

**Meeting of SREP Pilot Countries
May 28-30, 2013 – Bandos Island, Maldives**

Progress Updates from Countries without Endorsed Investment Plans

Country/regional pilot: Tanzania

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SREP programming process since the last meeting of SREP pilots.</i>	
Stakeholder engagement (e.g., CSOs, private sector, development partners)	Tanzania has recently formulated SREP Investment Plan (IP) through a participatory process involving stakeholders under the leadership of the Government of Tanzania (GoT), represented by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM), with the support of the MDBs. A workshop was conducted on 20 th March, 2013 to create awareness and collect views from stakeholders for improvement of SREP – IP. Comments were received from different stakeholders through public disclosure of the IP document uploaded in different local websites.
Institutional arrangements and government coordination	The IP has institutional framework (IF) which involves existing institutions. SREP advisory committee and Geothermal Development Unit are new institutions within the framework.
Analytical work and technical studies	<p>Reviewing existing Government’s programs namely: Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Electrification Targets, National Adaptation Plan for Action 2007 and Sector Environmental Action Plan 2011-2016.</p> <p>The two IP priorities (Geothermal and Mini- Grid) were selected based on national and SREP criteria, therefore SREP-IP complements national development strategy.</p>
Capacity building	The Tanzania Energy Development Access Expansion Project (TEDAP) and SIDA supported program have created institutional capacity and favourable environment for implementing SREP-IP.
Financing	The SREP indicative financing plan has been prepared. During Stakeholders consultations, commercial banks, MDBs, DPs were engaged and showed interest to support SREP-IP.
Procurement and recruiting	The Government in consultation with MDBs have procured an international Consultant for reviewing the SREP-IP document. A

	PPG (Project Preparation Grant) which includes consultancy services for preparatory works has been prepared.
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Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SREP programming process since the last meeting of SREP pilots.

Political issues	There is no negative political issues from the public about the SREP Investment Plan, even after public disclosure on the Government's websites.
Stakeholder engagement (e.g., CSOs, private sector, development partners)	SREP-IP received positive acceptance from stakeholders but there is low awareness of the SREP program and its components by local private sector and general public.
Institutional arrangements and government coordination	Streamlining of institutional setup for implementation of geothermal component. At present, exists Geothermal Task Force and Geothermal Working Group comprising of members from Government and other different institutions.
Stakeholder capacity (e.g., government, private sector, CSOs)	To build the technical and business capacities to match the requirement.
Data availability	National Rural Electrification Investment Prospectus provides sufficient information for the mini grid and stand alone components, but the information for geothermal component is insufficient.
Financing	Converting donors' promises into concrete commitments.
Procurement and recruiting	High costs of drilling equipment and consumables for geothermal component. There are few local experts for Geothermal. Some consultants will be required for the SREP programme. The Geothermal Development Unit (GDU) may face challenge of skilled manpower.
Other	A need for additional financing to develop the third priority area of the Investment Plan (Biomass Energy).

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the SREP programming process.

Early engagement of stakeholders could improve the document by capturing their interests and contributions early in the process.

Monitoring energy access:

What indicators and monitoring systems are being used at the national or sector level to monitor energy access?

Indicators:

- Number of connections to the grid and off grid/mini grid electricity, annually
- Number of connections to social institutions
- Increased annual electricity output (GWh) interventions.
- Increased number of women and men, businesses and community services benefiting from improved access to electricity.
- Leverage factor: US\$ financing from other sources compared to SREP funding

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals and Rural Energy Agency have Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for making follow up of energy access in the country

Would these existing monitoring systems capture the impacts of SREP investments in energy access, and, if yes, how?

The existing monitoring system will capture energy access indicators but will have to be improved to capture leverage factor from SREP funding

What is your government's experience working with social enterprises for delivery of energy access in rural areas?

The Government of Tanzania has created enabling environment for developing social enterprises i.e. community based organisations (CBO), non-government organisations (NGO), faith based organisations (FBO) that are registered under the Ministry of Home Affairs. There are few social enterprises working in the delivery of energy access. The government has instituted incentives in terms of technical assistance and financial support to social enterprises and private sector for delivery of energy access in rural areas.

What activities undertaken in your country have been successful at scaling up renewable energy access in rural areas?

There various activities for scaling up renewable energy access in rural areas:

- Establishment of EWURA Act 2001 amended in 2006,
- Establishment of Rural Energy Act in 2005 that formulated (REA) and Rural Energy Fund (REF),
- Electricity Act 2008,
- Establishment of Small Power Projects Program (SPP)
- Implementation of TEDAP Off-Grid Component

What activities undertaken in your country have not been successful at scaling up renewable energy access in rural areas?

- Projects that did not have financing mechanism for initial connection fees