

Maritime Decarbonization Initiative

R. Duncan McIntosh, PhD Senior Regional Maritime Specialist, ADB

ADB's STRATEGY 2030 VISION

To achieve a **prosperous**, **inclusive**, **resilient**, and sustainable **Asia and the Pacific**, while sustaining efforts to eradicate extreme poverty

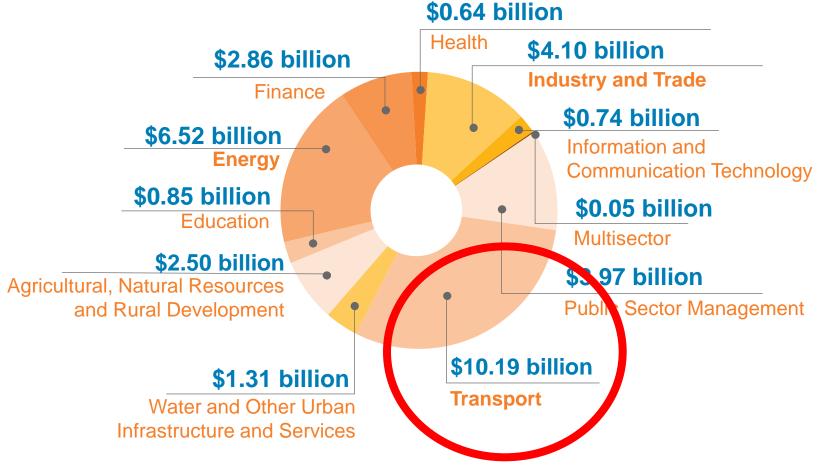


Providing loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments to promote social and economic development



ASSISTANCEBY SECTOR







Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.



Samoa: Enhancing Safety, Security, and Sustainability of Apia Port



- \$65M Grant
- Climate and disaster resilience:
 - As the existing breakwater is inadequate to withstand the impact of future climate change (sea level rise) and the 100-year storm, the project will reconstruct and strengthen the breakwater, to enhance its resilience serve as a lifeline port, to operate in the aftermath of disasters to receive vessels carrying aid and emergency supplies.
 - Developed Green Ports Policy





Nauru: Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Connectivity Project

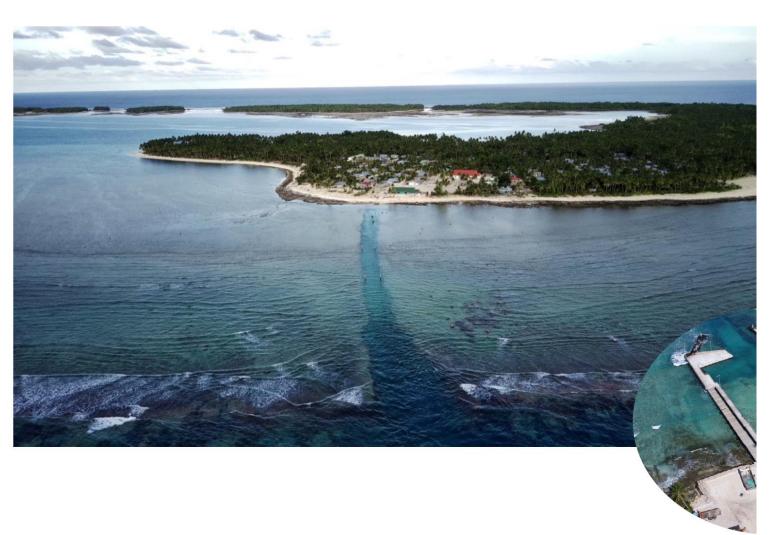


- \$40M Grant
- building a wharf, breakwater, and a berth pocket at Aiwo, reconstructing port buildings and the container storage area, and strengthening the institutional capacity of the Nauru Maritime and Port Authority (NMPA).





Tuvalu: Outer Island Maritime Infrastructure Project



- \$50M Grant
- Small-scale harbors constructed in Nui, Niutao, and Nukulaelae, and boat ramps in Nanumaga and Niutao rehabilitated.
- transport sector master plan for future harbor development in the outer islands created, with a view to promote fisheries and tourism.
- Also \$30M Grant to replace the existing passenger and cargo ship Manu Folau, which is in an unserviceable state







ADB's Climate Change Shift >>>>

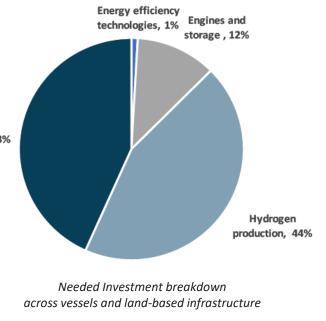






Financing Challenges

- > \$1.9 trillion will be needed to reach net zero by 2050
 - 87% of which is needed in land-based infrastructure and fuel production facilities
- Upfront expense and a new type of investment
 - May not be readily supported by traditional maritime financing instruments.



- Need to accelerate pathways for zero-carbon bunker fuels
 - to enable industry to make confident long-term investments
 - to enable DMCs to adapt port infrastructure to climate change.





Opportunities

- Future fuels are 2.5x less energy dense -> Ships will require more frequent bunkering
 - New bunkering hubs can be developed in DMCs yielding large economic benefits
- Port infrastructure is key to decarbonizing the maritime industry
 - \$4 net benefit for each dollar invested in resilience
- Fast-track electrification of port operations and provide shore power access
 - Can be done prior to committing capital to develop additional renewable energy capacity
- 40% of maritime cargo is <u>energy</u> related → ports are at the <u>nexus of energy transition</u>
 - Decarbonization will depend on development of electrofuels at or near ports
 - Ports as First Movers (e.g., Green Corridors)





Programmatic Approach

- Ensure a just transition with financial and technical support to vulnerable, shipping-reliant DMCs, e.g., SIDS, that are most affected by energy transition and shipping costs
- Fast-track implementation of electrification and smart/digital solutions at DMC ports for improved efficiency and reduced GHG emissions
- Promote RCI for harmonization of regional green shipping policies that give attention to the needs of vulnerable DMCs enable a level playing field & minimize uncertainty
- Support development of green corridors (designated routes for sustainable vessels) involving DMCs





Programmatic Approach

- Build partnerships with private sector and industry stakeholders to foster knowledge sharing and collaboration
- Enable DMCs to decarbonize domestic fleets fishing, interisland, inland waterway vessels
- Ensure workforce is adequately trained in the use of alternative fuels and related shipboard systems
- Address financing gap with a multi-donor <u>Green Ports and Maritime Decarbonization Fund</u>



A Proposed New Fund:

Green Ports and Maritime Decarbonization Fund

In 2023, ADB Commissioned a Study to **Assess the Financing Landscape** for Green Port & Maritime Decarbonization Investments in DMCs





Proposed GPMDF Modalities

GPMDF could support **blended finance** solutions to mitigate investment risk



GPMDF could support a range of financing modalities





Potential GPMDF Interventions

Financial support level	Green port topic	Intervention
Upstream	Governance	Support for development of a national level green port policy
		Support for development of a port / terminal level green port policy and strategy
Midstream	Energy Efficiency, Clean energy and fuels and climate resilience	Feasibility studies and design for an energy efficiency, climate resilience and clean energy and fuels related project

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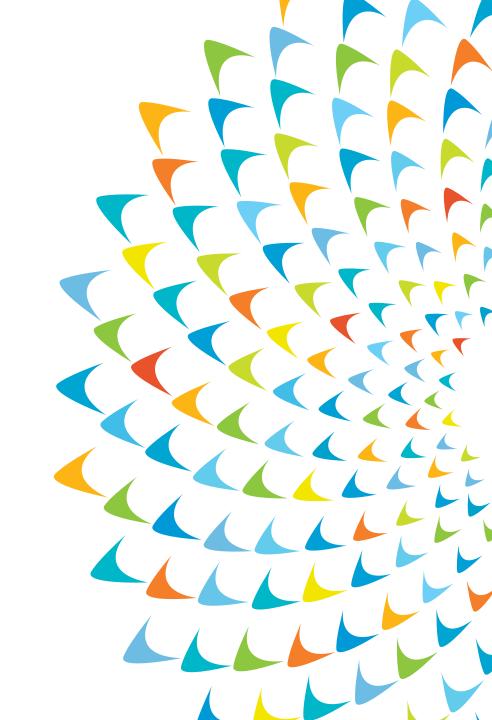
Potential GPMDF Interventions

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Financial support level	Green port topic	Intervention
Downstream	Energy Efficiency	Smart energy management
		Retrofit and energy-efficient equipment
		LED lighting conversion
	Clean energy and fuels	Shore power
		Solar and wind
		Battery-Energy Storage Systems
		Zero-emission equipment and vehicles
		Alternative fuel bunkering
	Climate Resilience	Adaptation (Structural and non-structural)



Thank you

R. Duncan McIntosh, PhD Senior Regional Maritime Specialist Asian Development Bank





Allocation of Resources

Some DMCs can borrow from ordinary capital resources (OCR):

- at near-market terms (regular OCR), or
- at concessional OCR loan (COL) terms

Some DMCs can receive grants from:

- Asian Development Fund (ADF), or
- other Special Funds and Trust Funds

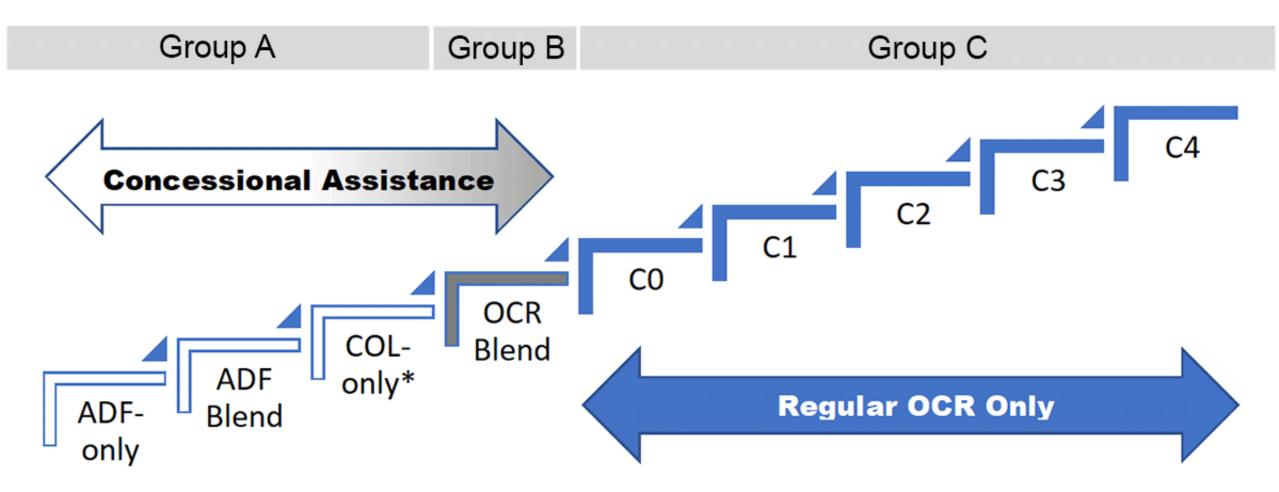
Eligibility is determined by **DMC classification** based on:

- Gross National Income (GNI) per capita,
- and creditworthiness





DMC Classification



^{*} Including gap countries



ADB's Climate Targets and Ambition

1

Cumulative climate finance targets

\$35 billion (2019–2024) and \$80 billion (2019–2030), with **\$100** billion ambition

2)

Cumulative climate finance for adaptation and resilience

\$9 billion (2019–2024) and \$34 billion (2019–2030)

ADB High
Level Climate
Change
Commitments

Private sector climate finance

\$12 billion and crowding in of \$18-30 billion additional resources (2019–2030)

4

Projects supporting climate action

65% by 2024 and 75% by 2030

5

Paris Agreement alignment

New sovereign operations: 100% alignment by 1 July 2023

New nonsovereign operations: At least 85% alignment by 1 July 2023 and 100% by

1 July 2025

