



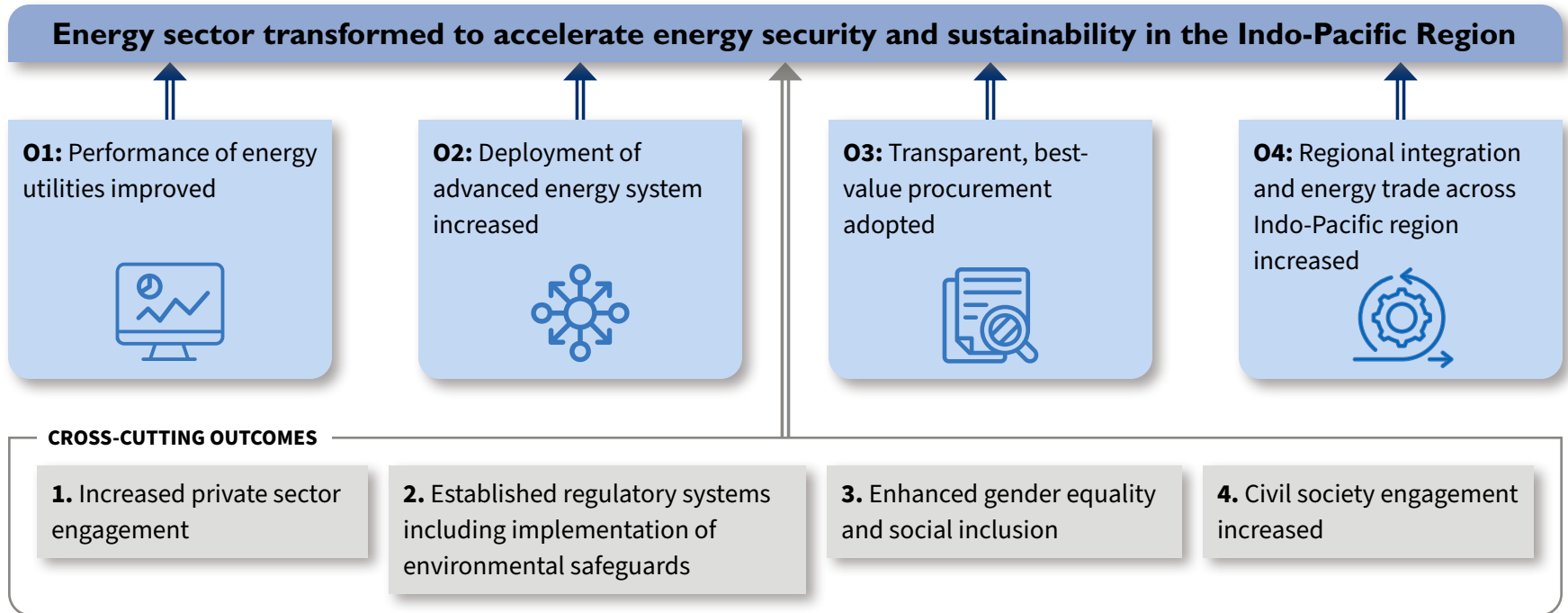
FY 2021 RESULTS

# Asia Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy (Asia EDGE)

**Asia Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy (EDGE)** is a whole-of-government initiative launched in July 2018, designed to grow sustainable and secure energy markets throughout the Indo-Pacific region, as part of the **Indo-Pacific Strategy** (IPS). USAID plays a leading role, helping its Indo-Pacific partners expand energy access, promote energy diversification and trade, and strengthen energy security across

the region. The overall goal of Asia EDGE is to transform the energy sector to accelerate energy security and sustainability in the Indo-Pacific region; the goal is supported by four interconnecting Outcomes, related Intermediate Outcomes, and three Cross-cutting (CC) Outcomes. In FY 22 Asia EDGE is transitioning to the Clean EDGE Asia Initiative in an effort to incorporate Administration and **2022 IPS Strategy priorities**.

# ASIA EDGE THEORY OF CHANGE



# FY 2021 KEY RESULTS: ASIA EDGE GOAL



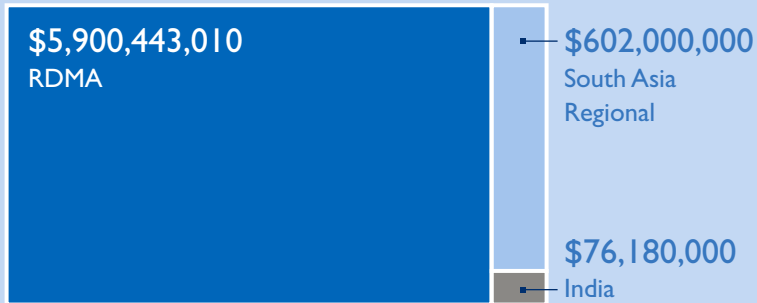
## Energy Sector Transformed Leading to Energy Security and Sustainability

- ▶ **USAID/India** and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation also established a [\\$41 million credit guarantee program](#) to help finance Indian micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) investments in renewable energy (RE) solutions, including rooftop solar (RTS). The loan guarantee program was announced in March 2021, and **two Indian non-banking financial partners have already issued 47 loans worth \$2.2 million through this guarantee.** The MSME sector is one of India's key economic pillars, accounting for 29 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product and 25 percent of total industrial energy consumption. RTS offers MSMEs excellent value by reducing electricity costs while improving reliability for the consumer.



Photo credit: Rwaida Gharib

**\$6,578,623,010** TOTAL



**Indicator G1b:** Amount of investment mobilized in USD for clean energy as supported by USG assistance (EG.12-4)

- ▶ The **USAID/South Asia Regional** Initiative for Energy Integration (SARI-EI) Activity mobilized \$602 million in clean energy investment (EG.12-4) through the SARI-EI Activity’s policy work on the [Kholongchu hydroelectric project](#) between the Indian and Bhutanese governments. USAID/India’s energy programming, through the Greening the Grid and the Market Integration and Transformation Program for Energy Efficiency activities, **supported the reduction of an estimated 29 million tons of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, deployed 1.19 gigawatts (GW) of RE, and saved 687,655 megawatt hours of electricity** through energy efficiency measures.
- ▶ **USAID/RDMA’s** Clean Power Asia (CPA) Activity, which ended in FY 2021, contributed to the achievement of the Asia EDGE Goal **by mobilizing nearly eight billion dollars in RE investments and delivering ten GWs of RE projects** over the life of the Activity. Most of the results culminated in FY 2021, when USAID CPA mobilized \$5.9 billion in RE investments and supported 8.2 GWs in RE generation that successfully achieved commercial operations. Through work on policy reform with governments, development partners, and the private sector, USAID/RDMA reduced GHG emissions by 2.6 million metric tons and is expected to reduce projected GHG emissions by 62.7 million metric tons through the next 15 years.

# FY 2021 KEY RESULTS: OUTCOME I



## Efforts to Improve the Performance of Energy Utilities Pursued

- ▶ **USAID/India**, with India's Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), pioneered the RE Procurement Optimization and Smart Estimation (REPOSE) software to enable distribution utilities to forecast demand and plan RE resources more efficiently. Using REPOSE, **USAID increased RE uptake by up to five times for Jharkhand and Assam states and reduced costs by 8–10 percent.** REPOSE was subsequently introduced into five additional Indian states. USAID/India also trained utility companies, academic institutions, and regulatory bodies across South Asia on resource planning and REPOSE utilization. USAID partnered with the states of Assam and Jharkhand in India to develop the concept of the green time-of-day tariff to help utilities manage system demand and encourage greater RE use during periods of high RE generation.
- ▶ The Government of Nepal (GoN) instituted a lifeline tariff in FY 2021 that provided electricity at a minimum charge for low-income customers who use less than 20 units (kilowatt hours) a month. Although it will decrease GoN revenue, this tariff system will benefit an estimated 2.2 million low-income customers. Through Urja Nepal, **USAID/Nepal** assisted the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) **to assess the impact of the lifeline tariff on the NEA's revenue goals.** To enhance productive uses of increased availability of electricity during off-peak hours, current rainy season generation surpluses, and increased round the clock production in coming years, USAID supported efforts to identify new domestic market opportunities, such as electric cooking and electric vehicles, that also reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

# FY 2021 KEY RESULTS: OUTCOME 2



## Deployment of Advanced Energy Systems Increased

► **USAID/Pacific Islands'** Papua New Guinea Electrification Partnership (PEP) Activity signed memorandums of understanding with six companies and Non-Disclosure Agreements with 24 companies, which facilitated direct technical assistance to the companies. **Overall business performance improved, resulting in 31,850 off-grid connections.** In turn, the off-grid connections that utilized renewable energy resources improved energy services for 196,605 beneficiaries in FY 2021. Through the Sector Reforms and Utility Commercialization (SRUC) Project's customer engagement activities, an additional 253 customers benefited from improved services. The combined results from PEP and SRUC totaled 196,858 beneficiaries with improved energy services.



**821,136,698** mt CO<sup>2</sup>

**Indicator O2.3:** Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to clean energy as supported by USG assistance (EG.12-7)

# FY 2021 KEY RESULTS: OUTCOME 3



## Transparent and Best-Value Energy Procurement Practices Adopted

► In Lao PDR, **USAID/RDMA's** Clean Power Asia (CPA) Activity **supported the development of renewable energy zones and the country's first solar power auction.** In FY 2021, provincial authorities in Lao PDR proposed five sites with a total potential auction capacity of 45 megawatts. Site visits yielded preliminary results for the working committee to move toward land acquisition and clearance, marking the first steps in the implementation phase and finalization of the auction announcement package. CPA, the Global Green Growth Institute, and the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute were among the participants in a multi-stakeholder workshop on auction processes and establishing a timeline. The CPA Activity subsequently completed and submitted the technical connections requirements for large-scale solar projects in March

2021, at which time the auction announcement package was preliminarily approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines and submitted to the Ministry of Planning and Investment for review.

► **USAID/Bangladesh's** Reinforcing Advanced Energy Systems Activity developed a [Wind Energy One-stop Service \(OSS\) Guide](#) serving **as a central repository of wind power project development information to assist the Government of Bangladesh** (GOB) and private sector stakeholders with navigating the complex project development process in Bangladesh. This OSS Document was well received by the GOB agencies and contributed to the country's first ever Onshore Wind Power Projects Installation Guideline.



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