

Experiences from Pilot Countries: Successes and Challenges of Developing SREP Investment Plans (Pilots: Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Mali, Maldives and Nepal)

- A number of common success and challenges were identified by pilots, but it was also clear that success and challenges differed from country to country.

Successes:

- Establishment of strategic coordination units and national teams.
 - Inter-ministerial cooperation, facilitate coordination and cooperation at government level
- Government led process.
- Catalyze investment, policy changes and institutional arrangements.
- In some countries, SREP mobilized government support for RE
- Stakeholder engagement and consultations.
 - Important for selecting and prioritizing projects.
 - Example of cooperation between ministries, private sector, CSOs, development partners.
 - Leads to broad support of prioritized investments.

Challenges

- Monitoring and evaluation/indicators.
 - Inadequate baseline information to measure against prescribed indicators
 - More flexibility and fewer indicators needed.
- Roles of different ministries. Tensions possible in early stages and need to work out which ministry will lead.
- Types of technologies supported. Desire to broaden scope of eligible technologies to meet country needs - biomass and large hydro.
- Funding level not sufficient to meet country goals.
- Clarity of guidelines and objectives. Sub-Committee members, MDB, and pilot countries have conflicting interpretations of guidelines.
- Stakeholder engagement and consultations.
 - Balancing different interest groups.
 - Identifying proper stakeholders.
 - Challenging and time consuming to generate consensus and support.
 - Difficult to agree upon shortlist of projects to be funded.

Issues

- Private sector engagement- varied by country.
- Stakeholder engagement and consultations.
 - Challenge during early stages of plan but proved a useful mechanisms that lead to stronger plans with broader support

- Level of capacity within country. Some countries/sectors have strong domestic capacity while others needed to seek outside expertise.