

## New inequalities and development policy *Carbon, connections, capacity*

Dr Arunabha Ghosh

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Energy Access



Industrial Sustainability &

Competitiveness

2|-



Technology, Finance & Trade



Renewables



Low-Carbon Pathways



**Power Sector** 



**Risks & Adaptation** 



**CEEW Centre for Energy Finance** 







IMAGE: Business Standard

#### A tale in three charts



THE

£ 11 YEARS

SOURCE: King et al (2015); Figure by Jeremy Shakun, data from Lüthi et al., 2008 and Jouzel et al., 2007; Berkeley Earth (2019); NOAA (2019)

#### Not everyone's vulnerability looks the same









5|

#### **Carbon budget get consumed by the biggest polluters**



Based on their NDC trajectories, China, USA, EU and Japan will appropriate 49% of global carbon space between 2018 and 2030



#### **Climate sceptics are also climate culprits**

#### US is most climate-sceptic nation in the world

Share of people who are sceptical of climate change, by level of scepticism (%)





# **CLEAN ENERGY ACCESS FOR ALL?**



IMAGE: CEEW/ Jaun Rizvi

#### **118 million have moved out of absolute electricity poverty in 3 years** (Past decade 350 million)



Access to electricity in six states

#### But long way to go; only 20% of rural households in top two tiers

**Evolution in Electricity Access** 



### Duration of supply has improved, but reliability remains a concern



Bottlenecks in electricity access faced by Tier 1 households



#### **160 million have gained access to clean cooking energy in 3 years** (Past decade, 700 million)



#### LPG is the driver for all the change, but a long way to go

LPG connection and its use as a primary fuel has increased two-fold

LPG adoption and use in rural areas of six major states





#### Affordability remains the biggest challenge to adopt and use LPG



Reasons for not having an LPG connection in 2015 and 2018

SOURCE: CEEW (2018)

## 1/4<sup>th</sup> have come our of absolute electricity poverty, but only 20% in top two tiers

Reliability and quality of supply remain the big concerns

1/3<sup>rd</sup> have gained clean cooking energy access, but only 6% in top tier

Affordability of LPG and fuel stacking continue to be the biggest challenges



SOURCE: CEEW (2018)

#### **Clean energy access for livelihoods: a \$50 billion opportunity**



Solar-powered amber charkha, Gondal, Gujarat



Solar-powered sewing machine, Chitradurga, Karnataka

Solar-powered paddle loom, Gondal, Gujarat



Solar-powered refrigerator, Chitradurga, Karnataka



Solar-powered milking machine, Chitradurga, Karnataka



Energy-efficient sugarcane juicer, Rajkot, Gujarat



Solar-powered flour mill, Jawhar, Maharashtra



Energy-efficient dal mill, Wardha, Maharashtra



16 |·

#### **Powering Livelihoods: Clean energy access for productive uses**





SOURCE: CEEW (2020)





IMAGE: Abhishek Jain/ CEEW

18|-

#### **Establishing the mismatch: Capital circulating in capital-rich regions**

- In 2018, global energy investment stood at more than USD 1.8 trillion
- Only a third of that, USD 620 billion, was invested in low carbon energy
- 15% of the world's population, got 40% of the world's energy investment in 2018 in highincome countries
- Energy consumption in developing countries has doubled in the last 15 years, and will grow another 30% in the next fifteen years





#### **Understanding the mismatch: evidence from India**





- Financing costs constitute 50-65% of Indian RE tariffs
- PV module/wind turbine costs account for only around 20% of RE tariffs
- Interest rate spreads for lending to RE projects have declined by 75-125 bps from 2014-2018, tariffs from USD 9 cents to 4 cents/kWh



SOURCE: Chawla et al, 2019

#### Understanding the mismatch: perceived and real risks





SOURCE: CEEW-CEF analysis

#### **Correcting the mismatch: Innovation and information**



THE COUNCIL

YEARS

SOURCE: CEEW, TWI, TCX (2017)

22|

(In)effective tech partnerships				Partnership	Knowledge sharing and coordination	Research, development and demonstratio n	Technology transfer	Deployme nt mandates , standards and incentives
Partnership	Knowledge sharing and	Research, development and	and Technology transfer Program for ASEAN US-Asia Pacific	Renewable Energy Support Program for ASEAN	✓	x	x	x
	coordination	demonstration				1	$\checkmark$	Y
	Forums	for research and policie	25	Comprehensive Energy Partnership	$\checkmark$	✓	(Soft transfer)	Х
Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate	*	x	✓ (Project implementation)	rurthership	Forum	s for city-level actio	n	
				C40	✓	х	✓ (Soft transfer)	х
				Cities Development Initiative for Asia	~	х	x	х
Climate Technology Initiative under the International Energy Agency	~	~	✓ (Soft transfer)	Local Governments for Sustainability	$\checkmark$	х	Х	х
				Forums with specific focus				
Economic Community of West				Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum	$\checkmark$	х	✓ (Soft transfer)	х
African States Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	✓	х	✓ (Soft transfer)	Clean Technology Fund of the World Bank	Х	x	✓	х
Global Green Growth Institute	✓	х	х	Climate and Clean Air Coalition	✓	х	✓ (Soft transfer)	
International Renewable Energy Agency	V	x	✓ (Soft transfer)	Climate Technology Centres and Networks	✓	✓	✓ (Soft transfer)	x
Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century	✓	Х	✓ (Soft transfer)					
Asia-Pacific Economic		s with a regional focus					✓	
Cooperation Energy Ministerial Baltic Sea Region Energy	✓	Х	х	EC-ASEAN COGEN Programme	Х	Х	(Demonstratio n)	
Cooperation	✓	х	$\checkmark$	Global Bio-energy Partnership	$\checkmark$	Х	✓ (Soft transfer)	х
European Green Cities Network	✓	х	✓ (Demonstration)	International Framework on Nuclear Energy Partnership	~	~	x	х
Latin American Energy Organisation	√	x	x	International Low Carbon Energy Technology Platform	х	✓	x	х
Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	✓	~	x	International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation	~	x	x	~
23  SOURCE: Ghosh, Vijaya	kumar Bay (20)			Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership	√	х	X	

#### **Effective tech partnerships Dimensions of Uncertainties** S<sup>evelopment Pathway</sup>s TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION Economic Growth REDUCE **Guiding principles** Buildings An Existing Material Paradigm for a 2° C AVOID Industry Transport **Objectives matter** Electrification Electric Vehicles World • Locking into Hybrid Vehicles CCS Impacts Hydrogen Hydrogen Vehicles long-term Prices matter ۰ Speed investments and Electricity Pooling resources • Geoengineering Renewables Scale of Imperfect • Solar Nuclear Radiation policy decisions Transformation Storage Innovative finance Technologia • Management CCS Risk and responsibility • A New Paradigm for a 1.5° C World Voice in governance <sup>o</sup>cio.political Context • CEEW **Alternative modalities** iron ore pellets Sustainable Manufacturing for India's Low-carbon Transition

- Enterprise-driven R&D for tech applications
- Innovation Fund for Low-Carbon Tech
- G20 Platform for Horizon Tech

24





EAR

scrap

slag

liquid steel

YFARS

HEI

Water

ELECTROLYSER

SOURCE: Ghosh, Chaturvedi, Bhasin (2019); Biswas, Ganesan and Ghosh (2019)

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25|-