Climate Resilience in Energy Sector: ADB Perspectives

Ashok Bhargava Chair, Energy Sector Group Asian Development Bank

Energy Sector Investments in Developing Asia

- Annual investment of US \$150 billion + up to 2030
- ADB's annual energy sector investments > \$5 billion
- Energy investments usually have a life time > 30 years

Ensuring the resiliency of this large investment to risks of adverse impacts of climate change is essential.

Climate Change Impacts on Energy Investments

Increased air temperatures

- thermal generation less efficient
- increased cooling water requirements
- increased energy demand

Extreme weather events

- damage generation and grid infrastructure
- interrupt fuel supply

Changes in cloud cover, windspeed

 reduced viability of renewables (solar, wind)

Increased water temperatures

- reduced electric power generation
- reduced cooling efficiency

Water scarcity

- reduced electric power generation
- reduced cooling efficiency

Sea level rise

 flooding of power plants, oil refineries and fuel storage facilities located in coastal areas

Example: Combined Cycle Power Plant



Adaptation Options for Climate Resilience

Thermal Power Facilities:

- convert once-through to recirculation cooling
- convert to dry cooling towers
- increase volume of water treatment works
- use waste water and brackish water for cooling
- waterproof facilities where increased flooding is expected
- decentralize generation

Hydropower Facilities:

- divert upstream tributaries,
- build new storage reservoirs
- increase existing storage
- improve catchment cover
- modify spillways
- install turbines better suited to expected conditions



Adaptation Options for Climate Resilience

Wind Energy Facilities:

- taller towers
- new turbines better able to capture energy of increased wind speeds

Solar Energy Facilities:



- solar modules with a higher temperature coefficient
- string or micro inverters (cool down easily)
- more robust structures, tracking motors and mountings

Biomass and Biofuels:

- more robust feedstock
- expanded or more efficient irrigation systems

All Coastal Facilities:

 assure robust protection from sea level rise, floods, tsunamis, or other extreme events

Planning Options for a Climate Resilient Energy Sector

- Improved modelling of vulnerability of energy sector to low probability – high impact climate events
- Greater redundancy to ensure reliability of energy supply
- Sector wide assessment to identify climate vulnerability and improve cost-benefit assessment of resilience measures
- Diversify energy supply mix and greater use of decentralized supply options
- Integrated resource planning that takes into account cross sector issues such as water – energy- food nexus in the context of climate change
- More robust assessment of climate vulnerability of new investments in energy infrastructure

What ADB is doing ?

 Embed climate risk assessment in projects' planning and climate proofing of projects at risk

Capacity building in energy sector planning

 Regional integration of energy networks to enhance redundancy and reliability

Climate Resilience in ADB Projects

- Climate risk management embedded in project cycle:
 - Climate risk screening at the concept development stage
 - Climate risk and vulnerability assessment in the preparation of projects at risk
 - Technical and economic evaluation of adaptation options
 - Monitoring and reporting of climate risk ranking and adaptation spending



PNG Town Electrification Investment

- \$71.6 m investment; 2 run-of-river hydros
- Anticipated impacts : more severe rainfalls and floods, prolonged and intense droughts



- Adaptation measures integrated in the project design
 - A new stream gauge and rain gauge installed to provide long term monitoring of catchment.
 - Design flood level calculated to allow setting of the power station floor at an appropriate elevation;

Hydropower Project on Mekong Tributary

- \$982 million project; \$144 million: ADB
- 290 MW hydropower plant
- Anticipated scenarios :Increase in air and water temperatures, precipitation, and more frequent floods
- Climate change impacts: degraded water quality, increased catchment erosion; sedimentation of reservoir; increase in spillway discharge; damage to spillway
- spillway discharge; damage to spillway
 Potential benefits in increased inflow and hydropower generation
- Adaptation recommendations: (i) monitor cc risk parameters (temperature, DO, ...), (ii) catchment management to reduce erosion; (iii) adaptive capacity for increased wet season electricity production; (iv) flood early warning



Samoa Renewable Energy Development and Power Sector Rehabilitation Project

- \$23.9 million project budget
- Rehabilitation to increase resilience of the power sector damaged by a major cyclone
- Three small hydropower plants (SHPs) on Upolu and construct three new SHPs on Upolu and Savai'i



- Training on operation and maintenance of the SHPs
- Climate risk and vulnerability assessment showed potential negative impacts of extreme weather events (e.g., cyclones) throughout the life cycle of the project
- Adaptation integrated in project design
 - erosion protection to prevent scour around the intakes
 - level of the powerhouse discharge outlet increased to prevent flood induced backflow

Insights from ADB

- Risks need to be identified at the early stage of project development
- Context of vulnerability (what is the project vulnerable to and what are we trying to adapt to) is key
- Climate risk and vulnerability assessment can be undertaken within a reasonable timeframe and limited resources
- Adaptation is not cost neutral but may not always expensive
- Adaptation is context specific no 'standard cost'
- A large menu of engineering and non-engineering adaptation options are available
- Continued *learning* process

Source: ADB. Forthcoming. *Building Climate Resilience in Asia and the Pacific: Insights from ADB Experience*. Manila

ADB Resources

http://www.adb.org/publications/climate-risk management-adbprojects

