

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

**Progress Updates from Countries without Endorsed Investment Plans**

**Country/regional pilot: Republic of Yemen**

<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)	As the political and security situation in Yemen continues to improve, the GOY has increased its efforts to engage with private sector, development partners etc. to promote renewable energy in Yemen.
Institutional arrangements and government coordination	Eng. Khalid of MOPIC was designated as the focal point. MOEE is the designated agency responsible for the preparation of the SREP investment plan. A multi-ministerial steering committee is under formation and will be confirmed shortly. A working team in MOEE has been established.
Analytical work and technical studies	The working team has put together all existing work and studies related to renewable energy in Yemen by donors and the government and identified additional work which might be needed. Any additional work will be done as part of the IP preparation.
Capacity building	The working team continues to enhance their knowledge of the SERP and renewable energy through different channels. Additional tailored training and capacity building has been considered as part of the scope or support by the grant.
Financing	A grant of \$300,000 has been approved to support the preparation of the IP.
Procurement and recruiting	The TOR for the international consultant is prepared and the Expression of Interest is advertised and is due shortly.

<i>Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SREP programming process since the last meeting of SREP pilots.</i>	
Political issues	Although the country is in a transition stage and new election is expected in 2014, the country's commitment to the development of renewable energy is not likely to change. The key issue of the

	country and the energy sector to be addressed by any government is to diversify its energy supply from heavy reliance costly liquid fuel as the country's oil production continues to decline.
Stakeholder engagement (e.g., CSOs, private sector, development partners)	Prior to the political crisis, there were private international investors engaged in serious discussion with GOY on renewable energy projects, but the level of interests by private sector has not yet returned to the pre-crisis level. It is a challenge to get real private money to in actual projects.
Stakeholder capacity (e.g., government, private sector, CSOs)	The low capacity in the country and sector presents a challenge whether it could manage all aspects of the activity to ensure that the preparation of the IP is done timely and in good quality.
Financing	The donors, mainly financing from the region (Arab Fund, Saudi Fund etc) is showing keen interest to support renewable energy development in Yemen.
Procurement and recruiting	The perceived security risk by people in many countries presents some challenges whether qualified consultants could be recruited. Although the selection of individual consultants should be a simple process, it is still a challenge whether the process could be completed timely.

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

- As Yemen is still in the early process of preparing the IP, the impacts and lessons are rather limited at this stage.

***Monitoring energy access:***

What indicators and monitoring systems are being used at the national or sector level to monitor energy access?	The GOY has set target to increase the country's electricity access rate from the current 50% (about 27% in rural areas) to over 70% by 2022. The GOY, through the Public Electricity Corporation and General Authority for Rural Electricity, monitor the progress made annually, including how many households are supplied by PV systems.
Would these existing monitoring systems capture the impacts of SREP investments in energy access, and, if yes, how?	They would, with minor additions, to track the progress made through SREP investments.

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

Yemen is in the very early stage of developing its vast renewable energy resources, mainly wind and solar, and some geothermal. Some pilot PV home systems have been implemented, wind and geothermal projects are still in the preparation phase. It is yet to be seen what and how can be successfully implemented and scaled up