

PPPs & Climate Change for Green Cities – Brainstorming session

Trevor Lewis
Infrastructure Specialist (PPPs), RSDD

Preety Bhandari
Principal Climate Change Specialist, RSDD

Asian Development Bank

The views expressed in this presentation are the views of the author/s and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this presentation and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use. The countries listed in this presentation do not imply any view on ADB's part as to sovereignty or independent status or necessarily conform to ADB's terminology.

PPPs...Climate Change....Green Cities

- We want more infrastructure in our city...PPPs right?
- PPPs...too complex ?
- The Financing Matrix
- Climate Change Funds
- Quick look at key challenges for Urban PPPs
- Realities & concerns
- More info.....



Investment vs. Procurement vs. Governance

When an infrastructure project is proposed, government should answer three key questions:

- 1. Should the project be funded?
 - This is the Investment Decision
- 2. How should the project be delivered?
 - This is the Procurement Decision
- 3. What governance arrangements should be put in place?
 - This is the Governance Decision

How a project should be financed in the short term (PPP or non-PPP) is a separate question to the question of whether, and if so how, the project will be funded in the long term.

The issues considered in choosing between PPP delivery and other forms of delivery should interrogate how the delivery model will affect the achievement of the project objectives and investment KPIs

Should PPP be considered?

Hypothetical Waste Treatment Plant

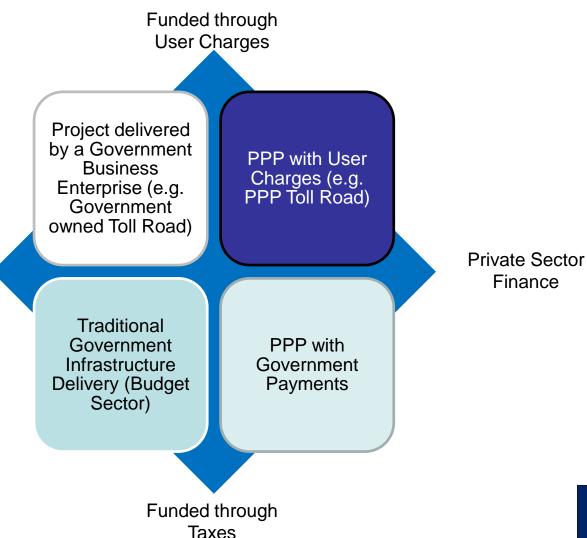
- Is it large-scale and long-term?
 - √ (\$100m plus, long-life asset)
- Are there measurable outputs?
 - √ (Treatment of waste to comply with environmental regulations etc)
- Are there opportunities for risk transfer?
 - √ (Design, construction, operation, incoming waste(?), energy cost(?))
- Is there scope for innovation?
 - √ (Significant scope in design, construction and operation)
- Is there market capability and appetite?
 - ✓ (Market testing; Private sector delivery and operation of waste treatment plants has occurred elsewhere)
- Are there non-core services?
 - ✓ (Operation of the plant)



Financing Matrix

PPPs are NOT off-balance sheet financing

Government Finance (for example, through government borrowings)





Green Finance: Where does it fit

- Maximize use of conventional finance
- Seek to leverage the private sector
- Specialist green financing
 - Global Environment Facility
 - Climate Investment Funds
 - Export credit agencies
 - ADB funds



Leveraging Concessional Resources: Global Climate Funds

Fund*	Commitments/ Pledges (\$ million)	ADB-Administered (\$ million)
Mitigation	10,911	1,337
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)-Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	5,200	1,174
CIF-Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program for Low Income Countries (SREP)	505	35
CIF-Forest Investment Program (FIP)	639	31
GEF Trust Fund 1 to 4	3,057	67
GEF Trust Fund 5 - Climate Change Focal Area	1,260	25
GEF Trust Fund 5 - Sustainable Forest Management/REDD+	250	5
Adaptation	2,074	274
CIF-Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	1,300	270
GEF-Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	255	0
GEF-Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	196	4
Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund (AF)	323	0
Total	12,985	1,611

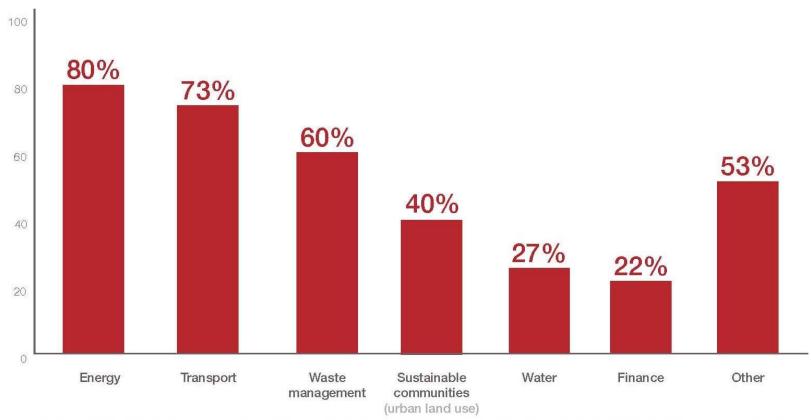
^{*} Not a comprehensive list. Does not include other funds such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (\$435 million) and the UN REDD Programme (\$119 million)

Deploying Concessional Resources: Internally-Managed Funds

Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility	275.0
Clean Energy Fund (Multi-donor)	62.10
Asian Clean Energy Fund (Japan)	57.10
Carbon Capture and Storage Fund (Australia)	74.30
Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia	81.50
ADB Climate Change Fund	49.3
Clean Energy	29.5
REDD and Land Use	5.8
Adaptation	13.9

These funds are on top of traditional ADB resources sources such as OCR and ADF. The list does not include carbon funds, and funds that are broader in scope but support climate actions as well such as the Water Financing Partnership Facility, Urban Financing Partnership Facility

Fig. 32 City-wide emissions reduction activities reported by C40 cities, by category (% of cities).



Note: The energy category is comprised of actions reported under Energy demand in buildings, Energy supply and Outdoor lighting. Sustainable communities is made up of actions in the Urban land use category. The other category includes actions reported under Education, Public procurement, Food and Other.

Special Report on C40 Cities:53



Examples from ADB portfolio / Efficient bus rapid transit

MONGOLIA: Urban Transport Development Investment Program

The project's first tranche will (i) widen Peace Bridge with two dedicated bus rapid transit (BRT) lanes; (ii) upgrade 7.7 km of road allocated for the North-South BRT corridor; (iii) rehabilitate electric trolleybus infrastructure along the North-South BRT corridor (14 km); (iv) prepare the North-South BRT corridor; (v) introduce an intelligent transport system (ITS); and (vi) promote capacity building and skills transfer.

Total Loan Amount: \$29.7 million (OCR) \$30.2 million (ADF)

Clean Energy Investment: \$4.24 million (GEF \$ 1.5 million)

Board Approval: 08 November 2012

BAN: Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Project (GEF/ADB)

The project will contribute to develop a sustainable UTS in GCC, which forms part of north Greater Dhaka, through the delivery of a 20-kilometer (km) bus rapid transit (BRT) corridor. This pilot project provides a holistic solution for integrated urban mobility, bearing a demonstration effect as no modern mass transit system exists in Bangladesh yet.

Total Loan Amount: \$ 100 million (OCR) \$ 60 million (ADF)
Clean Energy Investment: \$ 20.14 million (GEF: \$ 4.6 million)

Board Approval: 17 April 2012



Climate proofing infrastructure

BANGLADESH:

Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure (ADB/CIF-PPCR)

The project will enhance climate resilience of coastal infrastructure in 12 rural coastal districts by upgrading, widening and rising of embankments, with suitable slope protection against erosion and wave action

Total Loan Amount: \$50 million \$ CIF-PPCR (Loan) \$ 20 million

CIF-PPCR (Grant): \$ 10 million

Board Approval: 28 September 2012

CAMBODIA:

Cambodia Climate Proofing Infrastructure in the Southern Economic Corridor Towns (ADB/CIF-PPCR)

The project will increase climate resilience by supporting flood control measures that will significantly improve the productivity of economic enterprises in the towns.

Total Loan Amount: \$37 million CIF-PPCR (Loan): \$5 million

CIF-PPCR (Grant): 4.4 million

Board Approval: 10 December 2012



Waste to energy

PRC:

China Everbright Environmental Energy Limited

The project is to support the construction and operation through PPP WTE projects with advanced clean technologies including grate incinerator technology, and advanced flue gas emission control. This will serve the need to treat MSW in secondary cities of the PRC and supply electricity to the local grid. Each WTE plant incinerates waste, recovers waste heat for power generation, purifies waste gas, treats leachate, and disposes of ash.

Total Loan/Partial Credit Guarantee Amount: \$100 million (OCR)

\$100 million (PCG)

Board Approval: 4 June 2009

Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction: 350,000 tCO2 /year



Example: Pilot green energy schemes for low carbon city (Changning district, Shanghai)

Green buildings

TA retrofitting existing buildings
Investment and TA on new zero emission bldg

TA on MRV

Investment in retrofitting existing and constructing

zero emission

Low carbon Energy Mix

TA on low C distributed generation

TA for increased purchase of green electricity

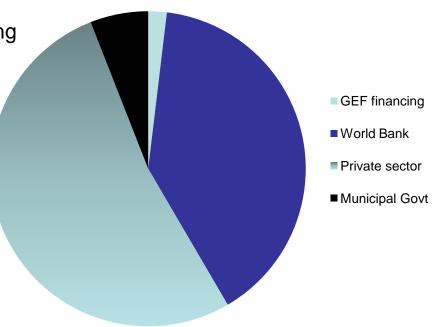
Investment in low C energy mix

Green transport

Integrated policies, parking fees, shuttles Feasibility of e-vehicles

Integrating green energy schemes







Urban PPPs - Key challenges

Project documents (bid, concession agreement, etc.)

- Not standardized leads to a lot of scope for negotiation between Concessioning Authorities and bidders during development, execution and operations. This leads to delay in project development and execution having residual risks.
- Lender's interests are to be adequately and appropriately protected in the Concession Agreements like in the model concession agreement of transportation or power sector.

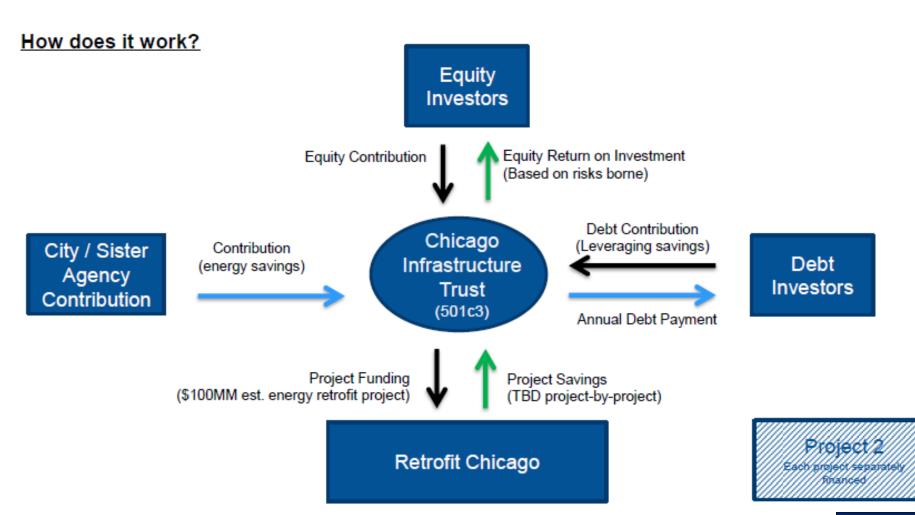
The "User pay" principle

- Not yet established for urban infra services leaving the private sector to lead on behalf of the government with respect to pioneering user charges collection.
- Various models of may be encouraged in a gradual sequence with a better coordination between Federal and State Governments so that the Developers and Users at large can slowly graduate to the concept of user pay principle rather than attempting the same overnight.

Realities & concerns

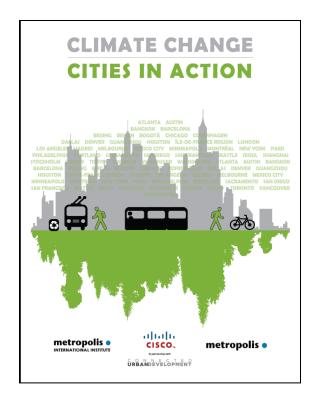
Chicago Infrastructure Trust Trust established Project proposed Funds pooled in project-specific non-profit corporation Project assessed, capital committed by investors Debt issued to city City tenders project, work is completed Project cost-Project revenues Project profits savings or synergies Surplus used by City collects Investors collect city to service agreed-to portion agreed-to portion investor-made debt of profits of profits

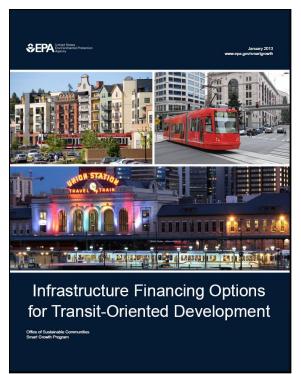
Urban Infrastructure Trust

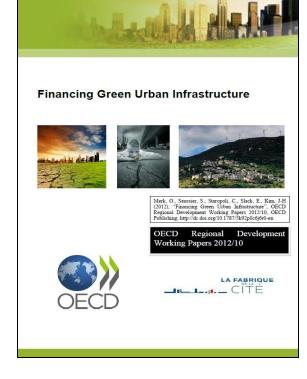




More info... thinking space....







http://s3.amazonaws.com/ppt-download/climatechange-citiesinaction-091208070353-phpapp01.pdf?response-content-

disposition=attachment&Signature=JyZWI x7L63npO%2Fl5bdUJ5Tjr4Bg%3D&Expir es=1370425419&AWSAccessKeyId=AKI AIW74DRRRQSO4NIKA&bcsi_scan_968 8b637a46568db=0&bcsi_scan_filename= climatechange-citiesinaction-091208070353-phpapp01.pdf http://s3.amazonaws.com/ppt-download/infrastructurefinancingoptions-130130130245-phpapp02.pdf?response-content-

disposition=attachment&Signature=uMs%2 FYFUISWT9btqJ21AVgFq%2BjYI%3D&Ex pires=1370427369&AWSAccessKeyId=AK IAIW74DRRQSO4NIKA&bcsi_scan_968 8b637a46568db=0&bcsi_scan_filename=i nfrastructurefinancingoptions-130130130245-phpapp02.pdf

http://www.oecd-

ilibrary.org/docserver/download/5k92p 0c6j6r0.pdf?expires=1370429721&id=i d&accname=guest&checksum=FBDA0 28E02EFE7E105B80F41B39D4AE3

