











SREP Monitoring and Evaluation Overview

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SREP Results Framework



The CIF Administrative Unit, working with the MDB Committees, steers two processes:

- (1) To build the system for effective monitoring and reporting by, for example, developing and communicating guidance.
- (2) To coordinate the reporting itself. Once data have been collected, the CIF Administrative Unit's role is to aggregate quantitative data and synthesize qualitative information across programs.
- Endorsed by the SREP Sub-Committee and approved by the SCF Trust Fund Committee at their meetings in <u>May 2012</u>



Simplify and streamline M&E processes

- Revised results framework reduces the number of indicators from 22 to 5
- SREP projects will use a simple, common, and transparent proxy-based method to measure the co-benefit of avoided GHG emissions

SREP Results Framework: Logic Model



Country - SREP Transformative Impact	Support low carbon development pathways by reducing energy poverty and increasing energy security		Co-benefits: •Avoided GHG emissions •Improved Health •Employment opportunities
Country- SREP Program Outcomes	Increased access to clean energy	Increased supply of renewable energy (RE)	Co-benefits: •Increased reliability •Reduced costs of RE
Project/ Program – SREP Indicative	Grid-extension busine	Market expansion for modern energy sources for esses, communities and households	New mini-grids
Outputs & Outcomes Project/	Scale up of grid-conne RE generation	(transi	mission, storage)
Program - SREP Indicative Activities	•Financ	Renewable Energy Infrastructure Capacity cing (grants and highly concessional loans)	

New & additional resources supplementing existing ODA flows

SREP Results Framework



 These five indicators cover two M&E levels – transformative impact and SREP program outcomes

	Results	Indicators
SREP Transformative Impact	Support low carbon development pathways by reducing energy poverty and increasing energy security	Annual electricity output from RE in GWh (for the country as a whole)
		National measure of "energy poverty" such as the Multi- dimensional Energy Poverty Index (MEPI), or some equivalent mutually agreed measure
		Increased public and private investments (\$) in targeted subsector(s) per country per year
SREP Program Outcomes	Increased supply of renewable energy	Electricity output from RE as a result of SREP interventions (GWh)
	Increased access to modern energy services	Number of women and men, businesses and community services benefiting from improved access to electricity and fuels as a result of SREP interventions

Challenges



- Significant pressure to demonstrate results on an annual basis
- Visible and measurable results will often only be achieved towards the end of the project (SREP and CTF)
- Multi-layered communication due to the CIF structure (CIF Administrative Unit, MDB headquarters, MDB task teams, M&E consultants in country, pilot country focal points, CIF project managers
- Resource and capacity constraints regarding the human and financial resources
- Focus remains more on accountability than on learning
- Clear need for enhanced donor coordination to streamline climate finance reporting requirements

Progress M&E (1)



Goal: The CIF are able to generate, aggregate, synthetize and report data across countries and programs to demonstrate results

Objective: The objective is i) to create a **functioning CIF M&E System** ii) to help generate and analyze **high quality data**, and iii) to achieve this by placing **learning** at the heart of all its activities.

- PROGRESS ON MONITORING AND REPORTING IN THE CIF OCTOBER 2012 APRIL 2013 (Report: CTF-SCF/TFC.10/Inf.2)
- Paper on evaluative approaches in CIF activities (available)
- Data on expected results of the SREP projects are annexed to the SREP semiannual operational report (in folders)

Progress M&E (2)



- Pilot countries and MDBs are required to report back in 12 months after the approval of the revised SREP results framework on:
 - (a) how the results framework has been integrated in national M&E systems;
 - (b) how individual project/program interventions will be linked with SREP program outcomes at the country level.

Finding: All SREP investment plans clearly indicate that national M&E will be used to track SREP outcomes with some plans giving more

- Annual performance monitoring and reporting starts in 2014 with data to be shared for information in October 2014
- Core indicator guidance sheets
- Report on the Enabling Environment (November 2013)

New Resources



- ✓ M&E website page (CIF Website)
- ✓ Enhanced direct interaction, dialogue and learning with other specialists working on monitoring and reporting
- ✓ M&E plenary session at the 2012 Partnership Forum
- ✓ Reach out to our Senior M&E Specialist Christine Roehrer
- ✓ Twitter feed @RoehrerC