Indian INDCs Energy Access, Co-benefits and Climate Justice

Satish B Agnihotri 26th October 2015

ON WAY TO PARIS, WE HAVE

- ➤ Bought ourselves ELBOW ROOM :
 - ✓ Emission Cushion,
 - ✓ Emission Intensity Cushion,
 - ✓ Financial caveat
- ➤ We promised :
 - ✓ A roll back,
 - ✓ A FFF target and
 - ✓ A Carbon -Sink
- ➤ Back home let us look at some facts which have a bearing on
 - Energy Access
 - Persistent inequalities
 - Co-benefit ideas

WHAT ABOUT THE FFF PLEDGE?

✓ INDC Projections at 40% FFF:

- ■Renewable 200-275 GW,
- Nuclear 63-17
- Hydro 67

India's renewable energy potential,

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✓ Total installation potential : 575 GW
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- oSolar thermal 125,
- oSolar PV 125,
- oHydro 160 (148 Large, 15 Small)
- oWind 130 (onshore and offshore 65 GW each)
- oBio mass 23,
- oTidal 8 GW

(Source: Sukhatme et al)

✓ Translates to about 1229 TWh Annual production
◆BAU for CUF, for Cell efficiency, hydel technology No Game changers?

- ✓ **RE Target for 2022**: 175 GW <u>Do we need to front load RE</u> Given that the target appears achievable by 2030?
- ✓ This achievement will just amount to 5% reduction in emissions, and more importantly,
- ✓ Coal will continue to account for a substantial share of the power generation
- ✓ What kind of options exist for paying for this transition? Our projections of 2.5 Trillion USD have a cushion. We must as such ask for technology and funds **for game changers e.g.**
 - ✓ Cells with efficiency of 28%,
 - ✓ Storage technology,
 - √ Generators in pen-stock
 - **✓** Ultra low head turbines
 - ✓ EE, smart grids and NEGAWATTS

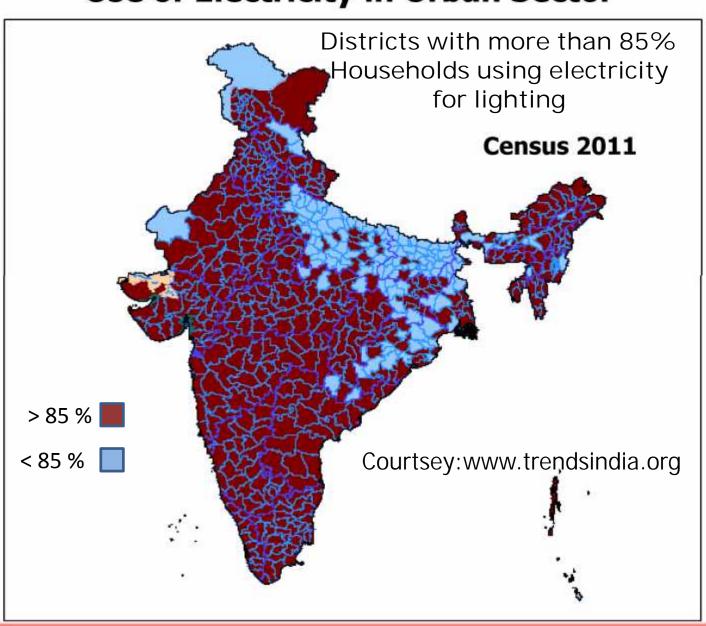
HOWEVER

- ➤ When we speak of the Energy Access, we need to grapple with
 - Availability: Is it there or not? e.g. Grid
 - Access: It is there but can you access it e.g. Connection
 - Adequacy i.e. is it enough?
 - Quality i.e. does it serve the purpose?
- ➤ In addition, there is the issue of inequalities in access:
 - ■Between India and Bharat.
 - Within India
 - Within Bharat

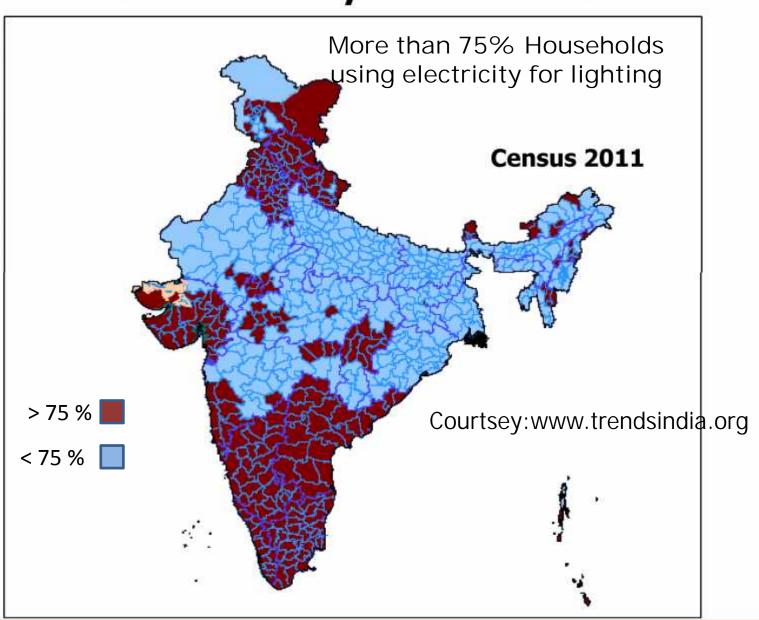
All of these have a bearing on well being, drudgery, exposure to emissions etc.

Let us look at the very basics first: Just access

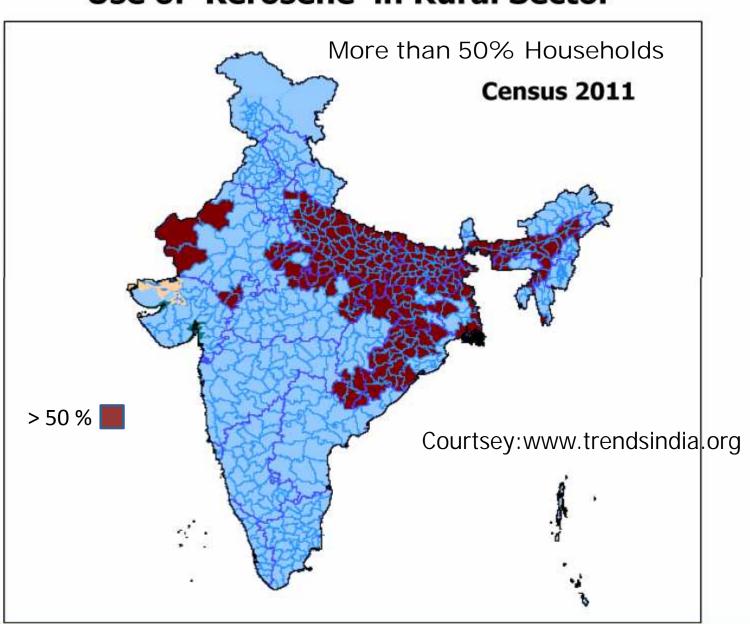
Sources of Light Use of Electricity in Urban Sector

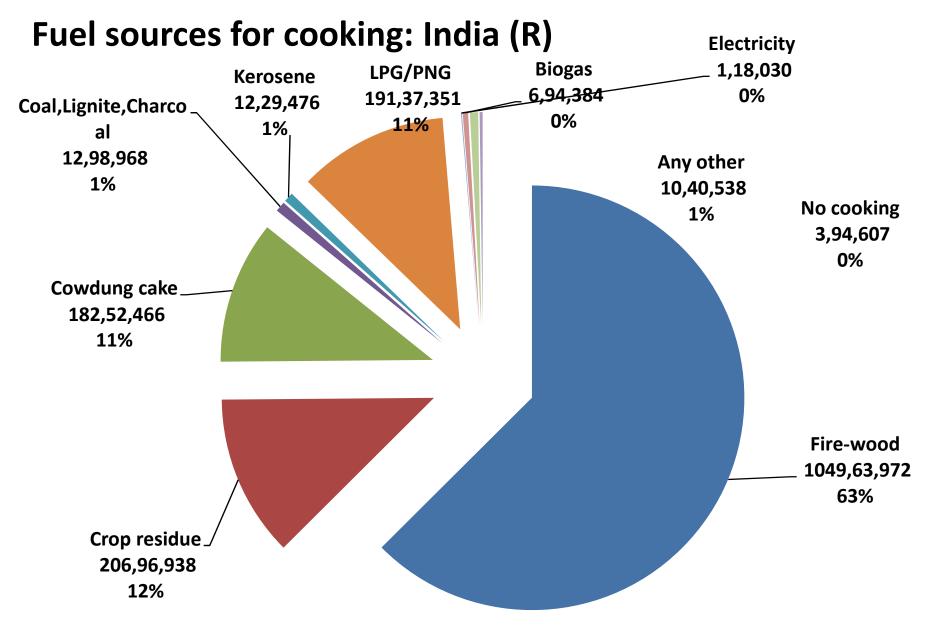


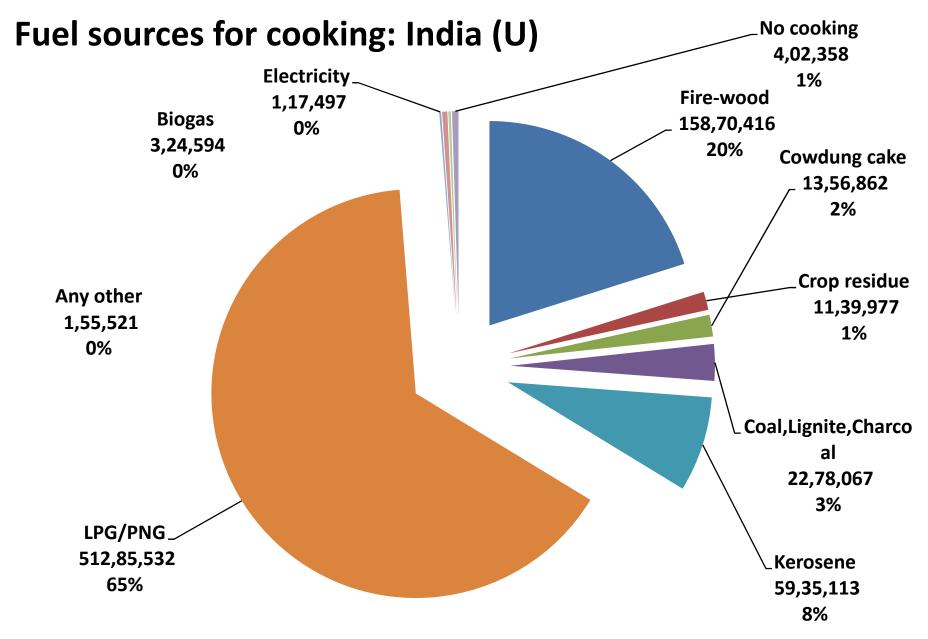
Source of Light Use of Electricity in Rural Sector



Source of Light Use of 'Kerosene' in Rural Sector



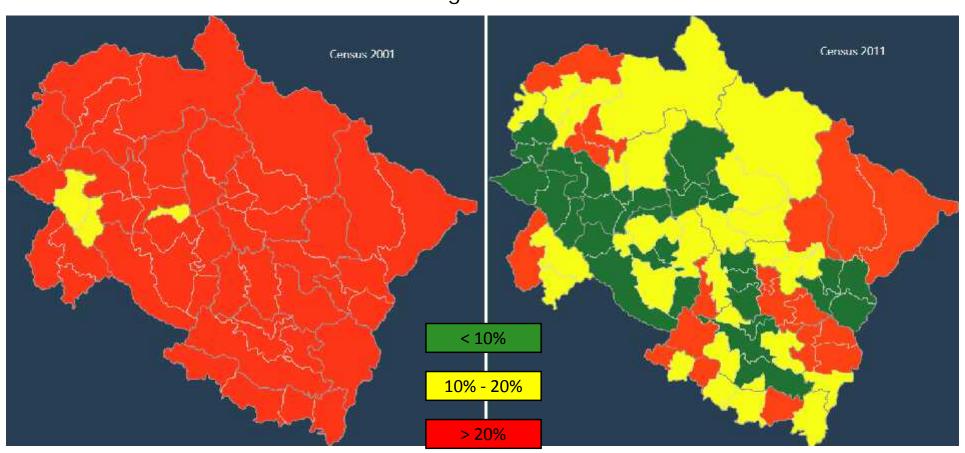




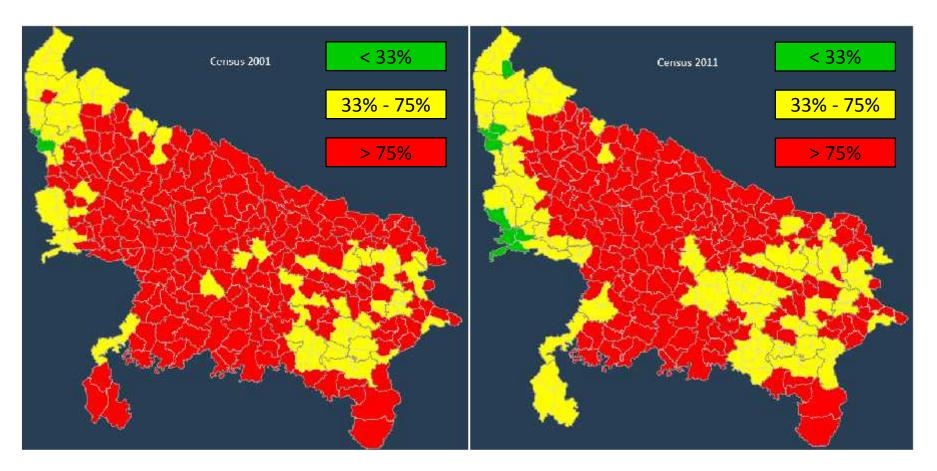
What changes have happened between 2001 and 2011?

Encouraging in some places

Kerosene as Source of Light in Rural Uttarakhand



Discouraging in some places!



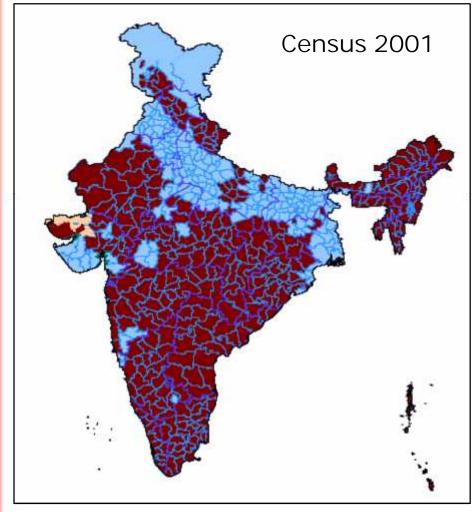
Kerosene as Source of Light in Rural Uttar Pradesh (2001) (2011)

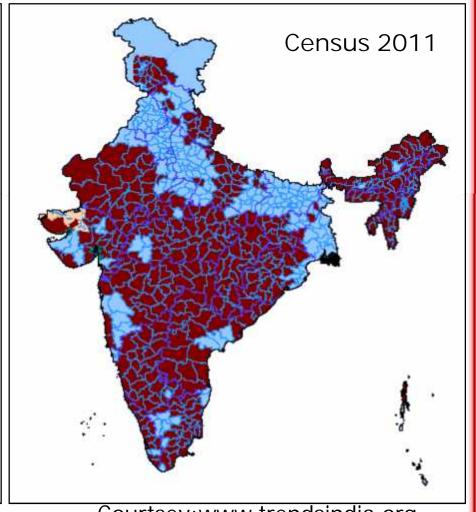
Not so encouraging in some cases

Use of Firewood in Rural sector

More than 62% households

More than 61% households



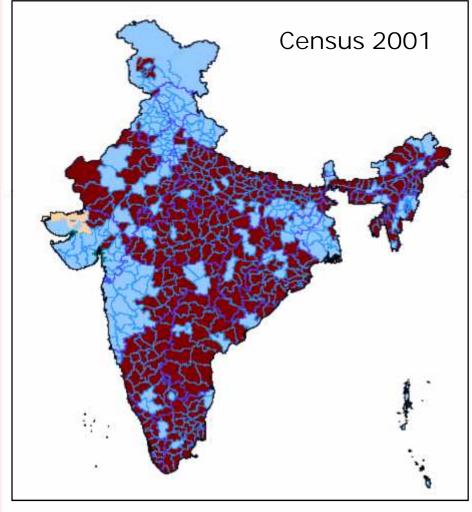


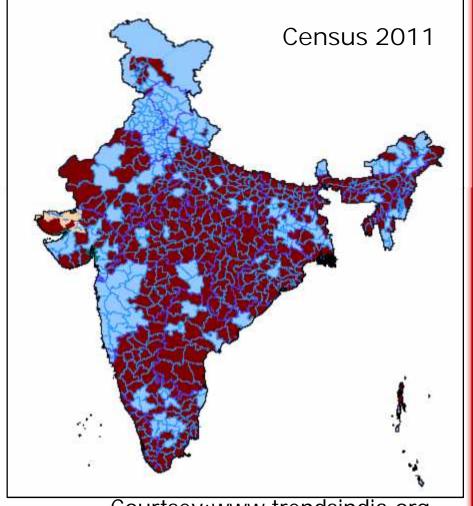
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Use of Firewood in Urban sector

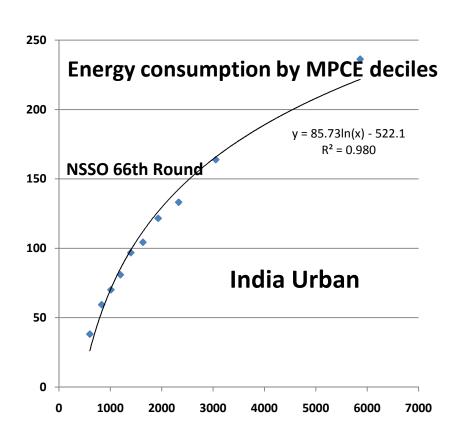
More than 25% households

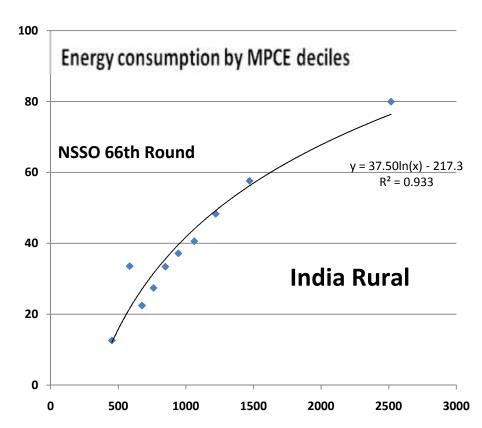
More than 20% households





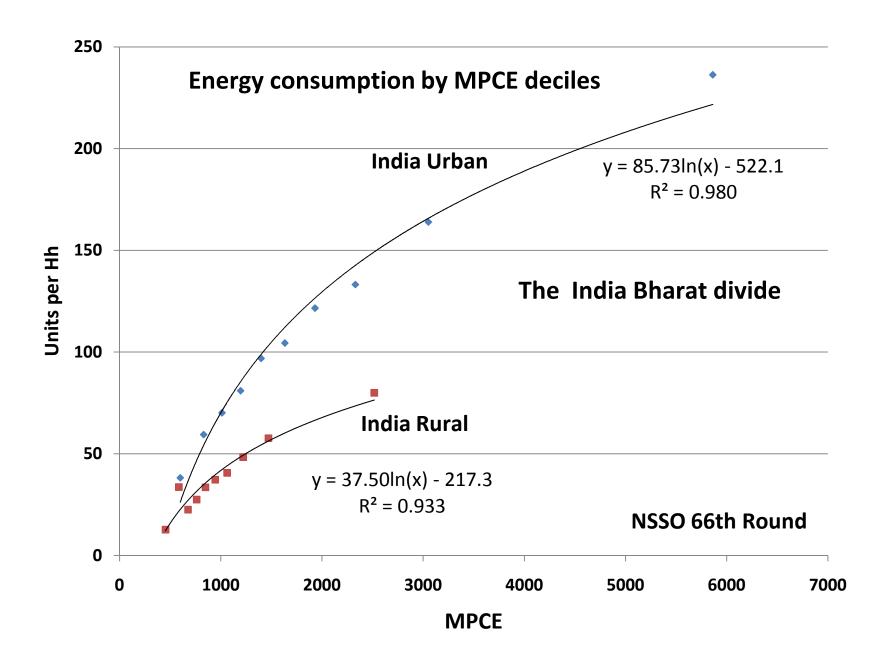
How Much?

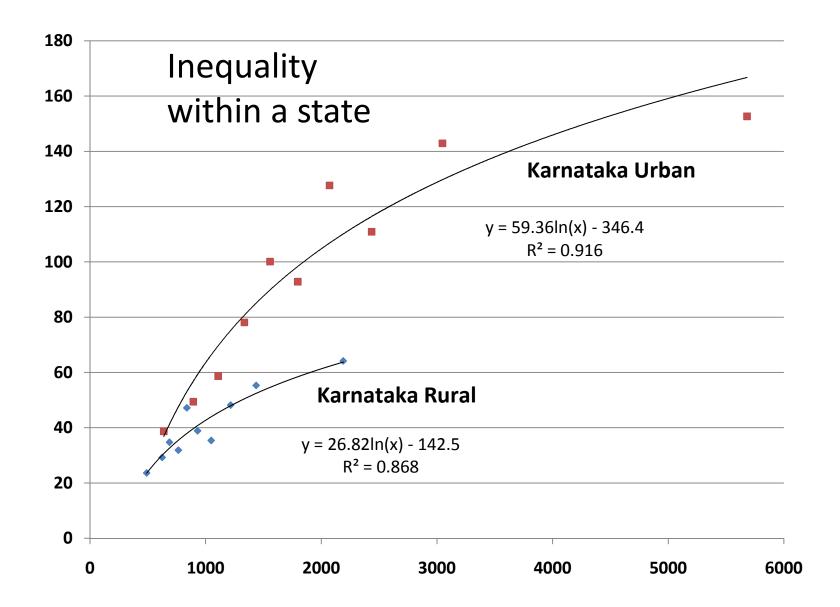


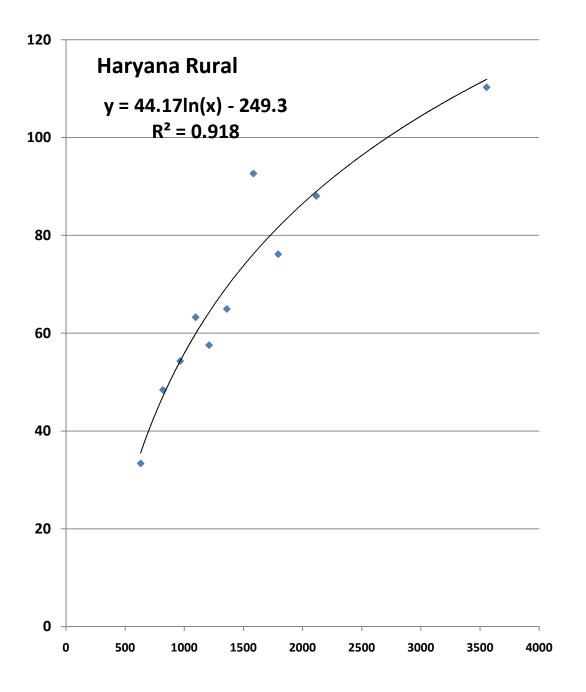


Energy consumption by MPCE deciles for Urban and Rural areas

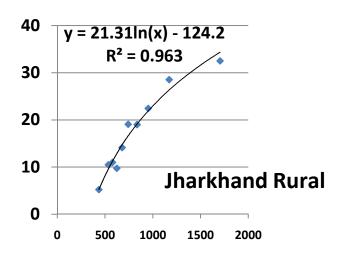
(NSSO 66th Round)







Inequality Between states



Coming to Co-benefits......

We need to move away from the GW obsession in RE and look at other options where the co-benefit staring us in our face

- i) Solar home lighting: Kerosene Mukta Bharat
- ii) Bio gas: Put on back burner: Needs a makeover
- iii) Solar steam:
- iv) Bio mass / bio fuels: The Cindrella
- v) Storage: The missing link

With apologies to Faiz Ahmed Faiz

aur bhi gham hain zamaane meiN Gigawatt ke siwa raahateiN aur bhi haiN faqat Grid ki raahat ke sivaa mujh se jid kar ke Gigawatts, mere mehebuub, na maanNg

Hence the prayer

TAMASO MA JYOTIR GAMAYA

(Both literally and metaphorically!)

THANK YOU