



Low-Carbon Energy Sector Transformation in Asia : Asian Development Bank Perspectives

- ***How Can the 2015 Agreement Drive Energy Sector Transformation and Climate Technology Transfer and Development?***
- COP 21 IEA-ADB Official Side Event
- 9 December 2015 (16:45 – 18:15)

Asia's Energy Challenge



4.2 Billion
Population in Asia



1.8 Billion
People without access to
clean cooking



600 Million

People without
access to electricity

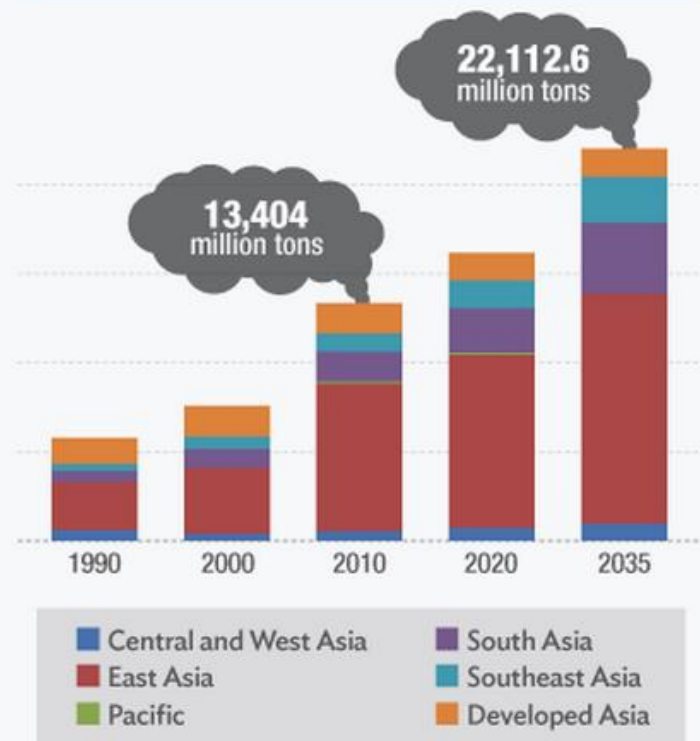
Asia: Low-carbon energy transformation is already underway but..

- More investments now in renewable than in fossil fuel plants ; but inadequate grid investments
- Fossil fuel subsidy reform gained momentum recently; but more needs to be done
- Large investment needs; but inadequate private investments so far

Energy Outlook in Asia and the Pacific

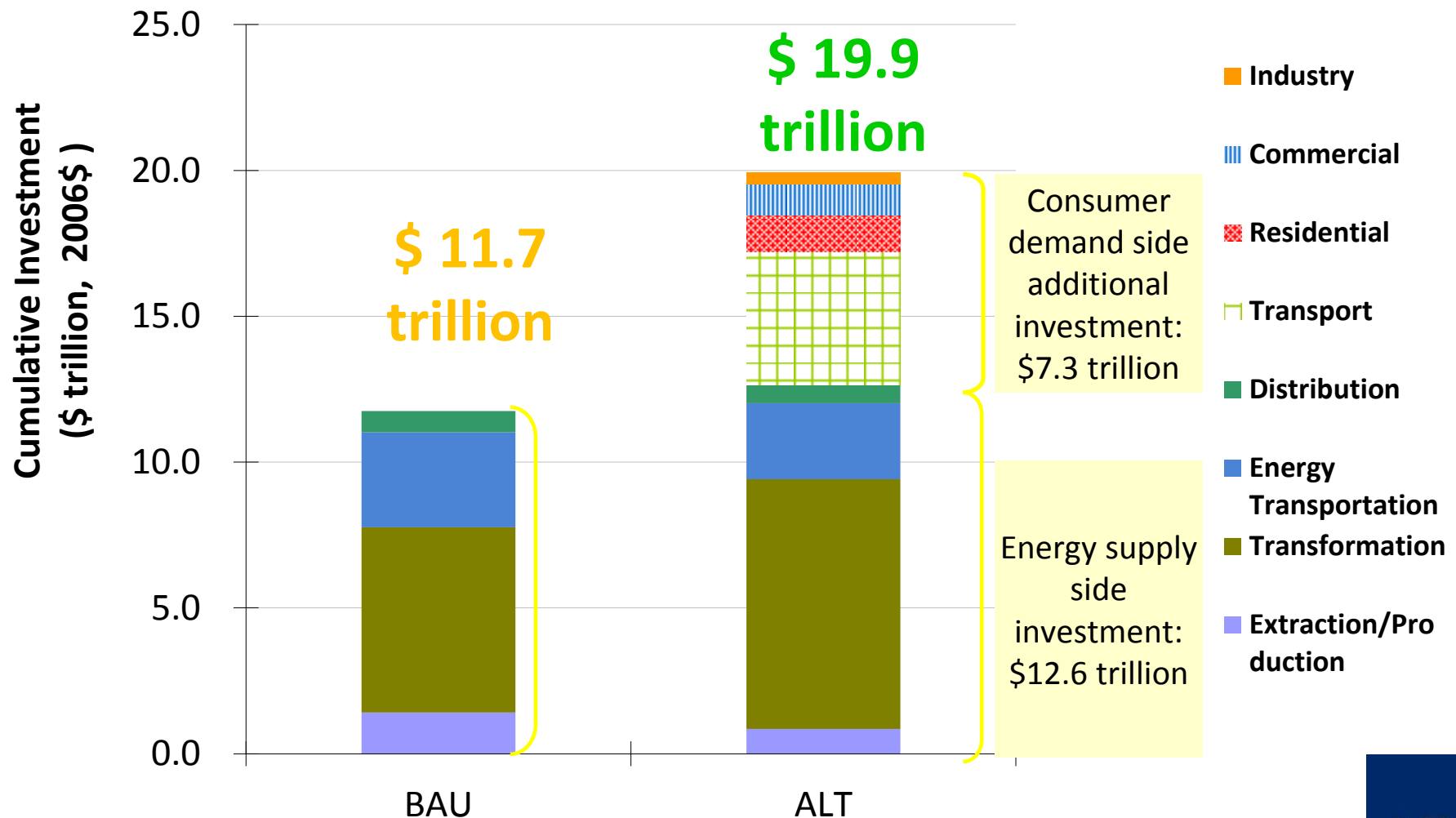


CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS OUTLOOK



Investment Requirements

“Business-as-Usual” vs. Alternative Scenario 2010-2035



Source: ADB, APERC 2013

How ADB has positioned itself

- **Double climate finance:** \$6 billion annually from 2020
- **Prioritize climate change mitigation and adaptation:** nearly half of all investment projects should address it
- **Institutional realignment with greater focus on climate change:** new department was formed

ADB's Climate Finance Target

ADB will double its
annual climate financing to

**\$6
billion**

by 2020



ADB's spending on tackling
climate change will rise to
around 30%
of its overall financing by 2020.

Out of the \$6 billion:

**\$4
billion**

will be dedicated to **mitigation** through scaling up support for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transport.



**\$2
billion**

will be for **adaptation** through sustainable urban development, resilient infrastructure, climate-smart agriculture, and better preparation for climate-related disasters.



**\$3 billion
clean
energy**

Mitigation Initiatives

❖ Clean Energy

- > \$2b investments per year
- 10 GW renewable capacity development
- Hub for SE4All Initiative/ E4All Partnership

❖ Sustainable Transport

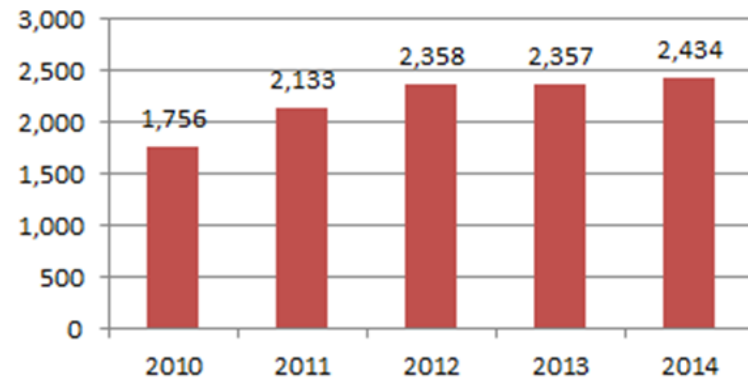
- 30% of investments for urban transport; 25% for railways by 2020
- Urban transport investments up 17% (2010-14) vs 2% (2000-09)
- Climate proofing of road infrastructure

❖ Land Use and Forest Management

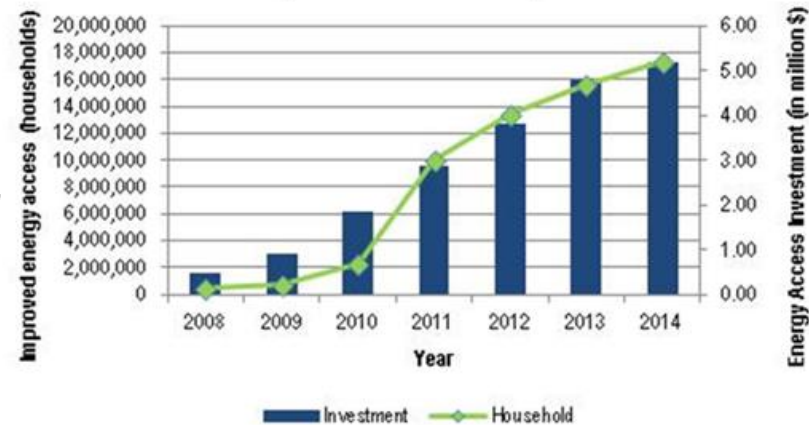
- Piloting REDD+/FIP:
Indonesia, Lao PDR



**ADB Clean Energy Investments
(in \$ millions)**

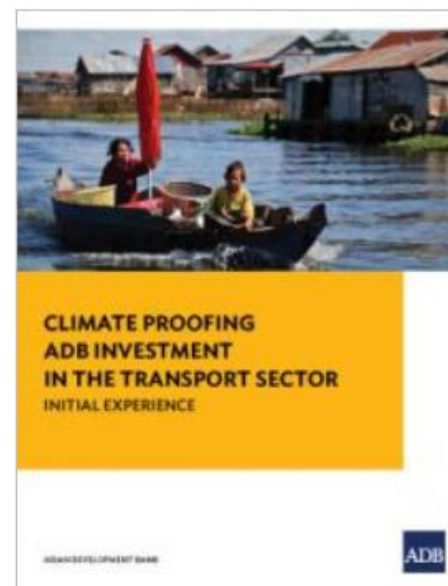
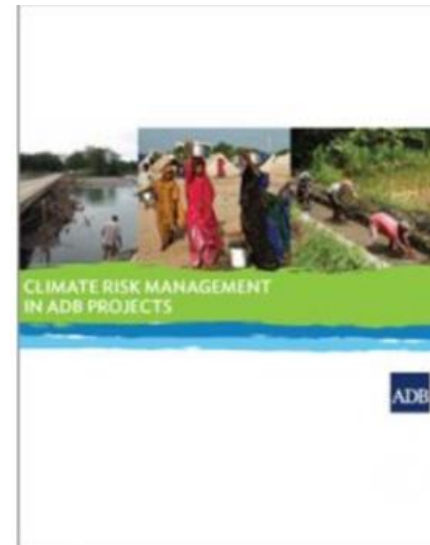
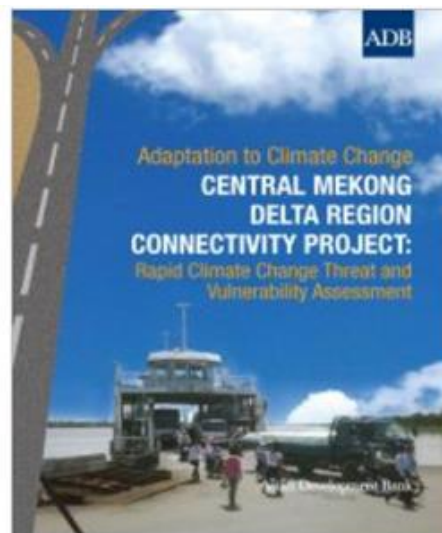


**Impact of ADB's investments in energy access
(2008-2014 Cumulative)**

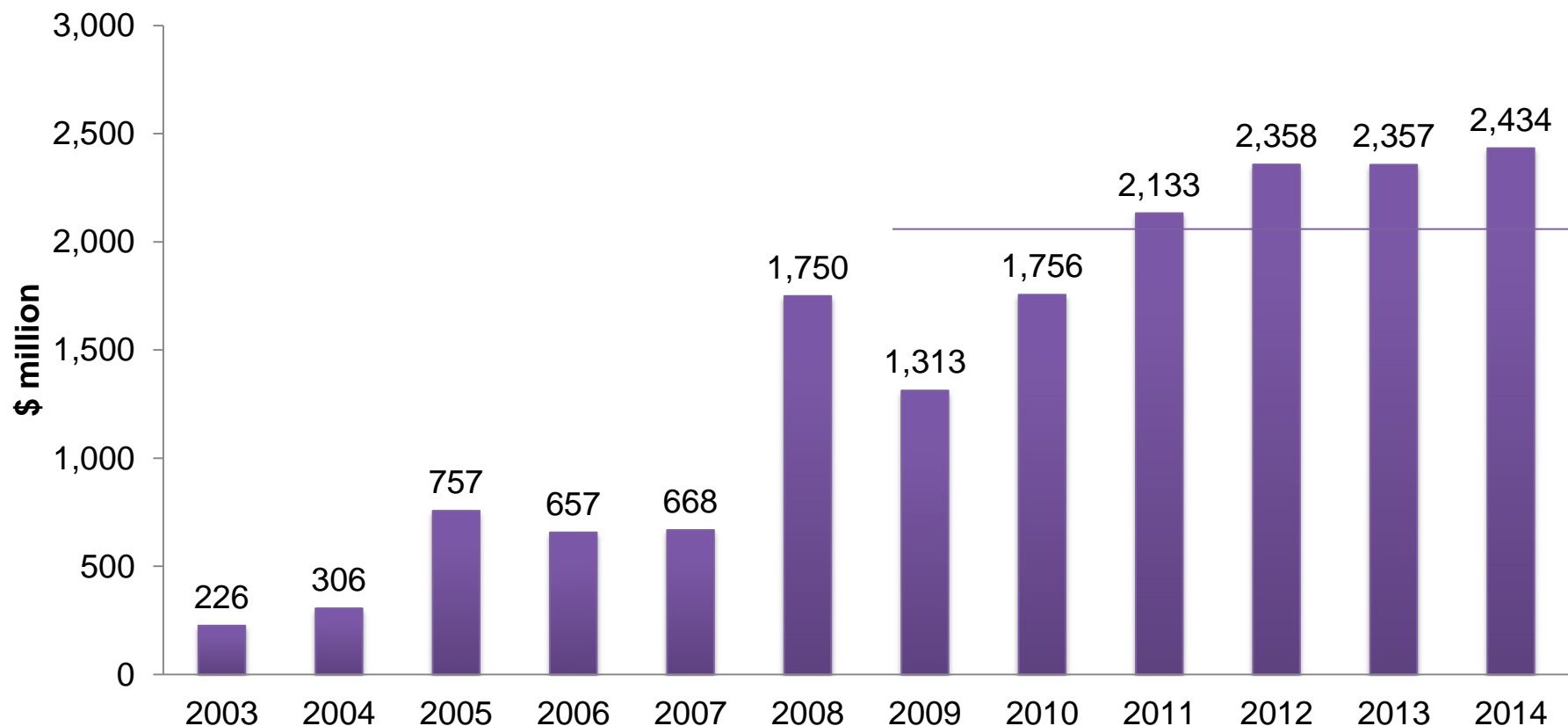


Adaptation Initiatives

- **Mainstreaming climate resilience in core development planning**
 - Pilot Program on Climate Resilience for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tajikistan and the Pacific
- **Climate proofing vulnerable projects:** roads and bridges, ports, water supply and drainage
- **Knowledge support:** regional climate projections consortium data facility , guidance and tools
- **Addressing social dimensions :** migration, gender, health impacts
- **Greater emphasis on integration of adaptation and disaster risk**

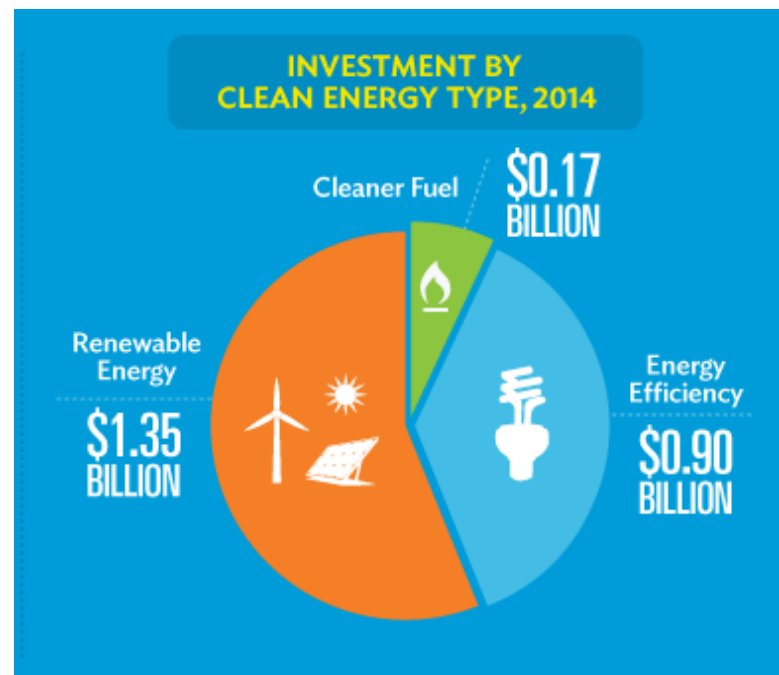


ADB's Clean Energy* Investment 2003-2014



*Clean Energy = renewable energy (hydro, solar, wind, geothermal),
+ energy efficiency (including supply side, demand side)

ADB's Clean Energy Investments for 2014



ADB'S CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENT IN 2014 IS EXPECTED TO PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING:



5,933 GWh/year
renewable energy
generation



700 GWh/year
electricity saved



40,347 TJ/year
direct fuel saved



2,059 MW added
renewable energy
generation capacity

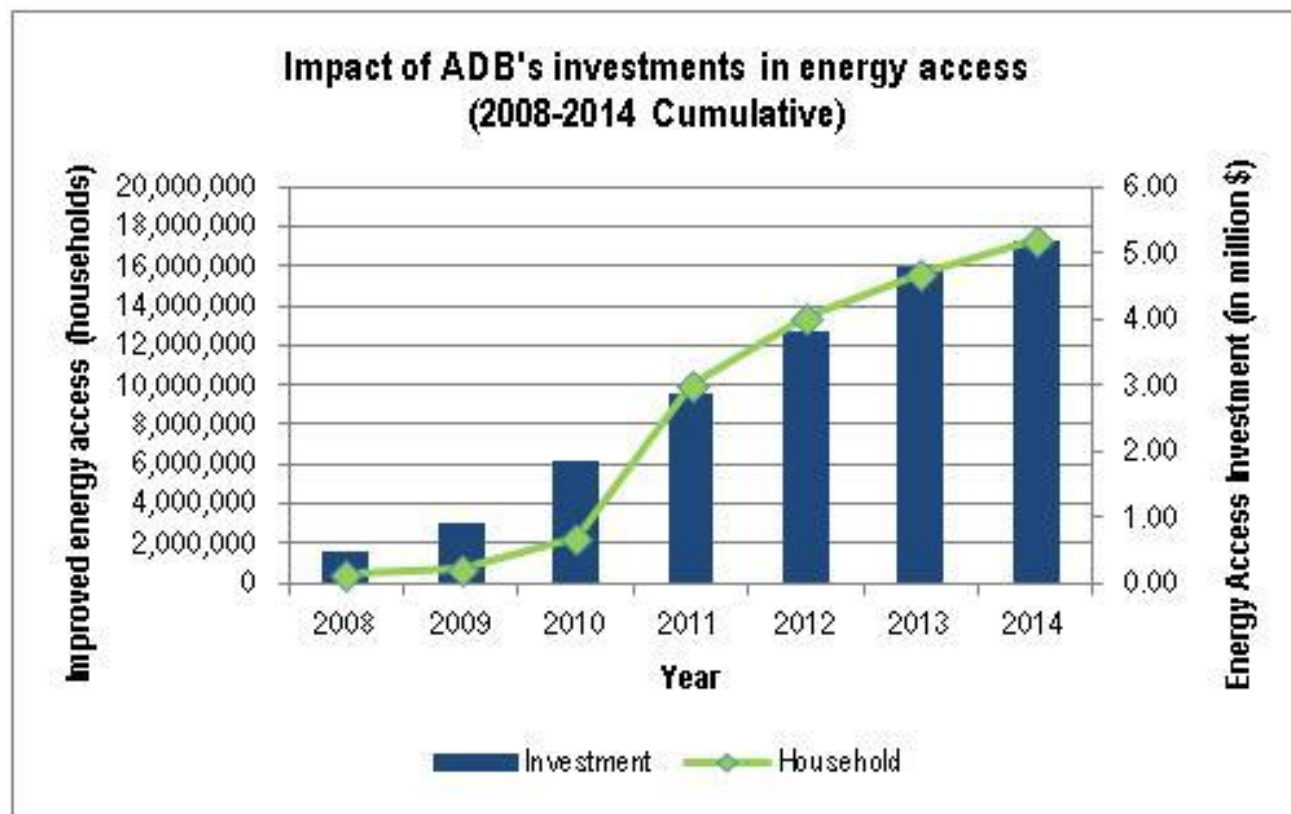


9 million tons
CO₂e/year
abated

GWh = gigawatt-hour; MW = megawatt; TJ = terajoule; CO₂e = carbon dioxide equivalent

ADB's Contribution to Energy Access*

2008-2014



\$5.2 billion
total ADB investment
in energy access
(2008-2014)

86.4 million
number of people
benefiting from
ADB's energy
access investments

*Energy Access = providing modern energy/electricity access to people

Innovation in Energy: Technology

- **Renewable:** concentrated solar power (PRC and India); Geothermal (Indonesia)
- **Smart grid and grid improvements :** large EHV and HVDC links in India; smart grid/smart meters in Uzbekistan, mini grid with storage in Solomon Island
- **Cost-effective electricity distribution** in Mongolia to connect remote poor communities
- **Innovative energy efficiency financing and new business models** in PRC

Innovations in Energy: Finance

Result Based Lending (RBL) for Sumatra Grid in Indonesia

- Sumatra needs \$7.36 billion in transmission and distribution capex
- A \$600 million ADB direct loan to PLN is first ever RBL in the energy sector. Depending on successful outcomes, further support will be firmed up



Energy Sector Investments: Private Sector Examples

Simpa Networks: New business model

- \$2 million equity investment in 2013 \$5 million CTF loan under preparation in 2015
- A unique pay-as-you-go metering solution for off-grid solar home systems in rural India Scaling up of solar “leasing as a service” model.



Sarulla Geothermal Development



- 320 MW; GHG emission reduction: 1.3 million tCO₂e annually

Experience with Green Climate Fund (GCF)

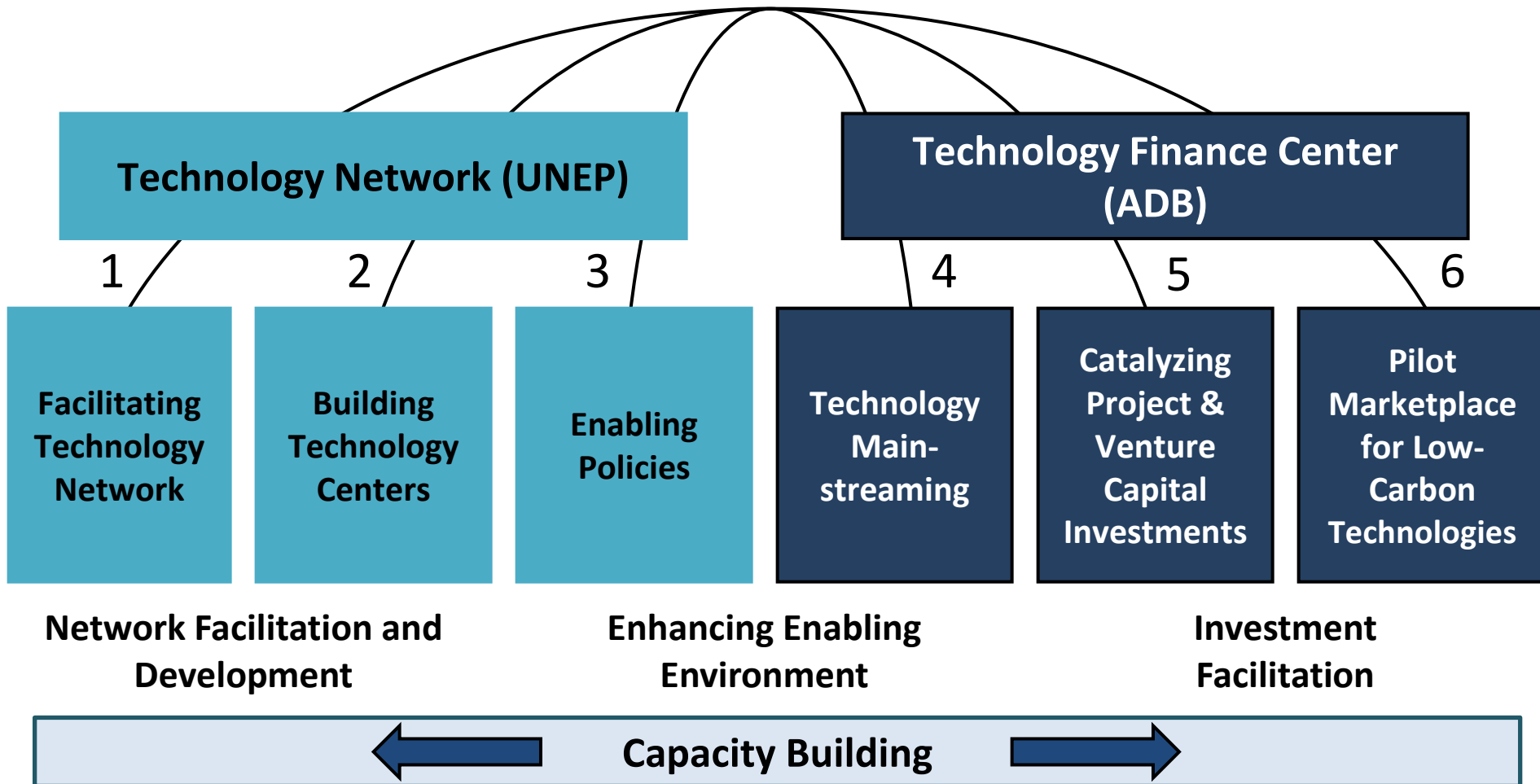
- GCF: established in 2010 to channel climate finance, operations via accredited implementing agencies
- ADB among 1st batch of entities accredited by GCF in March 2015
- In November 2015, GCF endorsed ADB's Fiji Urban Water Supply & Wastewater Management Project

Technology Transfer and Development: ADB's Climate Technology Finance Center (CTFC)

- Established in 2012 to accelerate development and deployment of climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Working in partnership with UNEP; with support from GEF, Japan, Republic of Korea, VITO NV.
- ADB-UNEP collaboration = **Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center**

Pilot A-P Climate Technology Network and Finance Center: ADB-UNEP Collaboration

Center's objective - To accelerate access to climate mitigation and adaptation technologies



Conclusions

Energy sector challenges are complex in Asia. Finance, technology, innovation and knowledge will be crucial to address them.

Anticipated COP 21 agreement can trigger larger investments and more rapid transformation provided enabling systems for technology transfer and investments are put in place

Private sector investments are crucial; more and sustained reforms are needed across developing countries to crowd in investments.

For more information

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