building country capacity around the establishment of a multi-tier framework for energy access.

New Pilot Countries Workshop

18. In order to support the new pilot countries with the process of developing investment plans, the CIF Administrative Unit in partnership with the Government of the Netherlands organized an SREP New Pilot Countries Workshop in The Hague on February 26-27, 2015. The workshop provided an opportunity and platform to exchange knowledge and lessons between some of the current pilot countries that have made considerable progress in advancing implementation of their investment plans and to share early experiences among the new pilot countries. A pre-workshop Roundtable on Energy Access and Gender was held on February 25, 2015. More than 30 representatives from 13 of the 14 new SREP pilot countries and three existing pilot countries participated in the workshop, along with representatives from the MDBs, several Sub-Committee members, and Dutch government officials. More details are available in the information document, *Report on the Meeting of SREP New Pilot Countries*.

Low Emissions Investment Planning Course

19. In December 2014, the CIF, in partnership with the World Bank's e-Institute, launched the online course "Investment Planning toward Low Emissions Development." The course draws upon the CIF experience in developing and implementing low emissions investment plans through the CTF and SREP and aims to inform policymakers, planners and climate change practitioners how to design and finance strategic plans and programs for low emissions development that go beyond a project-by-project approach. The initial delivery targeted the SREP new pilot countries that were invited in 2014 to develop investment plans, although there was also active participation from some CTF countries.

Geothermal Dialogues

20. The CIF Administrative Unit, in partnership with the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), has planned to organize three geothermal dialogues in 2014 and 2015 aimed at bringing together major actors in financing geothermal development to enable a global sharing of experiences and to explore emerging lessons to scale up effective geothermal finance. The dialogues assemble representatives from countries receiving support from the CIF (SREP and CTF) for geothermal projects, as well as selected non-CIF countries. Project developers and financiers, MDBs, and other stakeholders have also participated.

21. To date, two geothermal dialogues have been carried out: the first in Copenhagen in October 2014 in partnership with ESMAP and the second in Munich in March 2015 in collaboration with Munich RE. A third geothermal dialogue is under preparation for June 2015 in conjunction with the Vienna Energy Forum 2015: Sustainable Energy for Inclusive Development.⁴

22. The first geothermal dialogue coincided with the release of the CIF commissioned report: *The Role of Public Finance in Deploying Geothermal*.⁵ Key lessons learned include the following:⁶

- a) The host country government has a key role in enabling the roll out of geothermal electricity.
- b) It is important to optimize risk allocation between private and public actors.
- c) Even within one country, there is room for multiple development models.
- d) Private financial institutions are increasingly willing to invest in geothermal development.
- e) Commercial financiers operating in developing countries lack technical know-how and expertise for financing geothermal projects making project financing more costly to developers as a result.
- f) Project financing has to be developed and defined phase by phase.

⁴ The Vienna Energy Forum 2015 is organized by the Austrian Foreign Ministry, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Sustainable Energy for All, and the UN Industrial Development Organization.

⁵ The report is available at: <http://climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/san-giorgio-group-report-role-public-finance-deploying-geothermal-background-paper/>

⁶ More details are available on the CIF website: <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/first-geothermal-dialogue-effective-financing-geothermal-development-%E2%80%93-what-have-we-learned>

23. The second geothermal dialogue focused on two geothermal case studies: the *Sarulla Geothermal Power Plant Project* in Indonesia and the *Olkaria III Geothermal Power Plant Project* in Kenya. Key lessons learned include the following:

- a) In Indonesia, concessional resources from the CIF were essential to reaching financial close.
- b) In Kenya, a balanced allocation of risks can be achieved with public-led exploratory drilling and private sector development and operation.
- c) Clear criteria are needed for time-bound government licences of geothermal fields to speed up development of resources.
- d) Public finance is most needed to address exploration risk.
- e) More data on geothermal drilling is key to facilitating future development.
- f) Scaling up geothermal development requires different public support tools tailored to a country's specific circumstances.

III. STATUS OF THE SREP

24. With additional contributions made by the United Kingdom and Norway last November, total pledges and contributions to the SREP reached USD 795.6 million⁷ as of December 31, 2014.

25. To date, the SREP Sub-Committee has endorsed investment plans for 11 pilot countries with an indicative allocation of USD 408 million and the Private Sector Set Aside (PSSA) with an indicative allocation of USD 92.4 million in SREP funding. Total funding approved by the Sub-Committee reached USD 161 million, accounting for 32.1 percent of the total allocations for the endorsed investment plans and the PSSA (see Table 1).

Table 1: Endorsement and Approvals of Investment Plans and Private Sector Set Aside
(USD Million, as of December 31, 2014)

Country	Endorsement date	Indicative allocation	Project Preparation Grants	IP Preparation Grants	Projects	Total	Approval rate
Armenia	Jun-14	40	2.3	0.3		2.6	6.5%
Ethiopia	Mar-12	50	2.1		27.6	29.7	59.4%
Honduras	Nov-11	30	0.6	0.38	3.8	4.78	15.9%
Kenya	Sep-11	50			25.0	25.0	50.0%
Liberia	Oct-13	50	2.5			2.5	5.0%
Maldives	Oct-12	30	1.7	0.21	24.09	26.0	86.7%
Mali	Nov-11	40	3.65	0.2	16.4	20.25	50.6%
Nepal	Nov-11	40	0.58	0.26	39.1	39.94	100%

⁷ Currency exchange rate as of December 31, 2014. Of this amount, USD 731.9 million (92 percent of the total) are paid-in contributions.

Solomon Islands	Jun-14	14	1.5	0.25		1.75	12.5%
Tanzania	Sep-13	50	1.7			1.7	3.4%
Vanuatu	Nov-14	14	0.8	0.25		1.05	7.5%
Subtotal		408	17.43	1.85	135.99	155.27	38.1%
PSSA	Oct-13; Jun-14	92.4			5.5	5.5	6.0%
Total		500.4	17.43	1.85	141.49	160.77	32.1%

26. As of December 31, 2014, the Sub-Committee has approved a total of USD 141.5 million⁸ for 15 projects and programs, including one project under the PSSA. These projects are expected to leverage a total of USD 1.167 billion in co-financing (with a 1 to 8.2 co-financing ratio) from the governments, MDBs, private sector, and bilateral agencies. See Annex I for detailed co-financing breakdown by project.

27. Annex II provides updated information on expected results for all projects and programs approved by the Trust Fund Committee as of December 31, 2014. As far as the two SREP core indicators are concerned, the currently approved projects are expected to lead to electricity generation from renewable energy in the order of 1.8 TWhs a year, and to lead to an increase access to clean energy for over 4.8 million people, businesses, and community services. Other benefits from these projects include over USD 1 billion co-finance to be leveraged from other sources, 60 million tonnes of CO₂e of GHG emissions reduced or avoided, and 524 MW of renewable energy installed capacity. These expected results are comparable to the entire electricity installed capacity of Madagascar and avoiding GHG emissions by taking 12.6 million cars off the road. More detailed information and analysis on expected results and actual achievements will be provided in the SREP Annual Results Report to be submitted to the November 2015 Sub-Committee meeting.

Update since last Semi-Annual Report

Endorsement of investment plans

28. During the current reporting period, no new investment plans or revisions of endorsed investment plans were submitted to the SREP Sub-Committee. As indicated in the country-specific updates, Nepal plans to submit revisions of its investment plan for endorsement through decision by mail. Kenya will also submit an update of its investment plan to the Sub-Committee.

29. For the May 2015 Sub-Committee meeting, Ghana, Haiti, and Nicaragua plan to present their investment plans for endorsement.

⁸ Excluding Project Preparation Grants (PPGs)

Funding approvals by the Sub-Committee

30. During the reporting period, the Sub-Committee approved SREP funding for one project (the first project under the SREP Private Sector Set Aside):

- a) *Self-Supply Renewable Energy Guarantee Program in Honduras* (IDB, USD 5.5 million)

31. The Sub-Committee also approved one new project preparation grant:

- a) *Vanuatu: Rural Electrification Project* (IBRD, USD 0.8 million)

32. Subsequent to the cut-off date for the current reporting period (December 31, 2014), three additional projects were approved by the Sub-Committee:

- a) *Armenia: Geothermal Development* (IBRD, USD 8.55 million)
- b) *Kenya: Electricity Modernization Project* (IBRD, USD 7.5 million)
- c) *Tanzania: Mini-grids Project* (IFC, USD 4.75 million)

33. For the Pacific Regional Component, the World Bank will submit a project proposal for funding approval prior to the May 2015 Sub-Committee meeting.

Project Approvals by MDBs

34. During the current reporting period, the respective MDBs approved the following projects:

- a) *Ethiopia: Lighting Ethiopia* (IFC, USD 1.6 million in grants)
- b) *Mali: Promoting the Scaling Up of Renewable Energy (PAPERM)* (AfDB, USD 1.5 million in grants)

IV. SREP PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

35. The SREP portfolio (pipeline plus approved projects) currently includes 46 projects and programs: 39 under 11 endorsed investment plans and 7 under the PSSA. Table 2 below provides a summary of the SREP portfolio.

Table 2: Summary of the SREP Portfolio
(As of December 31, 2014)

	Endorsed Investment Plans	Endorsed PSSA	Total	Approved SREP Funding*	MDB Approved	Disbursement
Amount (USD million)	408	92.4	501	161.44	118.76	15.5
Number of projects and programs	39	7	46	15	12	N/A

* Including Investment Plan preparation grants for Mongolia (USD 300,000), Yemen (USD 300,000), and Pacific Regional Component (USD 80,000).

Tracking project delivery

36. Two key milestones for project delivery are tracked in this report: (a) projects and programs to be submitted to the Sub-Committee for funding approval; and (b) projects and programs to be approved by the MDBs after funding approval by the Sub-Committee. Table 3 summarizes the number of projects in the SREP pipeline that fall under different timeframes of delivery.

Table 3: Timeframes for Project Delivery

Projects to Be Approved by the Sub-Committee		Projects Approved by the Sub-Committee but Awaiting MDB Approval	
18 months or shorter	9 projects	6 months or shorter	2 projects
Between 18 and 24 months	10 projects	Between 6 and 9 months	
Longer than 24 months	12 projects	Longer than 9 months	1 project

37. Of the 31 projects and programs to be submitted for SREP funding approval, 12 have been in the pipeline for more than 24 months (red); 10 have been in the pipeline between 18 and 24 months (yellow), and 9 for less than 18 months (green). Table 4 below provides a list of the 12 projects that have exceeded or are expected to exceed 24 months in the pipeline.

Table 4: Projects Exceeding 24 Months in the Pipeline

Country	Project	MDB	Project Funding* (USD Million)	Target Date for SC Submission	Target Date for MDB Approval
Ethiopia	Assela Wind Farm Project	AfDB	18.3	Dec-15	Jan-16
Ethiopia	Clean Energy SMEs Capacity Building and Investment Facility	IFC	2.00	Jun-15	Dec-15
Honduras	Grid-Connected RE Development Support(ADERC)-Transmission	IDB	4.00	Apr-15	Jun-15
Honduras	Grid-Connected RE Development Support(ADERC)	IFC	6.20	Jun-15	Dec-15
Honduras	Grid-Connected RE Development Support(ADERC)-Generation	IDB	6.20	Jun-15	Dec-15
Honduras	Sustainable Rural Energization(ERUS)	IBRD	8.61	Jun-15	Dec-15
Honduras	Sustainable Rural Energization Part II	IDB	0.52	Mar-15	May-15
Kenya	Menengai Geothermal Project	IBRD	15.00	TBD	
Maldives	Waste-to-Energy Thilafushi	IFC	4.00	TBD	
Mali	Development of Micro/Mini Hydroelectricity for Rural Electrification in Mali (PDM-Hydro)	AFDB	8.70	Mar-16	Jun-16
Mali	Solar PV IPP	AFDB	11.05	TBD	
Tanzania	Geothermal Development	AFDB	24.3	Jul-16	Sep-16
Total			108.88		

* Excluding project preparation grants.

38. A brief status update and reasons for the challenges at the country and project levels are provided below.

39. Ethiopia. For the Assela Wind Farm Project (AfDB), the consultancy services contract was signed in November 2014 and processing of the advance payment request is on hold due to disbursement currency limitations of the CIF funds (only in US dollar). The executing agency requested to amend the contract amount signed in Euro to US dollar.

40. Honduras. Honduras has seen the first project under the SREP PSSA approved by the Sub-Committee, pointing to a positive momentum in the country. For the projects under the endorsed investment plan, development has progressed for the ADERC (grid-connected) and ERUS components after delays partly due to the internal government restructuring of agencies in charge of the investment plan and projects. All components of ADERC and ERUS are expected to be submitted to the Sub-Committee by mid-2015.

41. Kenya. Due to lack of agreement between the Government and the World Bank, submission of the Menengai Geothermal Project with the World Bank has been delayed. Discussion is under way on the way forward between the government and MDBs.

42. Liberia. After initial delays in project preparation due to resonating impacts of the Ebola outbreak, the preparation of the World Bank rural electrification project is progressing well, with the project concept review meeting expected by the end of FY15. The preparation of the AfDB rural electrification project is also under way.

43. Maldives. For the Waste to Energy Thilafushi project, IFC continues assessing business potential and opportunities for preparing a program proposal to be presented to the Sub-Committee.

44. Mali. Out of the three projects, one has been approved in late 2014 and the other two have experienced delays. The Development of Mini/Micro Hydroelectricity for Rural Electrification project was delayed due to contractual issues of the feasibility study. The issues have now been resolved and the feasibility studies should start in May 2015 for about 12 months. The Solar PV IPP project needs to be re-evaluated between AfDB and the government.

45. Mongolia. On-going structural reforms in the government have caused considerable delays in the preparation of the investment plan. After receiving confirmation from the government, an MDB joint mission to Mongolia was agreed to be carried out on April 15-17 to discuss key issues and priorities and to support the government in preparing an investment plan. Submission of the plan to the Sub-Committee for endorsement is expected for the November 2015 meeting.

46. Nepal. Although funding approval rate for Nepal has reached 100 percent, implementation has run into difficulties with the Small Hydropower Development program (with ADB and IFC). Since its approval two years ago, market conditions have changed, with considerably improved liquidity in the financial sector, with public and private banks in Nepal

now financing renewable energy projects including small hydropower. As a result, it appears that there is limited value addition to be provided by SREP funds through the ADB private sector and IFC, and both MDBs have decided not to pursue the program further. The government and other relevant stakeholders have been consulted on the latest developments and agreed with the decision taken by the MDBs. The government will submit a revised investment plan requesting reallocation of the funds to a public sector On-grid Solar Power Program with ADB.

47. Tanzania. Although a few months behind the initial schedules, the IFC recently submitted the mini-grids project and the World Bank will soon submit the rural electrification project (two inter-related projects) to the Sub-Committee for funding approval. For the AfDB project, the government is currently engaged in procurement of consultancy services to prepare their geothermal energy development strategy, legal and regulatory framework, and the project document. The project is currently scheduled for submission to the Sub-Committee in Q3 2016.

48. Yemen. Due to the changing political and security environment in Yemen, the World Bank has suspended missions and all disbursements to Yemen. As a result, the preparation of the SREP investment plan has been put on hold.

Projected funding approvals: FY15 and FY16 outlook

49. The SREP project pipeline to be submitted to the Sub-Committee for funding approval currently consists of 31 projects and programs for a total of USD 338.38 million under the endorsed investment plans and PSSA (see Annex III). Among them, 24 projects and programs totalling USD 251.53 million in SREP funding are scheduled for submission in 2015 and four totalling USD 56.8 million in 2016. Additionally, three projects (totalling USD 30.05 million) are not under active development and do not have a submission date (see Annex III).

Portfolio breakdown analysis⁹

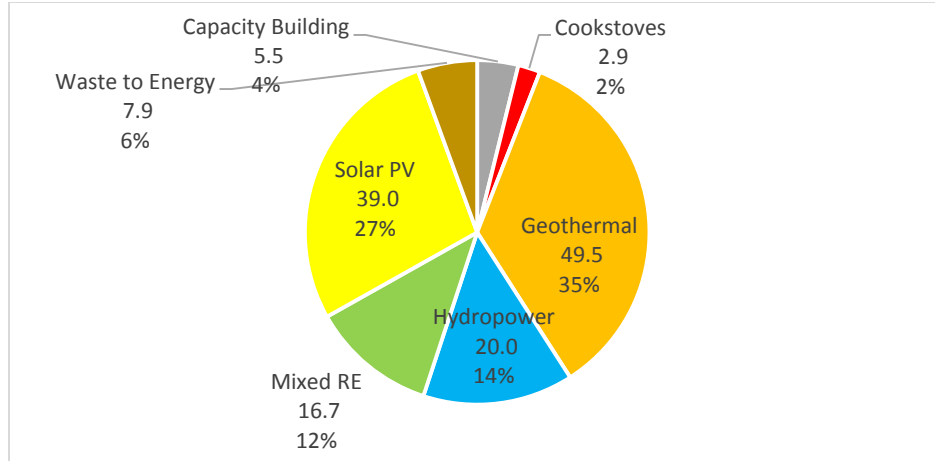
Portfolio by technology

50. Figure 2 provides information on the use of approved SREP resources by technology. Geothermal energy accounts for 35% of the approved funding, followed by Solar PV (27%), hydropower (14%)¹⁰, and mixed renewable energy projects (12%) that combine the use of multiple renewable energy technologies. The portfolio also includes investments in waste to energy (6%), capacity building (4%), and cookstoves (2%). Of the 15 projects for which funding has been approved, four are policy and capacity building programs, three focus on the installation of off-grid solar PV systems, two focus on investment across multiple renewable energy technologies, two are geothermal investment projects, two are small hydropower projects, one is a waste-to-energy project, and one is a cookstoves project.

⁹ Funding amounts in this section are inclusive of projects and PPGs. The data are based on those as of December 31, 2014.

¹⁰ Nepal has submitted a revised investment plan to the Sub-Committee for endorsement that proposes shifting the funding from hydropower to solar.

**Figure 2: SREP Funding Approvals by Technology
(Approvals in USD Million)**

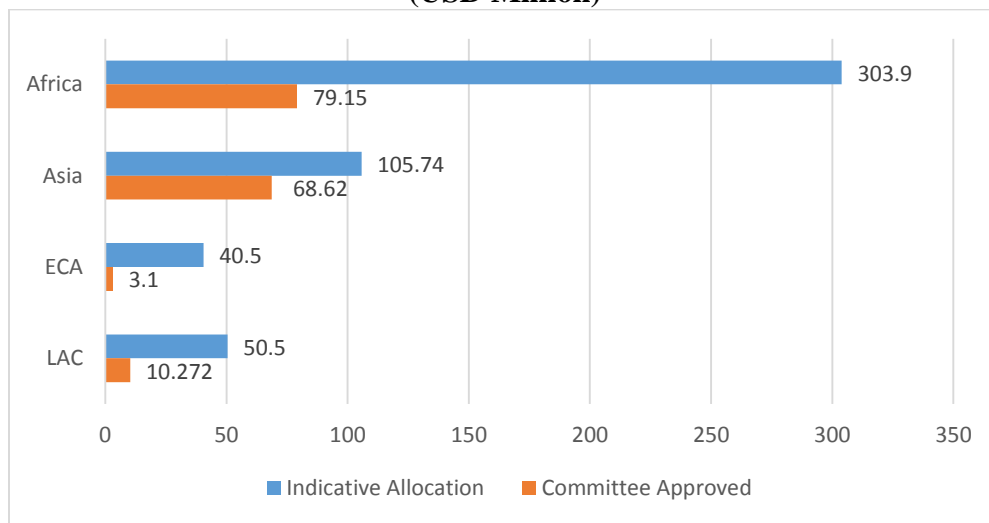


Portfolio by region

51. Figure 3 shows the SREP allocations and funding approvals by region. Overall, 61% of the indicative allocations are in Africa, 21% in Asia, 10% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 8% in Europe and Central Asia.

52. Funding approval rates are highest in Asia (65%), driven mainly by the full approval of SREP allocation in Nepal. Approval rates for Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean are between 20 and 25%.

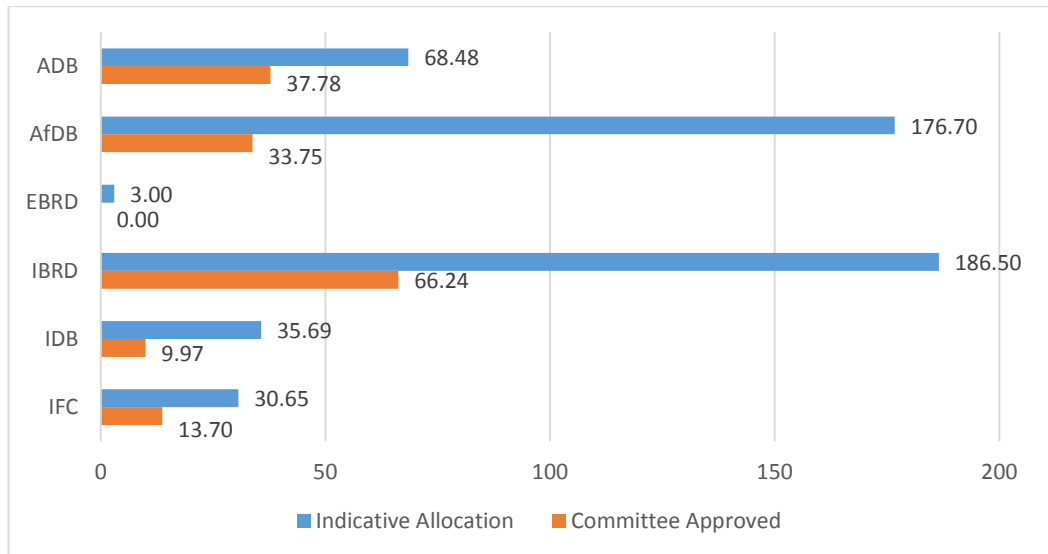
**Figure 3: Indicative Allocations and Sub-Committee Approved Funding by Region
(USD Million)**



Portfolio by MDB

53. Figure 4 presents indicative allocations and funding approvals by MDB. Of the approved funding, 41% is with IBRD, 23% with ADB, 21% with AfDB, 8% with IFC, and 6% with IDB. IBRD has the largest absolute amount of funding approved (USD 66.24 million), while ADB has had the highest funding approved relative to the indicative allocations (55%).

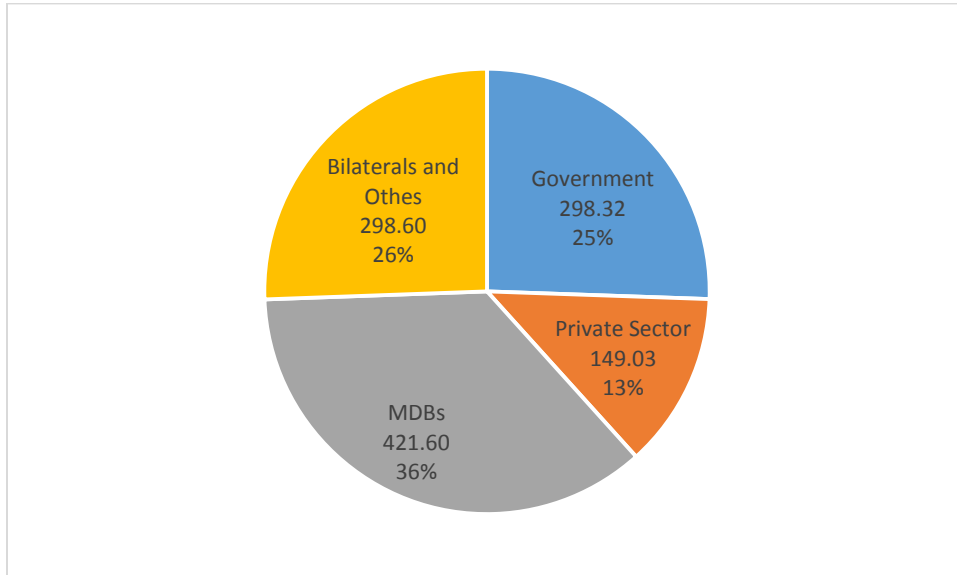
Figure 4: Indicative Allocations and Sub-Committee-Approved Funding by MDB (USD Million)



Co-financing summary

54. Figure 5 below summarizes the co-financing data disaggregated by source for projects and programs that have been approved by the Sub-Committee. The MDBs account for 36% of the total co-financing, governments 25%, bilaterals and others 26%, and private sector 13%. A detailed breakdown of co-financing project by project can be found in Annex I, and further information on co-financing breakdown by projects and programs in the pipeline is available in the information document, *SREP Pilot Country Portfolios*.

**Figure 5: SREP Financing Breakdown by Source
(USD million)**



Disbursements

55. Disbursements for the SREP have grown by 50 percent between June 30 and December 31, 2014, from USD 10.5 million to USD 15.5 million. This growth was driven by disbursements to projects in Kenya (USD 2 million), Ethiopia (USD 1.6 million), and Maldives (USD 0.7 million). See information document, *CIF Disbursement Report*, for further information.

ANNEX I: CO-FINANCING BREAKDOWN OF SREP PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS*

Country	Project Title	MDB	MDB Approval Status	Total	Government	Private Sector	MDB	Bilaterals and Others	Details: Others
Ethiopia	Geothermal Sector Development Project	IBRD	Approved	304	12	0	178.5	113.5	O-Icelandic International Devt. Authority-\$3.5M, Govt of Japan-\$110M
Ethiopia	Geothermal Sector Strategy and Regulations	IFC	Approved	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	
Ethiopia	Lighting Ethiopia	IFC	Approved	0.296	0	0.296	0	0	
Honduras	Strengthening the RE Policy and Regulatory Framework(FOMPIER)	IDB	Approved	0.085	0.085	0	0	0	
Honduras	Sustainable Rural Energization(ERUS)-Part I & III: Promoting Sustainable Business Models for Clean Cookstoves Dissemination	IDB	Approved	3.033	0.844	0	0	2.189	Multilateral Investment Fund
Kenya	Menengai Geothermal Project-Phase A-Resource and Infrastructure Development and Mobilization of Private Sector	AFDB	Approved	478	245.2	0	124.1	108.7	B-AFD = \$71.4M; EIB = \$37.3M
Maldives	Accelerating Sustainable Private Investments in RE Program(ASPIRE)	IBRD	Approved	58	0	42	16	0	
Maldives	Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Program(POISED)	ADB	Approved	112	14	0	38	60	B=IsDB-\$10M; EIB-\$50M
Mali	Rural Electrification Hybrid Systems	IBRD	Approved	40.73	8.9	1.83	25	5	O-GPOBA
Mali	Promoting the Scaling Up of Renewable Energy in Mali	AFDB	Approved	1.102	0.395	0	0	.707	SEFA-\$527K; Beneficiaries-\$180K
Nepal	Small Hydropower Development	IFC		45	0	35	10	0	
Nepal	Small Hydropower Development	ADB		45	0	35	10	0	
Nepal	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project	ADB	Approved	16.8	3.3	0	5	8.5	O-Communities Norwegian Grant (Annex G figures are different)
Nepal	Extended Biogas Program	IBRD	Approved	28	13.1	14.9	0	0	
PSSA									
Honduras	Self-Supply RE Guarantee Program	IDB		35	0	20	15	0	
Total				1167.6	298.3	149	421.6	298.6	

*This table includes projects and programs for which funding has been approved by the Sub-Committee as of December 31, 2014. Numbers reflect MDB-approved documents where available.

ANNEX II: EXPECTED RESULTS OF SREP PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

Country	Project Title	MDB	Approved Project Funding	SC Approval Date	MDB Board Approval	Core: RE Generation (MWh)		Core: RE Access (number of people)		Co-benefit: Access to Finance (USD million)		Co-benefit: Total GHG Emissions Avoided (MTCO2)		Project Lifetime (Years)	Co-benefit: Installed Capacity (MW)	
						SC-Approved	MDB-Approved	SC-Approved	MDB-Approved	SC-Approved	MDB-Approved	SC-Approved	MDB-Approved		SC-Approved	MDB-Approved
IP																
Ethiopia	Geothermal Sector Development Project	IBRD	24.50	Apr-14	May-14	552,000	552,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	302	304	8,762,440	8,762,440	20	70	70
Ethiopia	Geothermal Sector Strategy and Regulations	IFC	1.50	Jan-14	Feb-14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethiopia	Lighting Ethiopia	IFC	1.60	Feb-14	Dec-14	*	*	2,000,000*	2,000,000*	1	1	80,000*	80,000*	2*	*	*
Honduras	Strengthening the RE Policy and Regulatory Framework(FOMPIER)	IDB	0.85	Oct-12	Dec-12	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
Honduras	Sustainable Rural Energization(ERUS)-Part I & III: Promoting Sustainable Business Models for Clean Cookstoves Dissemination	IDB	2.95	Oct-13	Nov-13	-	-	375,000	375,000	3	3	199,083	199,093	5	-	-
Kenya	Menengai Geothermal Project-Geothermal-Phase A-Resource and Infrastructure Development and Mobilization of Private Sector	AFDB	25.00	Nov-11	Dec-11	1,182,000	1,182,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	606	478	48,750,000	48,750,000	25	400	400
Maldives	Accelerating Sustainable Private Investments in RE Program(ASPIRE)	IBRD	11.68	Apr-14	Jun-14	32,610	32,611	38,605	38,605	50	58	517,660	517,667	20	-	20
Maldives	Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Program(POISED)	ADB	12.41	Jul-14	Sep-14	27,600	27,600	23,000	23,000	102	112	1,000,000	1,000,000	25	21	21
Mali	Rural Electrification Hybrid Systems	IBRD	14.90	Oct-13	Dec-13	8,653	8,653	571,838	681,000	41	41	137,360	137,360	20	5	5
Mali	Promoting the Scaling Up of Renewable Energy in Mali	AFDB	1.50	Sep-14	Oct-14	*	*	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	*	*
Nepal	Small Hydropower Development	IFC	10.00	Oct-12	Oct-14	**	**	**	**	45	**	**	**	**	18	**
Nepal	Small Hydropower Development	ADB	10.00	Oct-12	-	**	**	**	**	45	**	**	**	**	18	**
Nepal	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project(formerly Rural Electrification Through Renewable Energy)	ADB	11.20	May-14	Jul-14	25,228	25,228	143,350	143,350	17	17	360,000	360,000	18	5	5
Nepal	Extended Biogas Program	IBRD	7.90	Feb-14	Aug-14	20,400	20,400	***	***	28	28	339,400	339,400	20	4	4
PSSA																
Honduras	Self-Supply RE Guarantee Program	IDB	5.50	Dec-14	-	45,000	NA	-	NA	35	NA	800,000	NA	20	20	NA
Total			141.49			1,893,491	1,848,492	4,651,793	4,860,955	1,275	1,042	60,865,943	60,065,960		560	524

*Project focusing on capacity building does not have direct results on the indicators. Numbers captured are indirect expected results and are not included in the total aggregation for program-level expected results.

**The Nepal Small Hydro Program is under revision.

***The target for access for Nepal: Extended Biogas Program is 400 businesses.

ANNEX III: PROJECT SUBMISSION CALENDAR FOR 2015

Country	Project Title	MDB	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Total	Change from Nov-14 Report (Qtrs)	Total Change from Jun-14 Report (Qtrs)
Armenia	Geothermal Development	IBRD	8.55				8.55	1	1
Armenia	Development of Geothermal Heat Pumps and Solar Water Heaters	EBRD		3			3	2	2
Armenia	Development of Utility Scale Solar PV	IBRD				8	8	1	1
Ethiopia	Clean Energy SMEs Capacity Building and Investment Facility	IFC		2			2	0	0
Ethiopia	Assela Wind Farm Project	AfDB				18.3	18.3	1	1
Honduras	Sustainable Rural Energization (ERUS)	IBRD		8.61			8.61	0	3
Honduras	Grid-Connected RE Development Support (ADERC)-Transmission	IDB		4			4	0	0
Honduras	Grid-Connected RE Development Support (ADERC)-Generation	IDB		6.2			6.2	2	2
Honduras	Grid-Connected RE Development Support (ADERC)	IFC		6.2			6.2	2	2
Honduras	Strengthening the ADERC H-REFF	IDB		15			15	2	3
Honduras	Sustainable Rural Energization Part II	IDB			0.52		0.52	1	3
Kenya	Climate Venture Facility Project	IBRD		6.8			6.8	1	1
Kenya	Energy Modernization Project	IBRD	7.5				7.5	0	2
Kenya	Kopere Solar Park	AfDB				11.6	11.6		4
Kenya	Olkaria IV Geothermal Power Project	AfDB			20.5		20.5	0	0
Liberia	Renewable Energy for Rural Electrification in North and Central Liberia Mini Grids	IBRD			24		24	1	1
Liberia	Renewable energy for Electrification in Eastern Liberia Project- PV	AfDB				23.5	23.5	1	1
Mali	Scatec Solar Segou PV 33MW	AFDB			25		25	1	1
Nepal	ABC Business Models for Off-Grid Electricity	IBRD				8	8	3	5
Solomon Islands	Solar Power Development Project	ADB		5.85			5.85	-2	-2
Solomon Islands	Renewable Energy Access Project	IBRD				6.4	6.4	0	0
Tanzania	Renewable Energy for Rural Electrification	IBRD		20.05			20.05	0	2
Tanzania	Mini Grids Project	IFC		4.75			4.75	2	3
Vanuatu	Small Hydropower Project	ADB	7				7	N/A	N/A
Total			23.05¹¹	82.46	70.02	75.8	251.53	0.86	

¹¹ Projects from Q1 2015 have already been approved by the SREP Sub-Committee.

PROJECT SUBMISSION CALENDAR FOR 2016

Country	Project Title	MDB	Date	Total
Armenia	Development of Utility-Scale Solar PV	ADB	Q1 2016	17.85
Mali	Development of Micro/Mini Hydroelectricity for Rural Electrification in Mali (PDM-Hydro)	AFDB	Q1 2016	8.70
Tanzania	Geothermal Development	AFDB	Q3 2016	24.3
Vanuatu	Rural Electrification Project	IBRD	Q4 2016	5.95
Kenya	Menengai Geothermal Project	IBRD	-	15.00
Mali	Solar PV IPP	AFDB	-	11.05
Maldives	Waste-to-Energy Thilafushi	IFC	-	4.00
Total				86.85