

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

SREP/SC.17/3
May 12, 2017

Meeting of the SREP Sub-Committee
Washington DC
June 6, 2017

Agenda 3

SREP SEMI-ANNUAL Operational REPORT

PROPOSED DECISION

The SREP Sub-Committee reviewed document SREP/SC.17/3, *SREP Semi-Annual Operational Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of the SREP in the pilot countries.

The Sub-Committee appreciates the analysis conducted by the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, on resource availability, pipeline review, and portfolio updates.

The Sub-Committee urges the MDBs to work closely with the governments and other stakeholders in the pilot countries to accelerate the development and implementation of the projects.

Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Strategic issues.....	4
2.1	Overview of SREP implementation.....	4
2.2	Pipeline management policy.....	6
2.3	Resource availability	7
2.4	Private sector engagement.....	7
2.5	Highlights on knowledge management and evaluation and learning	8
3	Status of the SREP portfolio.....	8
3.1	Portfolio overview and updates.....	8
3.1.1	Investment plans.....	11
3.1.2	Sub-Committee approvals	11
3.1.3	MDB approvals.....	13
3.2	Project pipeline tracking.....	14
3.3	Co-financing	16
3.4	Disbursement.....	16
4	Cross-cutting themes	17
4.1	Gender	17
4.1.1	Gender review of portfolio	17
4.1.2	Gender strategy	18
4.1.3	Gender knowledge and learning.....	18
4.2	Risk management.....	19
4.3	Knowledge management.....	19
4.3.1	SREP pilot country meeting.....	19
4.3.2	Update on knowledge sharing on mini-grids.....	20
4.3.3	Update on the CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative.....	21
4.3.4	Update on the special initiative on Multi-Tier Access Framework.....	22
4.3.5	Update on RISE (Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy).....	23
	Annex 1: Resource availability (as of March 31, 2017).....	24
	Annex 2: Expected project submission for the remaining pipeline	25
	Annex 3: Projects exceeding 24 months in the pipeline	28
	Annex 4: Overview of SREP portfolio with a breakdown by country	31

1 Introduction

1. This report provides an update on the status of the Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP), the portfolio of SREP-funded programs and projects under the endorsed investment plans and Private Sector Set-Aside (PSSA), and related activities. This report covers the period from July 1 to December 31, 2016. Some strategic content, as resource availability, covers up to March 31, 2017, as a measure to facilitate discussion and decision-making during upcoming meetings.
2. The following annexes are included in this report: Annex 1: Resource availability; Annex 2: Expected project submission for the remaining pipeline; Annex 3: Projects exceeding 24 months in the pipeline; Annex 4: overview of SREP portfolio by country. In addition, SREP country portfolios have been updated and are available in a separate information document.

2 Strategic issues

2.1 Overview of SREP implementation

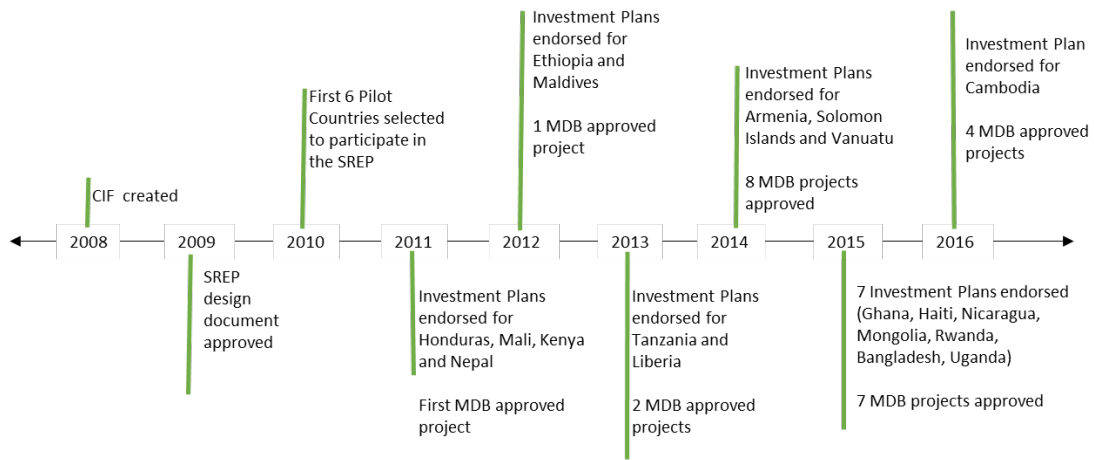
3. Established in 2010, the SREP aims to demonstrate the economic, social, and environmental viability of low-carbon development pathways in the energy sector by creating new economic opportunities and increasing energy access through the use of renewable energy. SREP currently remains the only major program dedicated to delivering climate finance at scale to deploy renewable energy for energy access in low income countries.
4. The SREP was launched as a pilot program in a small group of countries. Over time the number of countries has increased with the availability of additional resources. The SREP started in 2010 with approximately USD 300 million in pledges and contributions and a group of six pilot countries.¹ In 2012, six new pilots were added to the SREP², and in 2014 the governing body of SREP agreed to select another 14 countries to benefit from the SREP.³ The SREP now consists of 27 pilot countries, while total resources to SREP have increased to USD 719.7 million.
5. The initial six countries, with the support of the MDBs, developed and submitted their investment plans for endorsement between 2011 and 2012. Subsequently, the additional six pilots, with the exception of Yemen, also completed their investment plans. Among the 14 new countries selected in 2014, six moved rapidly with the development and submission of their investment plans in 2015 and 2016. As of December 31, 2016, the SREP Sub-Committee had endorsed investment plans for 19 pilot countries with a total indicative allocation of USD 745 million and seven project concepts under the PSSA with a total indicative allocation of USD 92.4 million. Figure 1 provides a timeline of key milestones.

¹ The initial six pilot countries are: Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Maldives, Mali, and Nepal.

² These countries were previously on a reserve list: Armenia, Liberia, Mongolia, Pacific region (Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), Tanzania, and Yemen

³ The 14 new countries are: Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Ghana, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zambia

Figure 1: SREP timeline with key milestones



- As far as projects are concerned, just four were approved by MDBs before 2014, with the majority having been approved within the last three years. Overall, about 36 percent of the funding under endorsed investment plans and the PSSA has been approved by the SREP Sub-Committee, with countries that joined earlier reaching a higher approval rate than those that joined later. Figures 2 and 3 show trends in SREP funding approvals by the SREP Sub-Committee over time.
- The overarching expected results under the 19 endorsed investment plans and PSSA include an estimated 6,686 gigawatt hours (GWh) electricity to be generated from renewable energy annually—equivalent to the annual electricity production of Armenia. Additionally, 17.3 million people are expected to benefit from new or improved access—approximately the population of Malawi.

Figure 2: SREP funding approvals by the SREP Sub-Committee

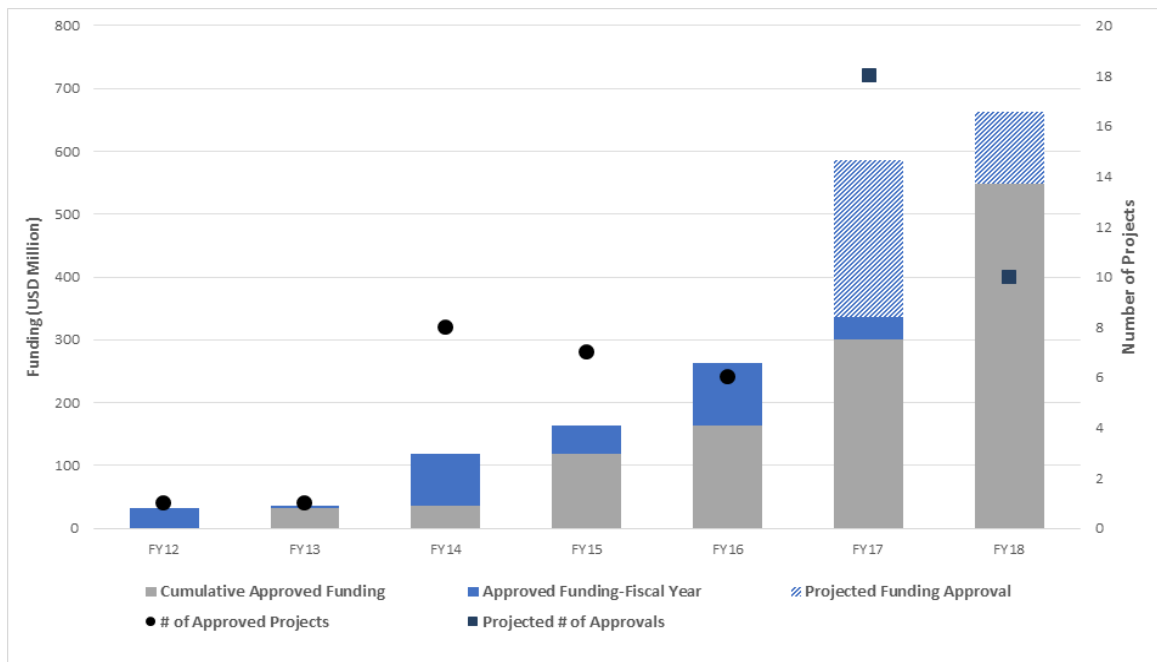
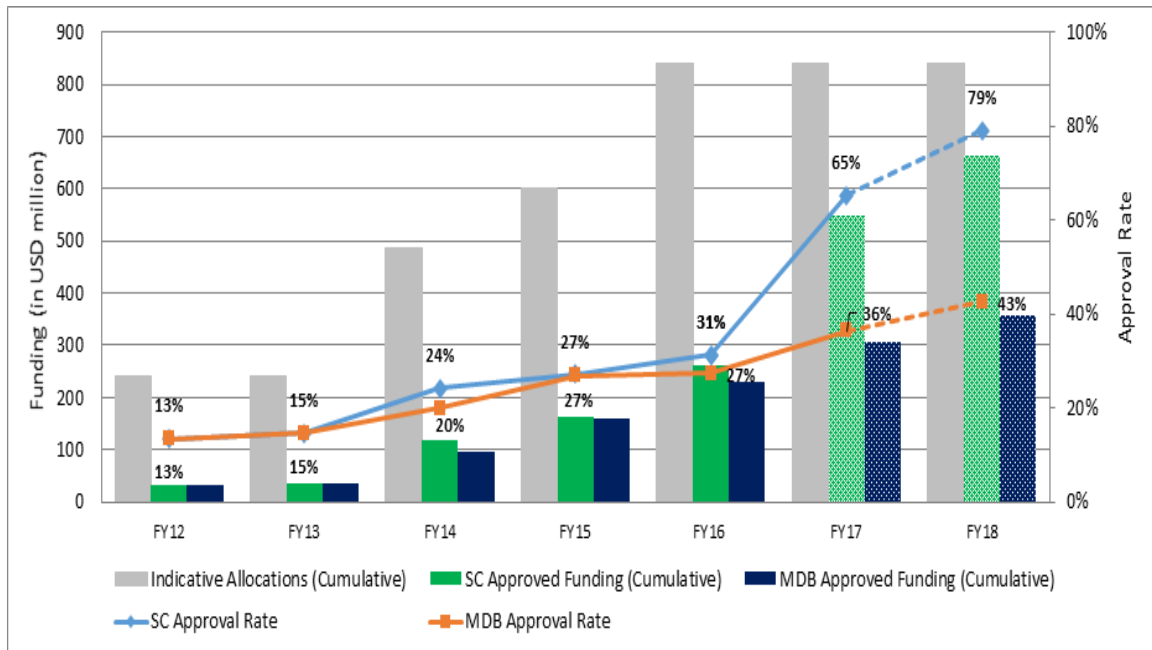


Figure 3: SREP funding approval rate by fiscal year



2.2 Pipeline management policy

8. At its meeting in June 2016, the SREP Sub-Committee requested the CIF Administrative Unit, working with the MDBs and the Trustee, to prepare a pipeline management policy for the SREP to be considered by the Sub-Committee at its next meeting. The objective of the policy is to take all possible measures to expedite the implementation of projects and the disbursement of funds, taking into account the circumstances of SREP pilot countries.
9. In December 2016, the Sub-Committee reviewed the *Pipeline Management Policy for SCF Programs (SREP)*⁴ and provided initial comments and feedback. The Sub-Committee requested that the proposed policy be revised and elaborate more on the “sealed pipeline” and a list of projects that could be potentially cancelled.
10. In February 2017, a virtual intersessional meeting of the SREP Sub-Committee was held to review the *SREP Pipeline Management Policy*⁵ and the Sub-Committee requested the CIF Administrative Unit to provide an updated combined (grant and non-grant) sealed pipeline in the revised proposal. The Sub-Committee also requested the MDBs to take into account both readiness and fragility of SREP pilot countries in prioritizing projects to be included in the sealed pipeline.

⁴ Available at http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/srep_16_4_pipeline_management_policy_for_scf_programs_srep_final1.pdf

⁵ http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/srep_sc_is_4_2_srep_pipeline_management_policy_framework.pdf

11. Annex 2 provides an updated sealed pipeline of projects that matches the currently available SREP resources as of March 31, 2017, along with a reserve pipeline and a list of projects that are not under active development. It also includes notes on the current combined sealed pipeline agreed by the MDB Committee. The sealed pipeline will be kept under review and will be presented to the Sub-Committee periodically.

2.3 Resource availability

12. As of March 31, 2017, total anticipated commitments were USD 481 million, including the pipeline of projects and programs (and MPIS⁶) to be submitted for approval by the Sub-Committee (see Table 1 and Annex 1). Considering a total unrestricted fund balance of USD 340 million and assuming the release of currency risk reserves amounting to USD 45 million, the MDB Committee agreed to a sealed pipeline that includes 1) all projects scheduled for submission in May 2017; 2) two projects scheduled for submission after May 2017 requesting primarily non-grant resources; and 3) all remaining projects requesting only non-grant resources.

Table 1. SREP resource availability schedule summary (in USD million as of March 31, 2017)

		Total	Grant	Non-Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance (A)		340.26	171.65	168.61
Total Anticipated Commitments (FY17(remainder)-FY21)- Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs (B)		(480.58)	(283.93)	(196.65)
Available Resources (A - B)		(140.32)	(112.28)	(28.04)
Potential Future Resources (FY17-FY21)				
<i>Release of Currency Risk Reserves</i>	<i>a/</i>	45.08	11.96	33.12
Total Potential Future Resources (C)		45.08	11.96	33.12
Potential Available Resources (A - B + C)		(95.24)	(100.32)	5.08

a/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on the value of outstanding non-USD denominated promissory notes.

13. Given the resource availability, several projects under active development are at risk of not being funded, including seven projects expected to be submitted to the Sub-Committee by June 2017 and another five by the first half of FY18. These projects are listed in Annex 2 under the reserve pipeline.

2.4 Private sector engagement

14. At its meeting in June 2016, the SREP Sub-Committee requested the CIF Administrative Unit to explore modifications to the SREP private sector mechanisms in order to increase the mobilization of private sector investments in SREP pilot countries.

⁶ MDB Project Implementation Services

15. At its meeting in December 2016, the SREP Sub-Committee received a *Proposal for Enhanced Private Sector Engagement under SREP*⁷ as a new programming approach for the SREP going forward. The Sub-Committee noted with appreciation the work of the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDB Committee to develop the proposal, but decided to defer the decision on the SREP Enhanced Private Sector Engagement Program until sufficient scale of financial resources becomes available to the SREP.

2.5 Highlights on knowledge management and evaluation and learning

16. As the SREP portfolio continues to mature, more projects are becoming effective and starting to report on their implementation achievements as well as challenges. This creates an opportunity for knowledge sharing within and between countries, as well as transfer of lessons learned to new pilot countries.
17. The CIF's newly launched Learning and Evaluation Initiative is funding one SREP/CTF proposal submitted by the World Bank to review the financing instruments deployed by development partners and climate finance funds. It will assess their effectiveness in facilitating the mobilization of private capital to scale up grid-connected solar projects.
18. In February 2017, a meeting of the SREP pilot countries was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, hosted by the CIF and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Twenty SREP pilot countries participated. The following week, the CIF and ESMAP jointly organized an action learning event in Myanmar, where 13 SREP countries reported on the status of mini-grid projects they are implementing and the challenges they are facing.

3 Status of the SREP portfolio

3.1 Portfolio overview and updates

19. As of December 31, 2016, total funding approved by the Sub-Committee reached USD 300.0 million⁸ for 27 projects and programs, including three projects under the PSSA (see Table 2). This amount accounts for 36 percent of the total indicative allocations under endorsed investment plans and the PSSA. These projects are expected to leverage a total of USD 2.7 billion in co-financing from the governments, MDBs, private sector, and bilateral agencies for a 1:9.1 co-financing ratio. Detailed information on co-financing breakdown by project is included in the *SREP Country Portfolios* document. Annex 4 provides a breakdown of Table 2 with data by country.

⁷ Available at: http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/srep_sc_16_5_proposal_for_enhanced_private_sector_engagement_under_srep_final_0.pdf

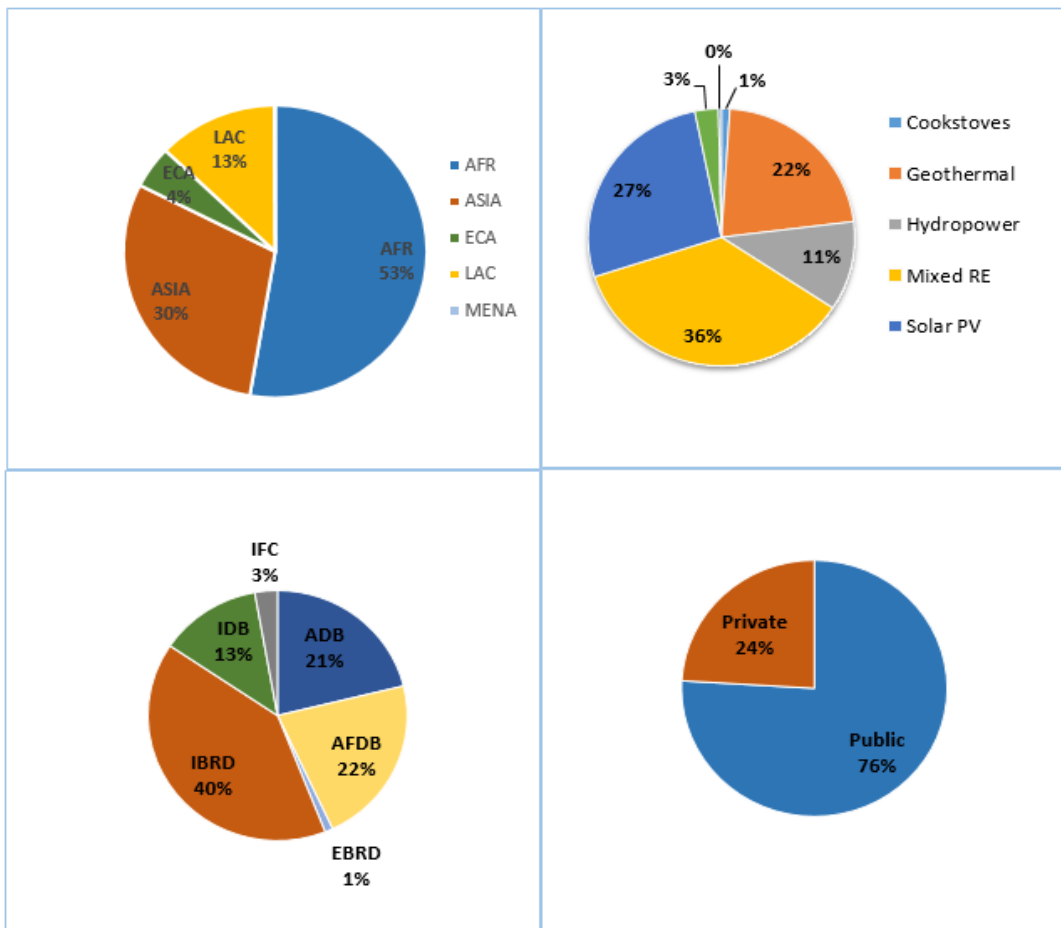
⁸ Total Approved Project Funding=Project Funding+ IPPGs + PPGs

Table 2. Overview of SREP portfolio (as of December 31, 2016)

	Indicative Pipeline Allocation			Approved funding		Disbursement
	TOTAL	IP	PSSA	Sub-Committee	MDB	
SREP Funding (in USD M)	818.4	732.8	85.6	300.0	263.8	44.8
Number of projects	68	62	6	27	23	17

20. Figure 4 provides an overview of SREP approved funding by MDB, region, sector, and technology. Table 3 presents the status by country of the 19 endorsed investment plans and PSSA concepts along with the rates of funding approvals. It should be noted that eight of the 19 countries received endorsement of their investment plans since May 2015. For the first group of six countries, the average funding approval rate is 66 percent, while it is 37 percent for the second group of pilots and about 6 percent for the new countries with endorsed investment plans.

Figure 4. SREP Sub-Committee approved funding by MDB, region, sector, and technology



Note: Mixed RE refers to projects considering multiple renewable energy technologies; wind share is 0.3%

Table 3: Endorsement of investment plans and PSSA concepts
(USD million, as of December 31, 2016)

	Country/Region	Endorsement Date	Indicative Allocation	Approved Funding	Funding Approval Rate
First set of countries	Ethiopia	12-Mar	50.0	29.7	59%
	Honduras	Nov-11 ¹⁾	30.0	10.3	34%
	Kenya	11-Sep	50.0	32.5	65%
	Maldives	12-Oct	30.0	25.9	86%
	Mali	11-Nov	40.0	20.3	51%
	Nepal	Nov-11 ²⁾	40.0	39.8	100%
Second set of countries	Armenia	14-Jun	40.0	14.0	35%
	Liberia	13-Oct	50.0	26.5	53%
	Mongolia	15-Nov	30.0	1.7	6%
	Pacific Region	15-May	2.0	2.0	100%
	Solomon Islands	14-Jun	14.0	7.4	53%
	Tanzania	13-Sep	50.0	15.5	31%
	Vanuatu	14-Nov	14.0	7.2	52%
Third set of countries	Bangladesh	15-Nov	75.0	2.2	3%
	Cambodia	16-Jun	30.0	2.0	7%
	Ghana	15-May	40.0	1.5	4%
	Haiti	15-May	30.0	0.0	0%
	Nicaragua	15-May	30.0	7.5	25%
	Uganda	15-Nov	50.0	4.2	8%
	Rwanda	15-Nov	50.0	2.3	5%
		Sub-total for IPs		745.0	252.5
	PSSA 1st	13-Nov	59.6	40	67%
	PSSA 2nd	15-Oct	32.8	5.5	17%
	Sub-total for PSSA		92.4	45.5	49%
	TOTAL (IPs +PSSA)³⁾		837.4⁴⁾	298	36%

1) Original endorsement date; Revised endorsement date is Apr-17

2) Original endorsement date; Revised endorsement date is May-15

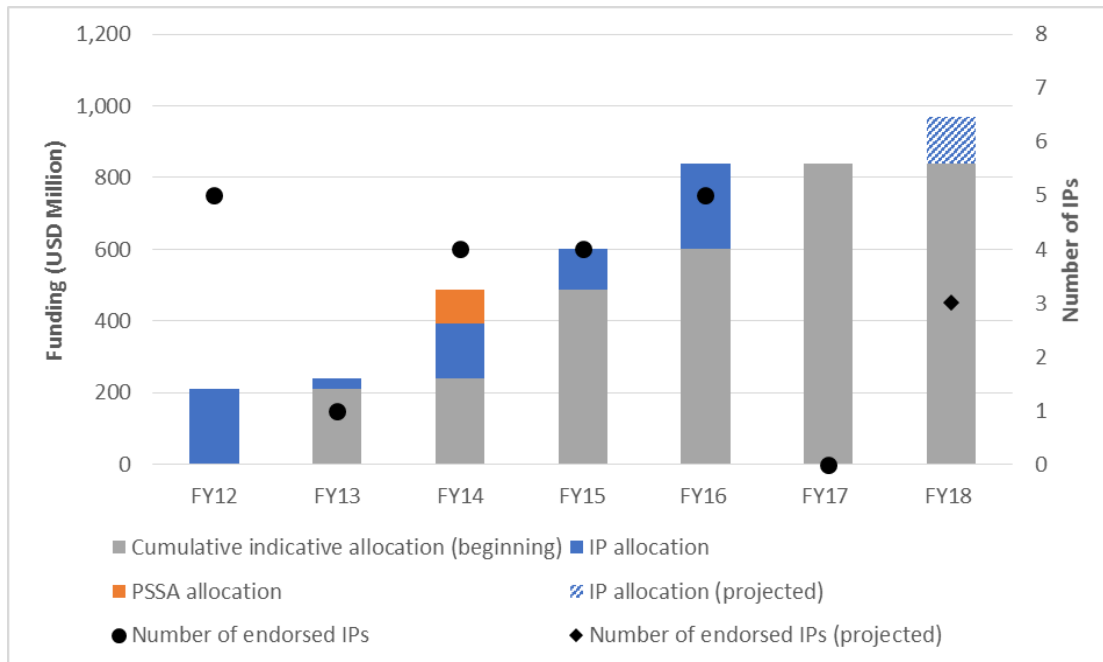
3) This total does not include IPPG for the pilot countries (USD 1.8 million)

4) The difference with the pipeline figure in Table 2 (USD 818.4 million) is due to unutilized funding

3.1.1 Investment plans

21. During the current reporting period, no new SREP investment plans were submitted for endorsement, and no new programming missions were carried out by the MDBs. A joint mission has been planned for Lesotho on May 15-17, 2017.
22. For the remaining eight SREP pilot countries that have not submitted investment plans for endorsement, Lesotho expects to submit its investment plan for endorsement in November 2017, and Madagascar and Zambia in June 2018. The submission date for Benin, Sierra Leone, and Malawi investment plans is uncertain. See Figure 5 for trends in endorsement of SREP investment plans.
23. Kiribati has recently identified the World Bank as the lead MDB to support them in developing its SREP investment plan. As for Yemen, due to continued security issues, no progress has been made to further the preparation of the SREP investment plan.

Figure 5. Trends in endorsement of SREP investment plans



3.1.2 Sub-Committee approvals

24. During the current reporting period, the following projects in Table 4 were approved by the SREP Sub-Committee for a total of USD 37.0 million. Box 1 sheds light on the geothermal project recently approved in Nicaragua.

Table 4: Sub-Committee approved projects and programs⁹
(July 1 to December 31, 2016)

COUNTRY	IP/PSSA	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	SREP FUNDING (USD million)
Armenia	IP	Caucasus Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) – SREP Armenia Renewable Energy Grant Support	EBRD	3.0
Mali	PSSA	Segou Solar PV project	AfDB	25.0
Mongolia	IP	TA-Strengthening Renewable Energy Regulations	IBRD	1.20
Nicaragua	IP	Nicaragua Geothermal Exploration and Transmission Improvement Program under the PINIC	IDB	7.5
TOTAL APPROVAL				37.0

25. After the reporting period, the following IBRD projects were approved by the Sub-Committee:

- Upscaling Rural Renewable Energy - Solar PV (Mongolia, USD 12.40 million)
- Rural Electrification Project (Vanuatu, USD 6.77 million)
- Renewable Energy Fund (Rwanda, USD 48.94 million)

Box 1: Nicaragua Geothermal Exploration and Transmission Improvement Program under the PINIC



SREP financing: USD 7.5 million

Implementing agency: IDB

Objective: Diversify Nicaragua’s energy matrix by developing additional geothermal capacity through support to early exploration activities

The project consists of feasibility exploration activities at the Cosigüina geothermal field, with an expected capacity of 40MW. This includes drilling of five commercial diameter explorations wells, road infrastructure, and a feasibility evaluation report, all to be carried out by the Ministry of Energy and Mining (MEM). Should the field , prove feasible for further development, this project will also support the MEM in designing and implementing an international bidding process to award an exploitation concession to a private investor to commercially develop the Cosigüina geothermal field. In addition, the design of an early exploration risk mitigation mechanism will be financed to attract private investment in future geothermal projects. The revenues from the bidding process will provide the funding for this mitigation mechanism.

⁹ In addition, Lesotho IPPG was approved for a total of USD 300,000

3.1.3 MDB approvals

26. During the reporting period, the respective MDBs approved the following projects for a total of USD 34 million in SREP funding (see Table 5). The solar project in Solomon Islands is explained in more detail in Box 2.

Table 5: MDB approved projects and programs
(July 1 to December 31, 2016)

COUNTRY	IP/PSSA	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	SREP FUNDING (USD million)
Nepal	IP	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project	ADB	20.0
Nicaragua	IP	Nicaragua Geothermal Exploration and Transmission Improvement Program under the PINIC	IDB	7.5
Solomon Islands	IP	Solar Power Development Project	ADB	6.6
TOTAL APPROVAL				34.14

27. After the reporting period, the following project was approved by the AfDB: Segou Solar PV (Mali, USD 25 million).

Box 2: Solar Power Development Project in Solomon Islands



SREP financing: USD 6.6 million

Implementing agency: ADB

Objective: Implement the first grid connected solar generation project in Solomon Islands to reduce the cost of electricity and begin to diversify the grid, which currently relies 100 percent on diesel

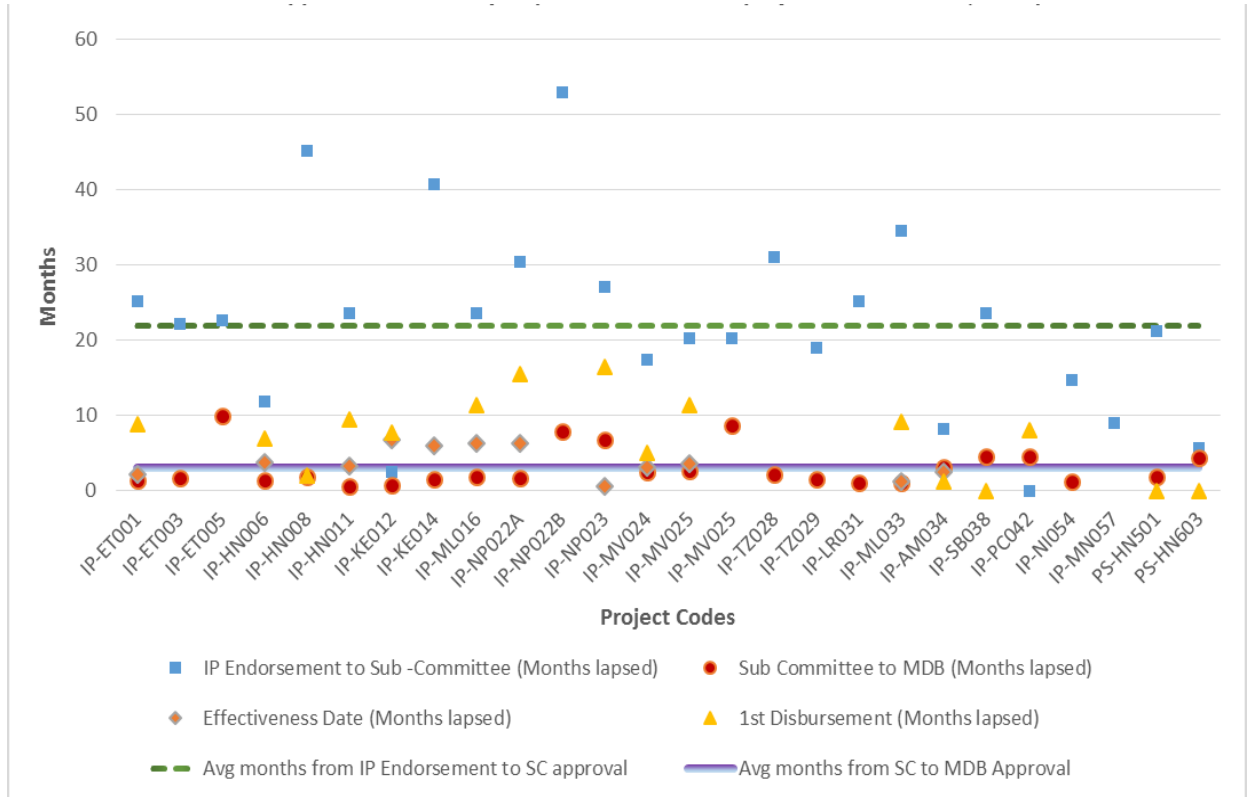
The project has two outputs:

1. Five grid-connected solar power plants: The project will construct a total of 2 MW grid-connected solar power generation at five provincial grids. This will include installation of battery storage which allow high penetration rates of intermittent solar power. The project will include innovative technology in remote monitoring and control of the hybrid-systems. Project design includes oversized site layout and oversized grid connection equipment to allow for future expansion.
2. Capacity building: An operation and maintenance training program will be implemented for Solomon Power operators to manage small grid connected solar-diesel hybrid systems.

3.2 Project pipeline tracking

28. The project pipeline tracking carried out by the CIF Administrative Unit monitors project approvals at two stages: time elapsed between investment plan endorsement and SREP Sub-Committee approval and time elapsed between SREP Sub-Committee approval and MDB approval.
29. On average, the 23 projects that have been approved by the MDBs have taken 22 months between investment plan endorsement and SREP Sub-Committee approval and three months between Sub-Committee approval and MDB approval.
30. Figure 6 illustrates the number of months taken by projects from the point of Sub-Committee approval through MDB approval to effectiveness date (or MDB equivalent) and date of first disbursement. For these approved projects, it has taken an average of four months from MDB Committee approval to effectiveness and six months from MDB approval to first disbursement.

Figure 6. SREP approval timeline analysis
(based on Sub-Committee/MDB-approved projects as of December 31, 2016)



31. Of the 40 projects and programs to be submitted for SREP funding approval, 24 have been or will have been in the pipeline for more than 24 months, based on the indicative submission dates. Annex 3 provides a list of these projects and a brief status update. The rest are under 24 months, as indicated in Table 6. All Sub-Committee approved projects pending MDB approval are expected to obtain it within nine months (for public projects) and within 24 months (for private sector projects).

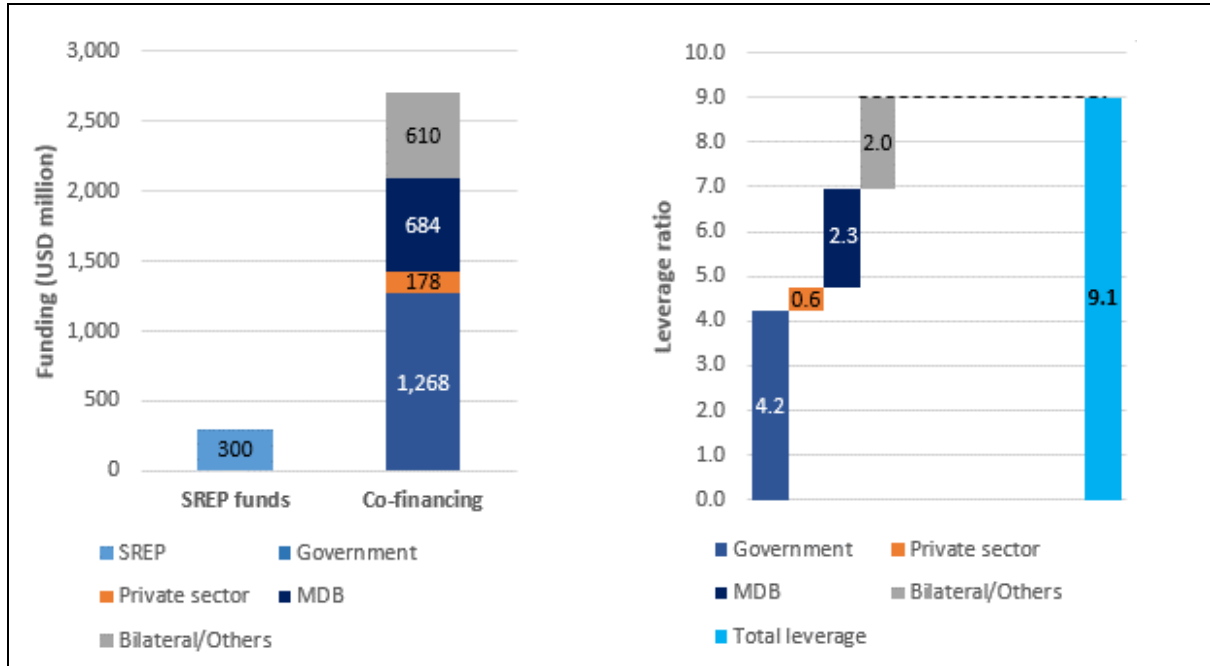
Table 6: Status of Projects and Programs pending Committee Approval

	Less than 18 months (TLS Indicator = GREEN)	Between 18-24 months (TLS Indicator = YELLOW)	More than 24 months (TLS Indicator = RED)
Number of projects	5	11	24
SREP Funding (USD million)	79.4	136.3	305.87

3.3 Co-financing

32. USD 300 million in SREP Sub-Committee approved funding is expected to mobilize over USD 2.7 billion in co-financing from governments, MDBs, bilateral, and other sources. This represents a leverage ratio of 1 to 9.1, meaning for every USD 1 invested by the SREP, another USD 9.1 is invested by other financiers. As shown in Figure 7, governments represent the largest source of co-financing with over USD 1.2 billion (1:4.2) in mobilization, followed by MDBs (1:2.3) and bilateral/other sources (1:2).

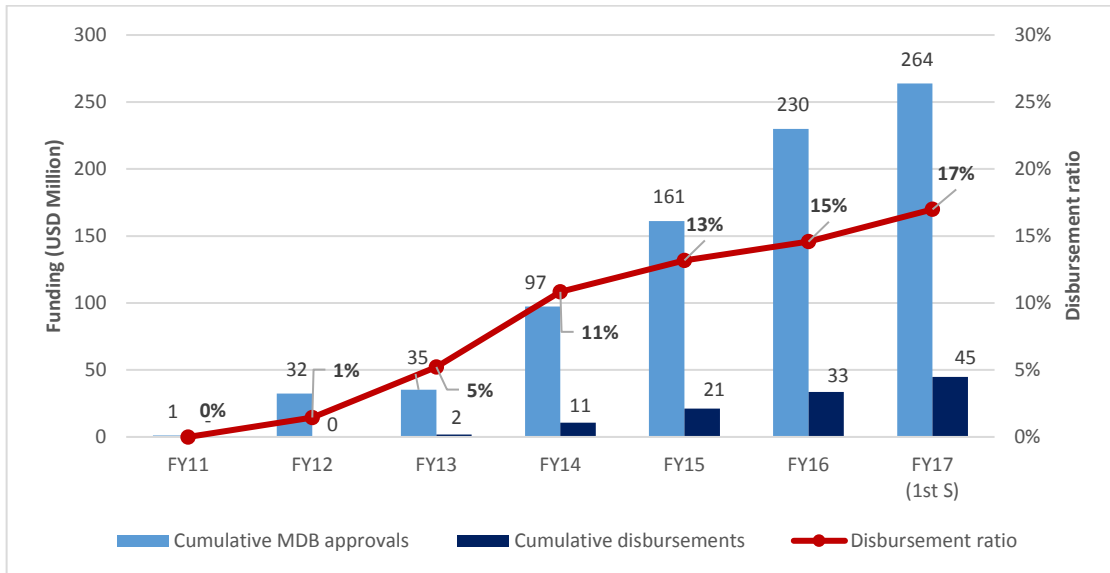
Figure 7: SREP co-financing by source and ratio



3.4 Disbursement

33. Disbursements for the SREP were USD 12 million during the reporting period, reaching USD 45 million in total. Figure 8 shows the disbursement trend over time. Out of 23 MDB approved projects, 17 are disbursing.

Figure 7: SREP disbursement trend



4 Cross-cutting themes

4.1 Gender

4.1.1 Gender review of portfolio

34. The SREP portfolio of projects approved by the Sub-Committee from July 1 to December 31, 2016 was assessed regarding program progress on gender ‘quality at entry.’ The following three gender scorecard indicators were reviewed for each project: 1) sector-specific Gender Analysis; 2) Women-Specific Activities; and 3) Sex-Disaggregated Indicators. SREP performance on the three indicators was strong relative to the historical baseline. For SREP projects approved during the reporting period, sector-specific gender analysis was undertaken in 100 percent of the projects, and similarly all projects hosted specific activities aimed at women. Fifty percent of projects approved during the period had sex-disaggregated indicators. Box 3 offers a SREP project example from Mali.

Box 3: Gender integration in solar PV investment in Mali

The AfDB-supported Segou Solar PV project in Mali is providing a senior concessional loan of USD 25 million in SREP finance to develop a 33 MW utility-scale on-grid solar PV power plant and 2.8 kilometers of a 33kV transmission line. The project will increase power generation in the country and reduce household dependence on biomass as an energy source. This will help to improve living standards by increasing energy access and affordability in a country that greatly depends on imported fossil-fuels to meet its energy needs. Project consultations included focus group discussions with women, which revealed gender gaps in access to resources, economic opportunities, and availability of leisure time. The private sector project sponsor is making specific efforts to promote women's expanded labor force participation (currently 52 percent compared to the 82 percent participation rate of men). Specific activities will include promoting women's participation in economic activities that are traditionally male-dominated (e.g., energy technicians), as well as building life skills and those specific to business and enterprise development and supporting access to gender-based violence services and campaigns against early marriage. Women's organizations will partner in the implementation of project activities.

4.1.2 Gender strategy

35. The CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 was approved by the Joint CTF-SCF Trust Fund Committee in December 2016 for implementation through 2020. Building on the progress under Phase 1, Phase 2¹⁰ seeks a deliberate shift from 'gender mainstreaming' processes to an emphasis on outcomes framed under a more ambitious gender-transformational goal of "women's improved asset position, voice and livelihoods status through access to benefits from CIF-funded investments." Phase 2 will deepen CIF efforts on policy, technical support, evaluation and learning, and stakeholder engagement, including elaboration of a CIF Gender Policy, as well as a scale-up analytical and knowledge agenda. The new phase focuses on three pillars of gender interventions in relation to: 1) CIF-wide and program governance; 2) local and national institutions; and 3) green growth and sustainable livelihoods. Phase 2 results will be tracked under a new set of impact indicators, in addition to those already in place at the level of outputs.

4.1.3 Gender knowledge and learning

36. This reporting period featured several publications focused on gender and renewable energy, including the following:
- The toolkit on *Gender Mainstreaming in District Heating Projects in the Commonwealth of Independent States* was launched by EBRD and CIF in London at an event in November 2016.¹¹

¹⁰ Available at https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/ctf_scf_decision_by_mail_cif_gender_action_plan_phase_2_final_revised.pdf

¹¹ The toolkit is available at https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/gender_mainstreaming_in_district_heating_projects_-english.pdf

The toolkit recommendations address gender elements from both demand- and supply-side perspectives of district heating projects.

- The CIF published a note on *Gender and Renewable Energy: Entry Points for Women's Livelihoods and Employment*,¹² which provides practical tips on mainstreaming gender across the project cycle. This note was disseminated at the SREP Pilot Countries Meeting in Cambodia in February 2017, in connection with the gender session organized at that event with speakers from the CIF, SNV, and Energia.
 - The CIF collaborated with the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) and the World Bank in publishing a conference version of a note on *Gender in Mini-Grids* investments, discussed at the February 2017 mini-grid event co-hosted with ESMAP in Myanmar.
37. The CIF Administrative Unit also participated in a global workshop organized by ADB in Hanoi, Vietnam in December 2016 on *Gender and Climate Mitigation in Asia and Beyond..* Other speakers included the Green Climate Fund (GCF), UNFCCC, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO). The workshop provided the gender focal points of the climate finance institutions the opportunity to discuss progress on gender strategies and engage with UN representatives on gender programming under the climate negotiations track.

4.2 Risk management

38. In December 2016, the CIF Administrative Unit circulated a Risk Report highlighting the impacts of currency risk exposures on available resources for each program/subprogram.
39. In May 2017, the CIF Administrative Unit posted a Risk Report¹³ updating the Trust Fund Committee and Sub-Committees on the key risk exposures. This report flags four SREP projects representing Implementation Risk (i.e., the risk that, after a project becomes effective, it is not implemented in a timely manner). The 2017 Risk Report also outlines the next steps for continuing to implement the ERM Framework.
40. The CIF Administrative Unit, working with the MDBs and the Trustee, developed and operationalized risk dashboards for the three SCF subprograms to facilitate risk exposure monitoring and reporting. They were launched in May 2017, with information on these reporting platforms to be updated monthly.

4.3 Knowledge management

4.3.1 SREP pilot country meeting

41. In February 2017, a meeting of the SREP pilot countries was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, hosted by the CIF and the ADB. The meeting provided 20 SREP pilot countries with a platform to learn from each other on practical issues related to the design and implementation of SREP investment plans and other renewable energy activities. It was an opportunity to identify

¹² Available at http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/gender_and_re_digital.pdf

¹³ Available at <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/event/joint-ctf-and-scf-trust-fund-committee-meetings-wednesday-june-7-2017>

complementarities and concrete opportunities for collaboration between the SREP and other related funds and initiatives. Details on the various sessions and presentations are available online,¹⁴ including a stocktaking of SREP achievements and challenges at the country level, market trends and special topics in renewable energy and energy access, and sessions on gender and transformational change in energy access.

42. During the stocktaking session, participants highlighted several achievements of the SREP, such as creation of new markets (thanks to the development of policies and regulations), implementation of first-of-its kind projects, and acceleration and scaling-up of renewable energy technologies. The SREP was touted as being instrumental in addressing risks, promoting new business models, and facilitating private sector involvement. Challenges cited included delays in investment plans and project preparation, difficulties in finding co-financing, increasing demand of grants vs non-grants, and numerous changes in governments. Some solutions pointed to obtaining additional financing, more private sector involvement, and optimization of processes, especially on investment plan design and implementation.
43. A panel of experts from the CIF, GCF, The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) and client countries (represented by Ethiopia) explored how countries are aligning different global initiatives for renewable energy and energy access to support their development objectives, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on energy access for all. Successes and challenges were also discussed in integrating gender in energy access investments and policy, drawing on experiences from civil society, government, and the applied research community.
44. Various projects funded by the SREP were highlighted as enablers of transformational impact. The representative from Kenya underlined that geothermal projects are helping to close the gap between supply and demand and increasing the energy security in Kenya by providing additional baseload not affected by water cycles and displacing expensive diesel. The SREP was identified as fundamental in de-risking the technology for private sector participation, with interventions that will lower the electricity cost, create a significant number of jobs, and improve energy access in rural areas.
45. The representative from Vanuatu pointed out how the SREP is being transformational at an institutional and market level by introducing new technologies. The SREP is helping in scaling up renewable energy access through grid and mini-grid solutions with a very strong private sector presence. This support will help Vanuatu meet its target of achieving 100 percent access with renewable energy by 2030.

4.3.2 Update on knowledge sharing on mini-grids

46. Mini-grids are a significant part of the SREP portfolio with more than USD 200 million allocated to mini-grid projects in 14 countries. In a very rich discussion held jointly by ESMAP and the CIF in Myanmar in February 2017, 13 SREP countries¹⁵ reported on the status of mini-grid projects they are implementing and the challenges they face.¹⁶ Topics and challenges discussed included

¹⁴ Available at <https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/events/srep-pilot-countries-meeting>

¹⁵ Benin, Cambodia, Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Maldives, Nepal, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Uganda, Vanuatu, and Zambia

¹⁶ Available at <https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/minigridsmyanmar>

planning an adequate size of the investment, private sector involvement, regulatory aspects and local capacity needs (see Box 4).

Box 4: Conclusions and opportunities that emerged from the SREP mini-grid roundtable, February 2017, Myanmar

- Several participants highlighted that a mini-grid must generate income to be sustainable, and productive uses of electricity in rural areas must be encouraged and promoted.
- It was noted that renewable energy (typically in a hybrid generation system, with batteries and back-up diesel) will reduce the cost of electricity, as in Solomon Islands, where reliance on imported diesel means having one of the highest electricity rates in the South Pacific. Similarly, Maldives mini-grids are expected to be viable and profitable after five years of commissioning of hybrid facilities, thanks to a significant reduction in fossil fuel consumption.
- Participants highlighted the importance of local manufacturing of equipment for mini-grids, which may have a positive impact on the cost of equipment and the establishment of research development centers for mini-grids. This could also be done by collaborating with established R&D institutes, as proposed by Zambia.
- There was a consensus on not over-regulating the mini-grid sector. Several countries envision testing a model for forging partnerships with the private sector to engender more economically viable, business-oriented off-grid system development, as in Nepal.
- Kenya and Ghana representatives also pointed out that geospatial mapping will be useful to address potential overlapping of mini-grids initiatives and national grid electrification.

4.3.3 Update on the CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative

47. The CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative was approved by the Joint CTF-SCF Trust Fund Committees at its meeting in May 2015. The overarching purpose of the initiative is to capture evidence and lessons to inform both ongoing CIF activities and future climate finance investments. The E&L Initiative Business Plan, approved in June 2016, commits to undertaking catalytic evaluation and learning activities that are demand-driven, relevant, and applied to important decisions and strategies.
48. An E&L call for proposals was launched to seek proposals from the MDBs and CIF stakeholder community to undertake strategic, demand-driven evaluation and learning work as part of the CIF E&L Initiative. The process is intended to leverage the extensive experience, expertise and insights of the MDBs and stakeholders to help develop evaluation and learning activities that can contribute important learning to the wider CIF community and climate finance sector.

49. The call successfully engaged a range of CIF entities, generating 11 proposals from MDBs, CIF recipient countries, and CIF Observers. Nine proposals have been approved by the E&L Initiative Advisory Group to undertake evidence-based evaluation studies on the effectiveness of the CIF as a learning laboratory.
50. One SREP/CTF proposal was submitted by the World Bank and approved. It aims to review the financing instruments deployed by development partners and climate finance funds, and assess their effectiveness in facilitating the mobilization of private capital for the scale up of grid-connected solar projects.
51. The scope of the review will cover financial instruments, including grants, concessional loans, contingent financing, and equity, with a view to assess their effectiveness in removing barriers to private sector investments through:
 - Technical assistance for upstream studies (e.g. resource assessment) to support the development of adequate policy and regulatory instruments for private investment (e.g., grid access, competition in electricity generation, etc.), or to strengthen the implementation and operational capacity of key stakeholders (e.g., project identification and design, stakeholder engagement, level and quality of market competition)
 - Direct financing to enable public infrastructure and activities (e.g., transmission, dispatch, energy storage, etc.) through concessional loans and grants either used as a standalone or blended with non-concessional funding
 - Provision of guarantees and other risk mitigation instruments to reduce risk profile and uncertainty

4.3.4 *Update on the special initiative on Multi-Tier Access Framework*

52. The Multi-Tier Access Framework (MTF) special initiative, in partnership with ESMAP, supports selected SREP countries in developing and implementing investment plans that integrate MTF as one of the tools to measure progress toward reaching the goal of universal access to modern energy services. The special initiative is targeting at least 10 SREP pilot countries, including Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. To follow is a summary of historical and ongoing activities for the most advanced SREP countries taking part in MTF work.
53. **Rwanda:** MTF Rwanda has the distinction of being MTF's first country program. Collaboration with the Rwandan government, as well as partnership with MTF's on-the-ground partner firm, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), began in June 2016. Data collection is now complete and MTF is currently working with CESS to clean the data. MTF's analysis of these findings should be complete by May 2017.
54. **Kenya:** Having begun in September 2016, MTF Kenya partnered with firm, EED Advisory, for capturing household, enterprise, and mini-grid data. Detailed records provided by, and in cooperation with, the Kenyan government, combined with the detailed execution and analysis exercised by EED Advisory and Stockholm Environment Institute, will yield anticipated detailed data results. These should be available by May 2017. The core MTF and oversampled data will support the KOSAP (Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project) project in Kenya.

55. **Bangladesh:** Implemented by the government, MTF has been supporting Bangladesh's nationally implemented MTF survey by providing a field coordinator and government capacity building to enhance understanding of the survey. After some minor setback, successful implementation of the national survey began in January 2017. MTF has been working with its on-site partner firm to fully launch Bangladesh MTF by the end of April 2017.
56. **Ethiopia:** Local survey firm, BDS Center for Development Research, was hired in October 2016 to undertake data collection for the nationwide MTF energy survey in Ethiopia. In addition to the nationwide sample for both rural and urban areas in Ethiopia, the survey also includes an additional oversample of about 700 households in the urban areas of Addis Ababa. Data collection should be completed by the end of April 2017.
57. **Honduras:** In late 2016, MTF partnered with ESA Consultores for MTF Honduras. The national household survey will be implemented from April to May 2017. Results for MTF Honduras, following data cleaning, are expected in June 2017. Capacity building for the statistical office is also included and an additional component on cartography will be developed in collaboration with the INE (Honduras Statistical office).
58. **Liberia:** MTF data collection for energy access began in March 2017. MTF began working with its local partner firm NRECA International (hired in December 2016) to implement its national household survey. Planning for additional training workshops are in place for the end of the data collection phase. Results are expected at the end of September 2017 post-data cleaning. Capacity building for the statistical office is also included.

4.3.5 *Update on RISE (Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy)*

59. A major new World Bank Group report¹⁷ was launched on February 2017. The most comprehensive policy scorecard of its kind, RISE assesses the investment climate for sustainable energy in 111 countries focusing on three key areas: energy access, energy efficiency, and renewable energy.
60. RISE finds that, while most countries are embracing the sustainable energy agenda, many important policy gaps remain and will need to be addressed if ambitious SDGs and global climate objectives are to be reached.
61. The RISE project is a contribution of the World Bank to the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, and has been implemented in collaboration with a broad-based external Advisory Group. The project was made possible thanks to financial contributions from ESMAP and the SREP.

¹⁷ *Regulatory indicators for sustainable energy: a global scorecard for policy makers*, available at <http://rise.esmap.org/reports>

Annex 1: Resource availability (as of March 31, 2017)

SREP TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS		Capital	Grant
<i>Inception through March 31, 2017</i>	As of March 31, 2017		
<i>(USD millions)</i>			
Cumulative Funding Received			
Contributions Received			
Cash Contributions	422.8	41.9	380.9
Unencashed Promissory Notes	a/ 300.5	220.8	79.7
Total Contributions Received	723.3	262.7	460.6
Other Resources			
Investment Income earned - as of Feb 2016	9.9	-	9.9
Other Income	-	-	-
Total Other Resources	9.9	-	9.9
			-
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)	733.2	262.7	470.6
Cumulative Funding Commitments			
Projects/Programs	356.8	90.9	265.9
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs	16.5	-	16.5
Cumulative Administrative Expenses	14.2	-	14.2
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments	387.5	90.9	296.6
Project/Program Cancellations	b/ (39.6)	(30.0)	(9.6)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)	347.9	60.9	287.0
			-
Fund Balance (A - B)	385.3	201.7	183.6
Currency Risk Reserves	c/ (45.1)	(33.12)	(12.0)
			-
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	340.3	168.6	171.7
Anticipated Commitments (FY17-FY21)			
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs	480.6	196.7	283.9
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	480.6	196.7	283.9
Available Resources (C - D)			
	(140.3)	(28.0)	(112.3)
Potential Future Resources (FY17-FY21)			
Release of Currency Risk Reserves	c/ 45.1	33.1	12.0
Total Potential Future Resources (D)	45.1	33.1	12.0
Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)			
	(95.2)	5.1	(100.3)

a/ This amount includes USD equivalent of GBP 241.3 million from The UK .

b/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the committee.

c/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on the value of outstanding non-USD denominated promissory notes.

Annex 2: Expected project submission for the remaining pipeline

IP/ PSSA	COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	Public/ Private	Grant	Non- Grant	Expected Submission Date	MPI Balance	Amount of grant to be decreased
SEALED PIPELINE									
IP	Rwanda	Renewable energy Fund*	IBRD	Public	21.44	27.50	Apr-17	0.30	
IP	Haiti	Renewable Energy and Access for All	IBRD	Public	10.00	-	May-17	0.30	1.38
IP	Haiti	Renewable Energy for the Metropolitan Area	IBRD	Public	11.00	-	May-17	0.30	
IP	Nicaragua	Geothermal Development Project	IBRD	Public	8.25	6.75	May-17	0.30	0.54**
IP	Honduras	Grid-Connected RE Development Support(ADERC)-Transmission***	IDB	Public	6.30	-	May-17	0.25	
IP	Bangladesh	Scaling Up Renewable Project	IBRD	Public	2.05	26.25	May-17	0.30	0.13**
PSSA	Nepal	ABC Business Models for Off-Grid Energy Access Nepal	IBRD	Public	6.00	2.00	May-17	0.30	0.39
IP	Liberia	Renewable energy for Electrification in Eastern Liberia Project-Stand-Alone PV	AFDB	Public	23.50	-	May-17	0.23	
IP	Tanzania	Geothermal Development	AFDB	Public	19.55	5.00	May-17	0.20	2.82
IP	Bangladesh	Off-Grid Solar PV-Solar Irrigation	ADB	Public	24.00	-	May-17	0.21	1.77
PSSA	Kenya	Kopere Solar Park	AfDB	Private	-	11.60	May-17	0.18	
		PPGs for remaining SREP countries that have not submitted their IPs			10.00		May-17		
IP	Honduras	Sustainable Rural Energization(ERUS)	IDB	Public	7.48	-	May-17	0.21	0.93
IP	Cambodia	Accelerating Solar Power through Private Sector (Rooftop Solar Systems and Utility-scale Solar Farm)	ADB	Private	3.00	11.00	Aug-17	0.30	
IP	Bangladesh	Grid Connected Renewables: Investment in Utility-scale solar, wind and rooftop solar (including technical assistance)	IFC	Private	0.50	15.00	Sep-17		0.03
IP	Armenia	Development of Utility-Scale Solar PV	IBRD	Public	-	26.00	Jul-17	0.44	
IP	Honduras	Grid-Connected RE Development Support(ADERC)-Transmission	IDB	Private		5.00	Aug-17		
IP	Cambodia	Biomass Power Project	ADB	Private	-	5.00	Sep-17	0.21	
IP	Ghana	Utility-scale Solar PV/Wind Power Generation	IFC	Private	-	10.00	Oct-17	0.45	
PSSA	Kenya	Olkaria IV Geothermal Power Plant	AFDB	Private		20.00	Oct-17		

IP	Ethiopia	Clean Energy SMEs Capacity Building and Investment Facility	IFC	Private	-	2.00	Dec-17		
IP	Mali	Solar PV IPP	AFDB	Private	-	11.05	Jan-18	0.20	
IP	Haiti	Off-Grid Electricity Services for productive, Social and Household Uses Project	IFC	Private	-	7.00	Jun-18	0.44	
RESERVE PIPELINE									
IP	Nicaragua	Integral Development of Rural Areas Project	IDB	Public	7.50	-	Jun-17		
IP	Uganda	130MW Geothermal Development Program	IFC	Private	2.00	-	Jun-17		
IP	Mali	Development of Micro/Mini Hydroelectricity for Rural Electrification in Mali (PDM-Hydro)	AFDB	Public	8.70	-	Jun-17	0.35	
IP	Ethiopia	Assela Wind Farm Project	AFDB	Public	18.30	-	Jun-17	0.28	
IP	Haiti	RE for the Metropolitan Area	IBRD	Public	1.50	-	Jun-17		
IP	Haiti	Off-Grid Electricity	IFC	Private	0.50	-	Jun-17		
IP	Cambodia	Policy Support and Public Awareness	ADB	Public	3.00	-	Jun-17		
IP	Cambodia	Solar Energy Development (Solar Home Systems and Solar Mini-grids)	ADB	Public	5.00	1.00	Jul-17	0.21	
IP	Kenya	Menengai Geothermal Project	AFDB	Public	10.50	4.50	Aug-17	-	
IP	Solomon Islands	Renewable Energy Access Project	IBRD	Public	6.55	-	Sep-17	0.26	
IP	Bangladesh	Off-Grid Solar PV-Mini Grids	ADB	Public	5.00	-	Dec-17	0.21	
IP	Mongolia	Upscaling Rural Renewable Energy	ADB	Public	14.60	-	Dec-17	0.21	
IP	Ghana	RE Mini-Grids and Stand Alone Solar PV Systems	AFDB	Public	16.60	-	Jun-18	0.20	
IP	Ghana	Solar PV Based Net Metering with Battery Storage	AFDB	Public	11.89	-	Jun-18	0.20	
IP	Uganda	Decentralized Renewables Development Program: Mini-Grids & Urban Small Scale Solar PV Net Metering	AFDB	Public	7.10	-	Jul-18	0.08	
IP	Uganda	Wind Resource Map and Pilot Wind Power Development Program	AFDB	Public	4.93	-	Jul-18	0.08	
NOT UNDER ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT									
IP	Maldives	Waste-to-Energy Thilafushi	IFC	Private	4.00	-	TBD		
IP	Uganda	130MW Geothermal Development Program	AFDB	Public	4.30	27.50	TBD	0.21	
		TOTAL			285.03	224.15		7.41	7.99

*Approved

**to be allocated as non-grant

*** IDBG will request the approval of USD 6.297 million of new SREP grant resources, and will also ask for the Subcommittee's approval to reallocate the unutilized USD 703,000 from previously approved projects to this project.

Notes on the current combined sealed pipeline agreed by the MDB Committee:

- It is assumed that the promissory notes will be encashed in time when needed to enable the release of the reserves associated with the grants and non-grant resources, respectively.
- The current sealed pipeline includes:
 1. All projects scheduled for submission in May 2017
 2. two projects scheduled for submission after May 2017 requesting primarily non-grant resources
 3. all remaining projects requesting only non-grant resources
- Given that the sealed pipeline would exceed the available grant resources, the MDB Committee has agreed to “decrease” the amount of grant requested for six projects and “allocate” a portion of the grant as non-grant for two projects (Nicaragua and Bangladesh IBRD projects) so that the sealed pipeline would match the available grant (as well as non-grant) resources.
- If one or more projects in the sealed pipeline fail to be submitted as scheduled in May 2017 and additional grant resources become available, the projects that have been submitted to, or approved by, the Sub-Committee with a decreased amount of grant will have the option of requesting approval of the decreased amount in June 2017. Such approval will be undertaken by the Sub-Committee on a two-day, no-objection basis.

Annex 3: Projects exceeding 24 months in the pipeline¹⁸

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	IP Endorsement	Targeted SC Approval Date	IP to SC Approval (months)	Pipeline status
Mali	Solar PV IPP	AFDB	Nov-11	Jan-18	74.0	Sealed
Kenya	Menengai Geothermal Project	AFDB	Sep-11	Aug-17	70.8	Reserve
Ethiopia	Clean Energy SMEs Capacity Building and Investment Facility	IFC	Mar-12	Dec-17	68.7	Sealed
Mali	Development of Micro/Mini Hydroelectricity for Rural Electrification in Mali (PDM-Hydro)	AFDB	Nov-11	Jun-17	67.0	Reserve
Ethiopia	Assela Wind Farm Project	AfDB	Mar-12	Jun-17	62.7	Reserve
Tanzania	Geothermal Development	AFDB	Sep-13	May-17	43.7	Sealed
Kenya	Kopere Solar Park	AfDB	Oct-13	May-17	42.0	Sealed
Nepal	ABC Business Models for Off-Grid Energy Access Nepal	IBRD	Oct-13	May-17	42.0	Sealed
Liberia	Renewable energy for Electrification in Eastern Liberia Project-Stand-Alone PV	AFDB	Oct-13	May-17	42.0	Sealed
Kenya	Olkaria VI Geothermal Power Plant	AFDB	Jun-14	Oct-17	39.4	Sealed
Solomon Islands	Renewable Energy Access Project	IBRD	Jun-14	Sep-17	38.1	Reserve
Haiti	Off-Grid Electricity Services for productive, Social and Household Uses Project	IFC	May-15	Jun-18	36.6	Sealed
Ghana	RE Mini-Grids and Stand Alone Solar PV Systems	AFDB	May-15	Jun-18	36.6	Reserve
Ghana	Solar PV Based Net Metering with Battery Storage	AFDB	May-15	Jun-18	36.6	Reserve
Armenia	Development of Utility-Scale Solar PV	IBRD	Jun-14	Jul-17	36.1	Sealed
Uganda	Decentralized Renewables Development Program: Mini-Grids & Urban Small Scale Solar PV Net Metering	AFDB	Nov-15	Jul-18	31.7	Reserve
Uganda	Wind Resource Map and Pilot Wind Power Development Program	AFDB	Nov-15	Jul-18	31.7	Reserve
Haiti	RE for the Port-Au-Prince Metropolitan Area	IFC	May-15	Dec-17	30.6	Reserve
Ghana	Utility-scale Solar PV/Wind Power Generation	IFC	May-15	Oct-17	28.6	Sealed

The following paragraphs provide a brief status update of projects in Annex 3, organized alphabetically by country.

Armenia, *Development of Utility-Scale Solar PV.* Under the PPG, preparation of the feasibility study, minimum technical specifications, environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), environmental

¹⁸ IFC project in Maldives and AfDB Geothermal project in Uganda are not under active development and are not included in Annex 3. It does not either include projects in Honduras, as the IP revision has been approved on April 2017.

management plan (EMP), and resettlement policy framework (RPF) have been prepared for a 50 MW solar project at the Masrik-1 site. In addition, four ground-mounted solar measurement stations have been continuously collecting data since May 2016. The Implementing Agency, R2E2 Fund, is currently in the process of selecting a new transaction advisor to carry out legal due diligence, provide advice on the structure of the required contractual arrangements, prepare the bidding process and the bidding documentation for selection of the IPP, including drafts of project agreements, and provide support in bid evaluation and contract negotiations. It is currently expected that the pre-qualification of bidders will be completed in May 2017 and that the request for bids for selection of the IPP will be issued by the government in August 2017.

Ethiopia, Assela Wind Farm Project: A project preparation mission is planned for May 2017 to take stock of the final feasibility report that should be available. Depending on the outcomes of the mission, as well as the status surrounding the availability of SRE resources, AfDB may be in a position to submit the final funding proposal to the SREP Sub-Committee in June 2017.

Ethiopia, Clean Energy SMEs Capacity Building and Investment Facility: IFC continues discussions with private sector clients on providing advisory services, leading to the development of investment facility and investment operations.

Ghana, RE Mini-Grids and Stand Alone Solar PV Systems and Solar PV Based Net Metering with Battery Storage: The grant agreement for the project preparation was signed in December 2016. The grants are not yet effective as a few conditions precedent are still to be met by the recipients. Once effective and procurement is launched, the activities embedded in these grants will be implemented over a period of 15 months.

Ghana, Utility-scale Solar PV/Wind Power Generation: IFC's project has reached an advanced stage and is awaiting the government's decision on providing PRG coverage.

Haiti, Off-Grid Electricity Services for productive, Social and Household Uses Project: The enabling environment remains extremely challenging. Presidential elections slowed down the pipeline development process. One of the advanced project leads is put on hold. IFC continues exploring the project pipeline.

Kenya, Kopere Solar PV project: Project due diligence is ongoing and advancing. The project sponsors continue to work with the local authorities and approval may come by June 2017 depending on how quickly other lenders can be mobilized and if there is more clarity on the key project documents (e.g., concession agreement, power purchase agreement, and construction contract).

Kenya Olkaria IV Geothermal Power Plant: The project preparation grant has been approved by AfDB and procurement is in an advanced stage to select a consulting firm to support KenGen in defining the best financial structure to undertake the project. Implementation is expected to start during the second quarter of 2017 and last for a period of up to 12 months.

Liberia, Renewable energy for Electrification in Eastern Liberia Project-Stand-Alone PV: A pre-appraisal mission was undertaken by a technical team from AfDB with the purpose of advancing the project. Currently, a funding proposal is being drafted based on the outcomes of the mission and will be presented to the SREP Sub-Committee by May 2017. The Ebola crisis that emerged in 2014 and the emergency support delivered to the country, as well a re-prioritization of development aid flows to the

most affected sectors, left Liberia in a difficult situation in terms of mobilization of additional resources from MDBs.

Mali, Solar PV IPP project: A number of potential sponsors approached AfDB with proposals to deploy the infrastructure. Those were deemed either very expensive (for example, when compared to the Segou Solar PV project) or not viable from a commercial/technical point of view. In addition, given the recent approval of the Segou Solar PV project in Mali and potential technical issues associated with the grid's ability to fully absorb additional renewable energy variable power, discussions with the SREP Focal Point started and are ongoing with the aim of revising the investment plan.

Mali, Development of Micro/Mini Hydroelectricity for Rural Electrification in Mali (PDM-Hydro): The project is in preparation phase and a pre-appraisal mission was organized in April 2017.

Nepal, ABC Business Models for Off-Grid Energy Access Nepal: Delays are attributed to various issues, including natural disasters and complexities of project design (innovative project in complex environment). Project preparation is ongoing.

Solomon Islands, Renewable Energy Access Project: The World Bank has received indication that the Government of Solomon Islands would like to use some IDA18 funds for the project. There is general agreement on the project components, with some adaptation to implementation modalities. The World Bank is proceeding with project preparation. Given that there is previous experience in the country with the type of investments being proposed, it is expected that preparation can proceed relatively quickly.

Tanzania, Geothermal Development Project: The design phase is advancing and the full environmental and social studies shall be completed before the end of the first semester of 2017. AfDB is planning to submit a funding proposal to the SREP Sub-Committee by May 2017.

Uganda: The Government of Uganda is not prioritizing ADF XIV resources to co-finance projects included in its SREP Investment Plan and, as such, co-financing from AfDB over the next three years is unlikely for all projects included in the investment plan. AfDB is advancing the implementation of two project preparation grants and will engage with the Government of Uganda to consider the review and update of the 130 MW Geothermal Development Program as per the rules outlined in the SREP cancellation guidelines, once these are adopted.

Annex 4: Overview of SREP portfolio with a breakdown by country

	Indicative Pipeline Funding	COMMITTEE APPROVALS	% APPROVAL	MDB approvals	% approval (vs Total Funding)	% approval (vs Committee Approvals)	Disbursements
First Set of Countries							
Ethiopia	50.00	29.70	59%	29.70	59%	100%	6.08
Honduras	49.57	30.80	62%	30.80	62%	100%	1.58
Kenya	79.60	32.94	41%	32.94	41%	100%	12.68
Maldives	29.90	25.90	87%	25.90	87%	100%	5.51
Mali	65.00	45.25	70%	20.25	31%	45%	1.73
Nepal	47.80	39.80	83%	39.80	83%	100%	1.92
	321.88	204.39	63%	179.39	56%	88%	29.50
Second Set of Countries							
Tanzania	40.00	15.45	39%	15.45	39%	100%	2.35
Liberia	50.00	26.50	53%	26.50	53%	100%	3.08
Armenia	39.97	13.97	35%	10.97	27%	79%	7.60
Solomon Islands	13.91	7.36	53%	7.36	53%	100%	0.66
Vanuatu	14.00	7.23	52%	0.23	2%	3%	0.23
Yemen	0.30	0.30	100%	0.30	100%	100%	0.10
Mongolia	29.91	1.71	6%	1.71	6%	100%	0.21
Pacific Region	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	100%	100%	0.18
	190.08	74.52	39%	64.52	34%	87%	14.41
Third Set of Countries							
Bangladesh	74.95	2.15	3%	2.15	3%	100%	0.25
Benin	-	-	-	-	0%		
Cambodia	30.00	2.00	7%	2.00	7%	100%	0.20
Ghana	40.00	1.51	4%	1.51	4%	100%	
Haiti	30.00	-	0%	-	0%		
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	0%		
Lesotho	0.30	0.30	100%	0.30	100%	100%	
Madagascar	0.30	0.30	100%	0.30	100%	100%	
Malawi	0.30	0.30	100%	0.30	100%	100%	
Nicaragua	30.00	7.50	25%	7.50	25%	100%	
Rwanda	49.96	2.26	5%	1.06	2%	47%	0.46
Sierra Leone	0.30	0.30	100%	0.30	100%	100%	
Uganda	50.00	4.18	8%	4.18	8%	100%	
Zambia	0.30	0.30	100%	0.30	100%	100%	
	306.41	21.09	7%	19.89	6%	94%	0.91
TOTAL	818.37	300.00	37%	263.80	32%	88%	44.82