

# GLOBAL GEOTHERMAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Providing Renewable and Reliable Power for Developing Countries



The [Global Geothermal Development Plan \(GGDP\)](#) was formally announced by World Bank Group Managing Director Sri Mulyani in Reykjavik, Iceland, on March 6, 2013. The GGDP is an ambitious initiative by the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Program ([ESMAP](#)) and other multilateral and bilateral development partners to transform the energy sector of developing countries by scaling up the use of geothermal power.

Geothermal energy is an underutilized resource with the potential to deliver renewable and reliable electricity and heat for many low- and middle-income countries. From Africa's Rift Valley to the Peruvian Andes to the islands of Asia and the Pacific, domestic geothermal resources could meet a significant portion of national electricity demand for a wide range of countries. The benefits would include increased energy security and access, more affordable power, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

The GGDP differs from previous efforts in that it focuses on the primary obstacle to geothermal expansion: the cost and risk of exploratory drilling. Validating the availability of commercially viable geothermal resources through drilling is an unavoidable step often requiring US\$15-25 million per field. This represents around 15%

of the capital expenditure in any new utility-scale geothermal project for electricity supply to be spent upfront, with no guarantee of return. Commercial debt is often not available to finance this step. It usually takes over two years for exploratory drilling to provide sufficient confidence for investors to proceed with development of a geothermal field (i.e., through capacity drilling) and construction of the power plant. Public support has generally been the main channel to support initial development of geothermal energy, either as public projects, cost-sharing of expenditures, or in joint capital ownership schemes with private developers.

In order to address this barrier, the GGDP's main objective is to mobilize substantial new concessional financing for the risky and capital intensive upstream phases of geothermal development to catalyze investment in all other stages of the geothermal value chain in low- and middle-income countries. Funding is sought from diverse sources, including bilateral donors, multilateral development banks, and international climate finance instruments. A robust and diverse portfolio of at least a dozen exploratory drilling projects could lead to a global pipeline of proven, investment-ready geothermal power projects that could add over 1 GW of power to the current global installed geothermal capacity of 14 GW.



The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) is a global knowledge and technical assistance program administered by The World Bank. It provides analytical and advisory services to low- and middle-income countries to increase their know-how and institutional capacity to achieve environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth. ESMAP is funded by Australia, Austria, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, as well as The World Bank.

Donors have responded positively to the GGDP. As of March 2017, US\$235 million have been raised, to be deployed through a new window within the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) for funding geothermal exploratory investments as part of the Utility Scale Renewable Energy Program. As of March 2017, projects had been approved by the CTF for Chile, Mexico, Colombia, Nicaragua and the Eastern Caribbean, to be implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank; for Turkey, one to be implemented by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and another one by the World Bank; for Indonesia, to be implemented by the World Bank; and for Kenya, to be implemented by the African Development Bank.

To lead the design and implementation of the Global Geothermal Development Plan, ESMAP has raised and set aside US\$8.35 million over 2013-17 to: (i) identify and develop a pipeline of investments in geothermal energy resource validation through drilling; (ii) promote knowledge dissemination and capacity building; and (iii) advocate for additional concessional capital mobilization. Currently, ESMAP is supporting identification, preparation, and supervision of 8 geothermal investment operations (e.g., Djibouti, Nicaragua, Dominica, Armenia, Turkey, and Indonesia). In addition, 11 countries have benefited from technical assistance deployed by ESMAP. Building strong partnerships with key bilaterals, such as KfW and ICEIDA, and multi-lateral financing

institutions and donors, such as Climate Investment Funds, has also been central to the GGDP efforts by ESMAP. Knowledge dissemination and capacity building have also taken central stage thanks to three GGDP Roundtables (The Hague, November 2013; Copenhagen, October 2014; Reykjavik, April 2016), the partnership with the International Geothermal Association (IGA) to develop of Global Standards for Classification of Geothermal Resources, and to the recent publication of a report on Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation Mechanisms and a guidance note on Greenhouse Gases and Geothermal Utilization.

## De-Risking Exploration to Scale-Up Geothermal Energy

### THE CHALLENGE



- A market failure leading to chronic underinvestment in geothermal exploration and slow growth of global installed geothermal electrical power capacity
- Until 2012, 94% of MDB lending for geothermal development was for post exploration investments

### THE RESPONSE



\$250 million concessional finance raised

#### Partnerships for Investment / Knowledge Sharing

- Reducing Drilling Risk course (World Geothermal Conf. 2015)
- Definition of Global Standards for Geothermal Resource Classification
- Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation Mechanisms report
- Greenhouse Gases and Geothermal Utilization guidance note
- GGDP Roundtables

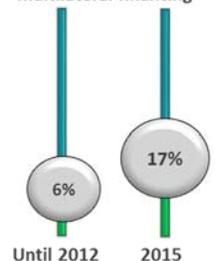
#### Lending operations and TA to major geothermal developing countries

- Armenia
- Djibouti
- Chile
- Colombia
- Dominica
- Fiji
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- St Lucia
- Tanzania
- Turkey

### THE RESULT

Global recognition of public funding importance for geothermal exploration

Tripling in share of multilateral financing



Geothermal financing to exploration (% of total for 6 multilateral development banks)

>\$1.5 billion public and private capital leveraged

\*minimum estimate