

The RE Project Development Challenge

- Most countries know they have RE potentials. However, they lack the projects to achieve the desired deployment.
- Conditions inherent to certain countries/regions translate into high costs and financial risks, *e.g.* SIDS.
- Stakeholders involved in a project often lack the know-how to complete a bankable project proposal.
 - This leads to higher project development costs and risks.
- Fund securement process and financing options themselves aren't transparent.



➔ **IRENA has taken the initiative to strengthen the project development base, enhance the quality of proposals and increase their bankability, attracting better financing conditions.**

What is the IRENA Project Navigator?

The challenge of RET projects

- » Failing to prove project bankability to funding institutions
- » Insufficient knowledge on project proposal development
 - » Higher project development costs
 - » Higher risk of project failure

Objectives

- » Increase the bankability of projects by:
 - » Strengthening the project development base
 - » Enhancing the quality of project proposals
 - » Reducing costs and mitigating risks through proper planning and efficient use of funds
 - » Facilitating effective implementation

Scope

- » All RETs
- » Different finance types: grants, loans, equity
- » Project sizes: from individual use to utility scale projects
- » Global: all geographical regions



www.irena.org/navigator



Home	Learning section	Start a project	Financial Navigator	My account	Sign out
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Welcome to the IRENA Project Navigator!



- To learn more about the renewable energy project development process and to develop bankable project proposals, please enter the Project Navigator
- When looking for funding opportunities, browse the IRENA Financial Database using the Financial Navigator
- If you are a project developer, you can create a workspace online and track your project development progress.

Choose from the Quick Access tiles below!

News

13 May, 2015

"Introduction to the IRENA Project Navigator" Webinar

5-6 May, 2015

2nd Project Navigator Workshop, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

22 April, 2015

Project Navigator Launched

Learning section

Learn about project development

Start a project

Create a project workspace

Financial Navigator

Find funding opportunities

Project Development Guidelines

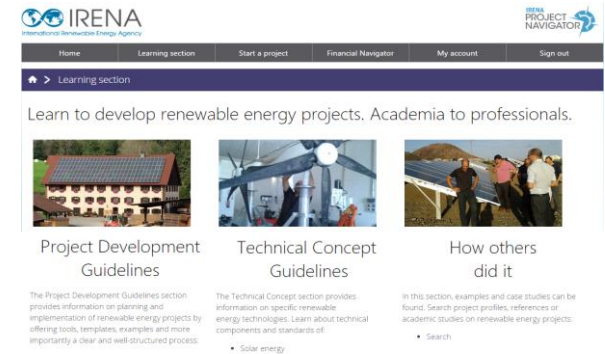
- » Clear project development process
- » Detailed definitions
- » Tools
- » Key Actions
- » Control questions and deliverables
- » Contract templates

Technical Guidelines

- » Land and resource assessment
- » Technology selection and sizing
- » Logistical aspects
- » Lessons learned from previous projects

How others did it

- » Find examples
- » Case studies
- » Templates




IRENA PROJECT NAVIGATOR

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» Learning section

Learn to develop renewable energy projects. Academia to professionals.



Project Development Guidelines


The Project Development Guidelines section provides information on planning and implementation of renewable energy projects by offering tools, templates, examples and more importantly a clear and well-structured process.



Technical Concept Guidelines

The Technical Concept section provides information on specific renewable energy technologies. Learn about technical components and standards of

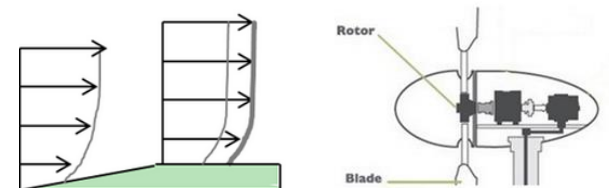
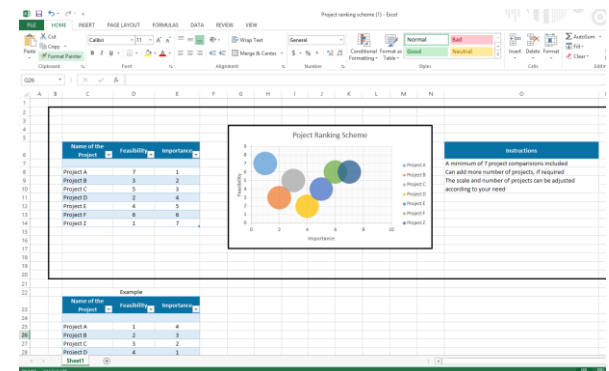
- Solar energy



How others did it

In this section, examples and case studies can be found. Search project profiles, references or academic studies on renewable energy projects.

- Search



Start a Project

Create your own workspace

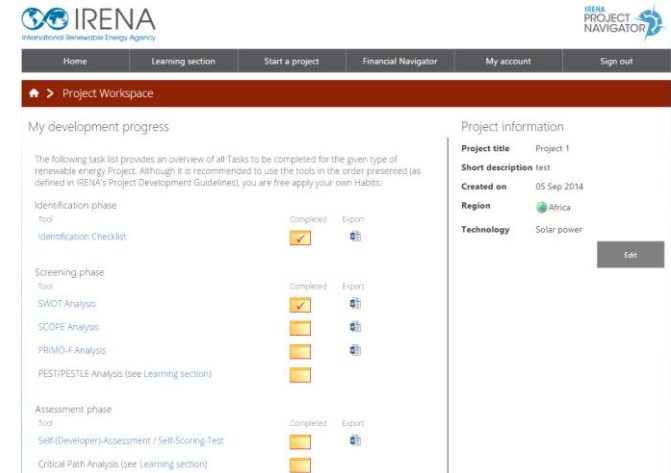
- » Password protected workspace
- » Interactive tools
- » Store up to three projects

Follow a clear project development process

- » Clear objectives
- » Interactive tools
- » Control questions to ensure that nothing important has been overlooked

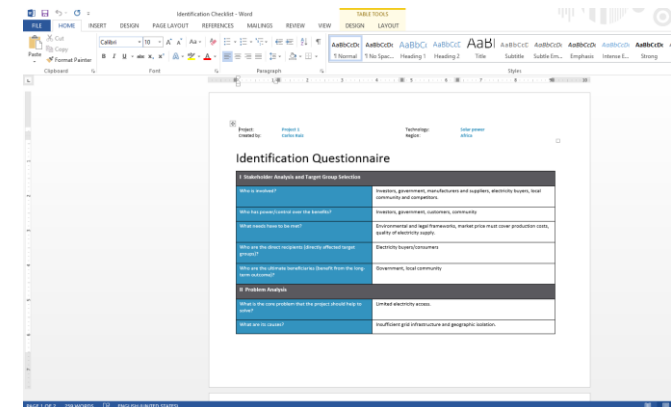
Track your progress

- » Store your data
- » Keep track of your project
- » Export and download reports



The screenshot shows the IRENA Project Navigator web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Learning section', 'Start a project', 'Financial Navigator', 'My account', and 'Sign out'. The main content area is titled 'Project Workspace' and displays 'My development progress' with a list of tasks and their completion status. A 'Project information' sidebar on the right shows details for 'Project 1', including 'Short description: test', 'Created on: 05 Sep 2014', 'Region: Africa', and 'Technology: Solar power'. An 'Edit' button is visible next to the technology field.

Phase	Task	Completion	Export
Identification phase	Tool	Completed	Export
	Identification Checklist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Screening phase	Completed	Export
	Tool	Completed	Export
Assessment phase	Tool	Completed	Export
	Self-(Developer)-Assessment / Self-Scoring-Test	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Critical Path Analysis (see Learning section)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	SCOPE Analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	PRIMO-F Analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	PEST/PESTLE Analysis (see Learning section)	<input type="checkbox"/>	



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document titled 'Identification Checklist - Word' with a 'TABLE TOOLS' ribbon. The document content is an 'Identification Questionnaire' for 'Project 1' with 'Solar power' technology. The questionnaire is divided into sections: 'I. Stakeholder Analysis and Target Group Selection' and 'II. Problem Analysis'. Each section contains a list of questions with corresponding text boxes for answers.

Section	Question	Answer
I. Stakeholder Analysis and Target Group Selection	Who is involved?	Ministry, government, manufacturers and suppliers, electricity buyers, local municipality and companies.
	Who has primary control over the market?	Ministry, government, customers, suppliers.
	What main issues to be met?	Environmental and legal framework, market price that cover production costs, quality of electricity supply.
	Who are the direct stakeholders (stakeholders affected by project)?	Electricity buyers/consumers.
II. Problem Analysis	What are the direct beneficiaries/burden from the long term investment?	Government, local community.
	What is the core problem that the project should face to solve?	Limited electricity access.
	What are its causes?	Insufficient grid infrastructure and geographic location.

Find a fund that suits your project

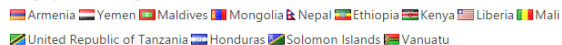
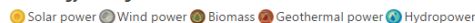
The Financial Navigator is a detailed database of funds that actively provide finance to renewable energy technology projects.

It increases the transparency of the funding process and helps project developers identify potential funding opportunities

The available information includes:

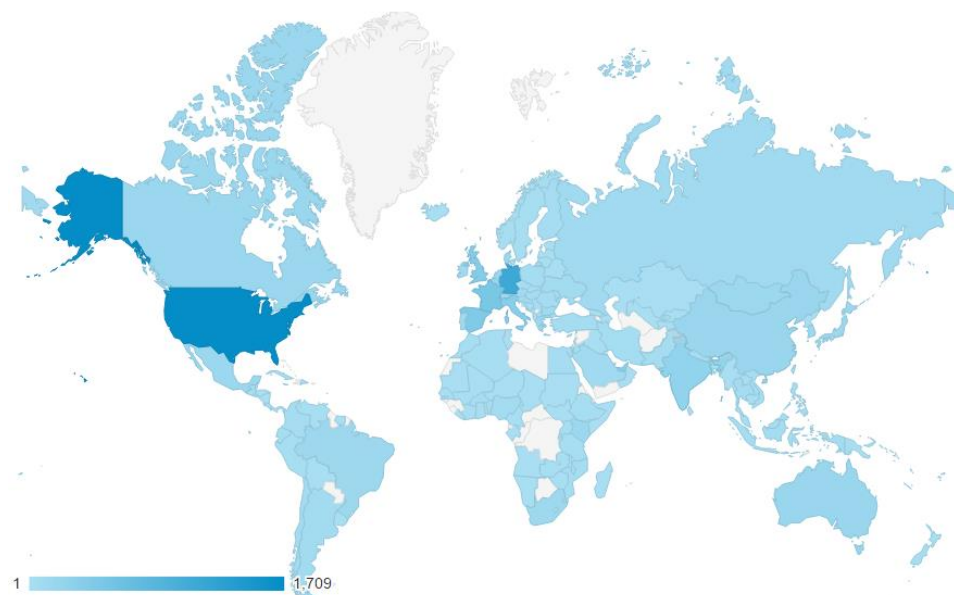
- » Geographical Coverage
- » Technological Coverage
- » Type of fund
- » Size
- » Funding requirements
- » Administrating organization
- » Contact details

[Home](#) > [Financial Navigator](#) > [Funding details: Strategic Climate Fund \(including Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program \(SREP\)\)](#)

<p>General information</p> <hr/> <p>Name of fund Strategic Climate Fund (including Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP))</p> <p>General description The Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The SREP was established to scale up the deployment of renewable energy solutions and expand renewables markets in the world's poorest countries. It aims to pilot and demonstrate the economic, social, and environmental viability of low carbon development pathways.</p> <p>Geographical coverage  </p> <p>Details on geographical coverage -</p> <p>Technology coverage  </p> <p>Details on technology coverage Solar, wind, bio-energy, geothermal, and small hydro technologies (less than 10MW)</p> <p>Check annual report from November. Analysis of portfolio. In Africa: Liberia mini-grid technologies to be confirmed. Mali: mini hydro and solar. Kenya: Geothermal. WB was supposed to develop mini-grid. Wind in Ethiopia . Tanzania: geothermal.</p> <p>Technology agnostic.</p> <p>Type of fund This fund can only be accessed indirectly by project developers. SREF provides co-financing which is channeled</p>	<p>Core funding information</p> <hr/> <p>Administering organisation(s) African Development Bank (AfDB)</p> <p>Funding organisation(s) Australia/Canada, Denmark/Switzerland, Germany/Spain, Japan/Korea, Netherlands/Sweden, Norway, United Kingdom and United States</p> <p>Link Website</p> <p>Total fund size (M USD equivalent) 340</p> <p>Comments on total fund size Country allocations on average have been 15 M USD (envelopes) for African countries For project preparation grants there are no caps under SREP. For example, Mali received 2.2 M USD for a feasibility study.</p> <p>Initial launch of the programme or fund 2008</p> <p>Contact See multilateral development bank</p>
<p>Size of grant Around 20-50 M USD per country. Though funding is determined on a project level. (Usually 2-3 projects/country)</p>	

Present

- Launched 22 April 2015
 - 1350+ registered users
 - Across 172 countries
- Technical Concept Guidelines
 - Wind
 - Utility-scale PV



Next Steps

- Technical Concept Guidelines
 - Rooftop PV
 - Off-/Mini-grid applications
 - Small Hydro
 - Bioenergy
 - Geothermal
- Workshops / Regional adaptations
- Pilot studies with member countries
- Continuous improvement of the tool

