



Discussion Series Navigating the Climate Economy: Investing for Growth and Resilience

Private Sector Investment in Clean Energy in Central America

March 24, 2016 Crown Agents, Washington, DC

Moderator: David Ross U.S.Trade and Development Agency

> Speakers: Gwendolyn Andersen, Abt Associates

Francisco Acuña, InTrust Global Investments, LLC

Agenda

Welcome and Introduction

Dr. Marcia Trump, Chief of Party, CEADIR project

Project Development in Central America

David Ross, Country Manager, Latin America Renewable Energy Worldwide Team Lead, U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA)

Clean Energy Investment in Central America

Gwendolyn Andersen, Senior Climate Energy Economist, Abt Associates

Energy Development in Central America: Dealing with Social Risk

Francisco Acuña, CEO, InTrust Global Investments, LLC

Open Forum

Project Development in Central America



David Ross

Country Manager, Latin America and Renewable Energy Worldwide Team Lead

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

- Mr. Ross is responsible for developing and supervising USTDA's activities in Colombia and the Caribbean
- Leads USTDA's worldwide renewable energy sector team, and educates and advises Agency staff on current technology trends and market opportunities
- Prior to USTDA, worked for the U.S. Department of Treasury, in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

Clean Energy Landscape in Central America

U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA)





USTDA helps companies create U.S. jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies.

USTDA links U.S. businesses to global infrastructure opportunities.

Priority Sectors





Project Planning

- Feasibility Studies
- Technical
 - Assistance
- Pilot Projects

Reverse Trade Missions

USTDA brings foreign project sponsors to the United States pending upcoming procurements to observe the design, manufacture, and operation of U.S. products and services.

USTDA evaluates projects based on:

- Development priority
- Financial viability
- U.S. export potential

Clean Energy Finance Facility for the Caribbean and Central America (CEFF-CCA)

Eligible Projects: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

- Develop clean energy projects in the Caribbean and Central America
- \$20 million allocated for grants to support project planning

Eligible Countries

- Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- **Central America**: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama







USTDA in Clean Energy

Central America Project Examples

- El Salvador: Ilopango Hydro and CEL Solar Pilot
- Honduras: IDB Platanares Geothermal
- Panama: ENSA Smart Grid Pilot and Anton Valley Geothermal
- Regional: Energy Efficiency RTM for Water Utilities

Areas of Interest

- Geothermal
- Solar
- Wind
- Energy Storage
- Landfill Gas
- Smart Grid
- Energy Efficiency





- Propose potential projects
- Participate in Reverse Trade Missions
- Follow opportunities on www.fbo.gov
- Obtain reports from USTDA's library

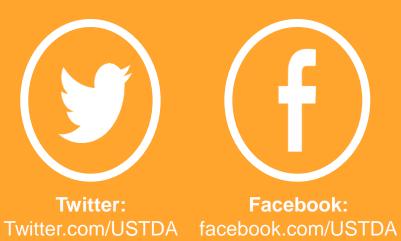
ww.ustda.gov

Connect with us

David Ross, Country Manager

address: 1000 Wilson Blvd Suite 1600 Arlington, VA contact: dross@ustda.gov www.ustda.gov

phone: 703-875-4357



Clean Energy Investment in Central America



Gwendolyn Andersen

Senior Clean Energy Economist
Abt Associates

- 25+ years experience in renewable energy and climate change
- Senior energy economist with the CEADIR project at Abt Associates
- Managed a renewable energy nonprofit, educating stakeholders, conducting financial analysis, and fostering development of a \$55 million wind farm

Summary: CEADIR Phase I Analysis of Clean Energy Investments in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras

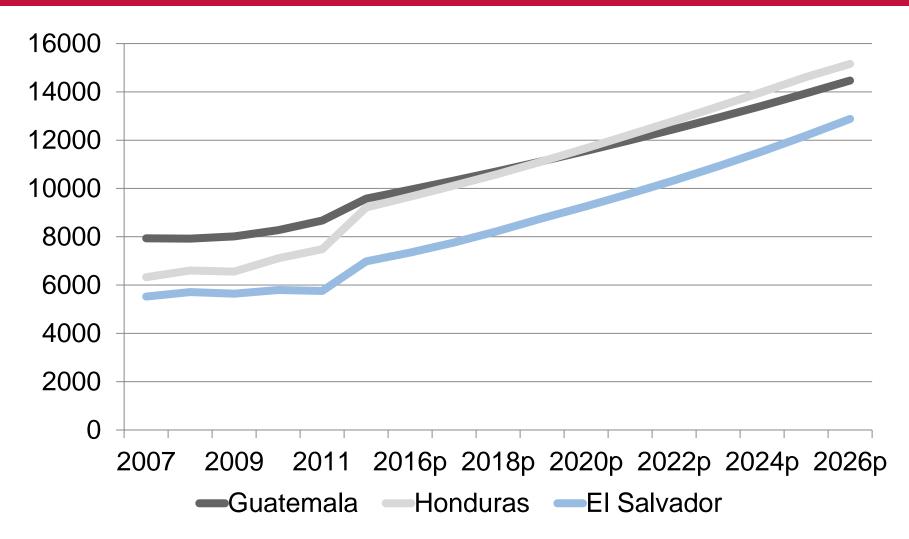
- CEADIR and USAID/EI Salvador's Central America Regional Program objectives: mobilize and scale up private sector clean energy (CE) investments
- Assessment of CE investments, which are again on the rise in these countries
- Excess electricity demand and current policies promote expanding renewable energy (RE)
- Energy efficiency (EE) not well supported by financing institutions

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CLEAN ENERGY FINANCING AND LEDS SUPPORT TO CENTRAL AMERICA THE CEADIR PROJECT
Contract No: AID-DAA+1240038, Task Crister: AID-GAA-TO-1440007
January 2015 This report was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development (USAD), It was prepared by Crown Agence USA, Lot, for the CEADIR Propert.
Read report on Climatelinks

Research for Phase I

- Desktop study with secondary sources
- Interviews with experts from OPIC, IADB, World Bank, GEF, InTrust, and Sustainable Energy – Central America
- Scoping mission interviews with financial institutions, utility personnel, government officials, renewable energy developers, and equity investors

Projected Electricity Consumption (GWh/yr)

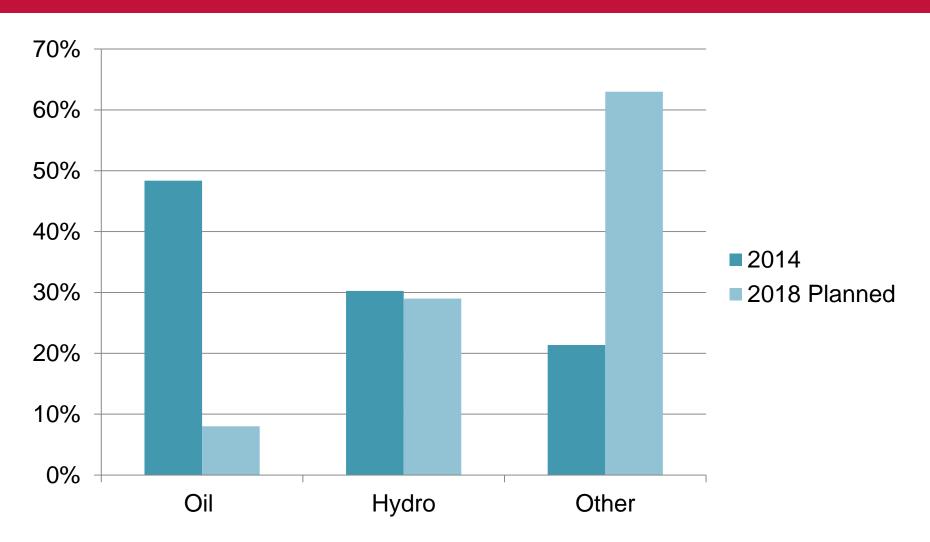


Source: *Plan Indicativo Regional de Expansión de la Generación. Periodo 2012-2027.* San Salvador: *Consejo de Electrificación de América Central*

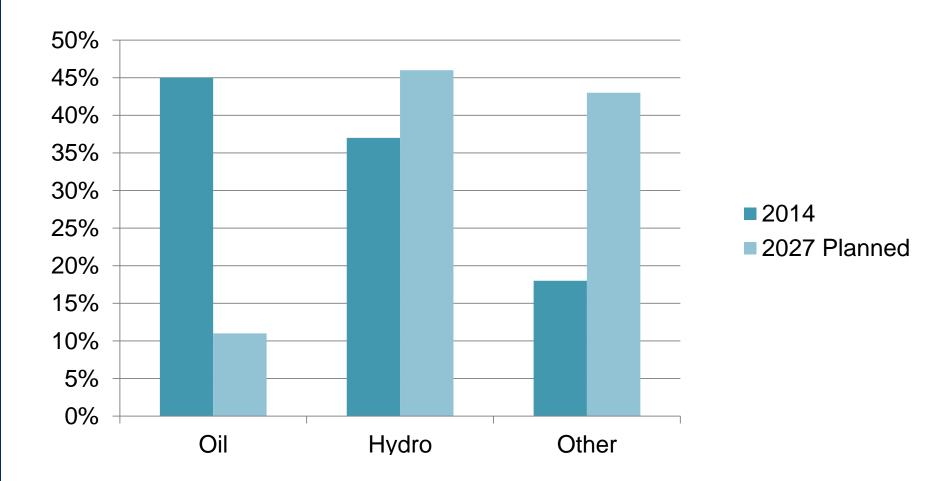
Trends Encouraging Investment in Clean Energy in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras

- Increasing demand for electricity
- Decreasing cost for wind and solar
- Countries promoting RE with fiscal policies
- Donor support

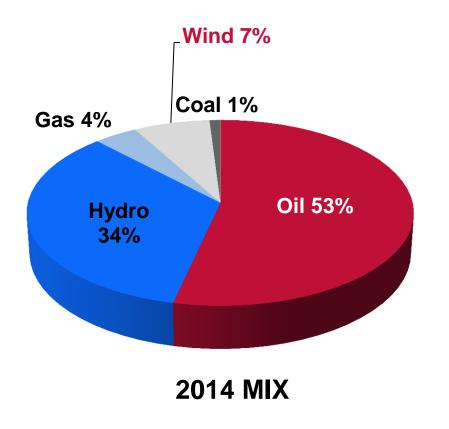
Historic and Planned RE Electricity Mix in El Salvador



Historic and Planned RE Electricity Mix in Guatemala



Historic and Planned RE Electricity Mix - Honduras



Generation Expansion Plan 2008-2022 Goals:

- Reduce reliance on hydrocarbons
- Renewable energy provides 60% of electricity by 2022 and 80% by 2038
- Expand electricity access to 85% by 2015 and 90% by 2020
- Invest US\$1.5B in renewable energy (e.g. hydroelectric power) by 2022

CEADIR Clean Energy Financing for Central America: Phase I Needs Assessment Findings

- Installed capacity expected to double, requiring investments of US\$24-27 billion, 2012-2027 (CEAC, 2012)
- \$597 million in clean energy investment last year (BNEF)
- Clean energy lending is moving but far larger investment potential
- Local finance generally only balance sheet finance, most local financial intermediaries (FIs) offer no special purpose vehicle finance
- FIs have limited understanding of EE financing mechanisms and market



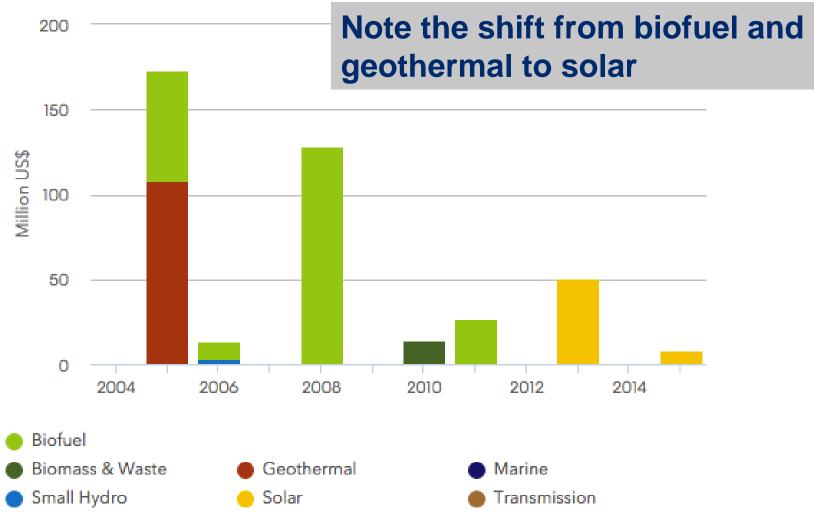
Source: Wikimedia Commons

Recent Clean Energy Investment (2006-2013)

Country	Total Clean Energy Investment, 2006-2013 (US\$ B)	Installed Power Capacity (GW)	Renewable Share (%)	Total Clean Energy Generation (GWh)
Belize	0.2	0.16	56	308
Costa Rica	1.7	3	31	3952
EI	0.2	2	22	1691
Salvador				
Guatemala	0.6	3	23	2031
Honduras	0.8	2	22	1196
Nicaragua	1.6	1	31	1442
Panama	1.3	2	8	685
Totals	6.4	13.2		11,305

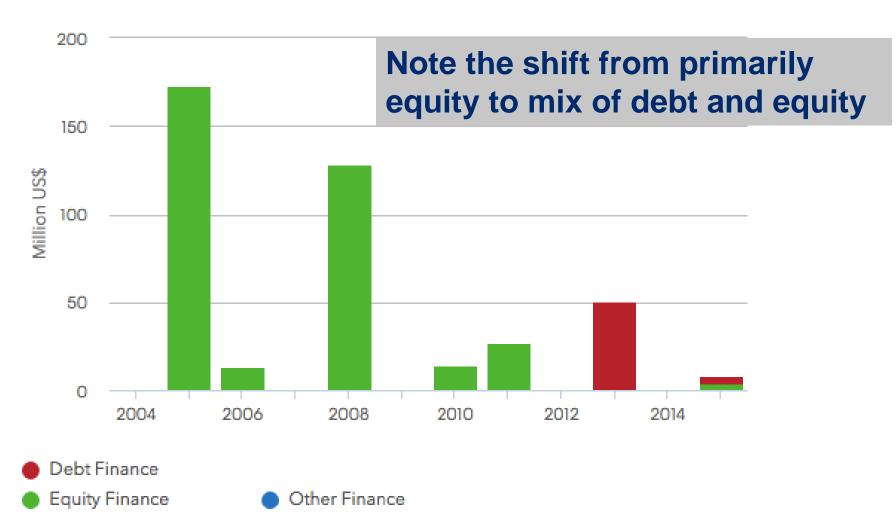
Source: FOMIN and BNEF (Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones and Bloomberg New Energy Finance). 2013. Climascopio 2013. Nuevas Fronteras para las Inversiones en Energía de Bajas Emisiones de Carbono en América Latina y el Caribe. Washington, DC: FOMIN.

Renewable Energy Finance by Type - El Salvador



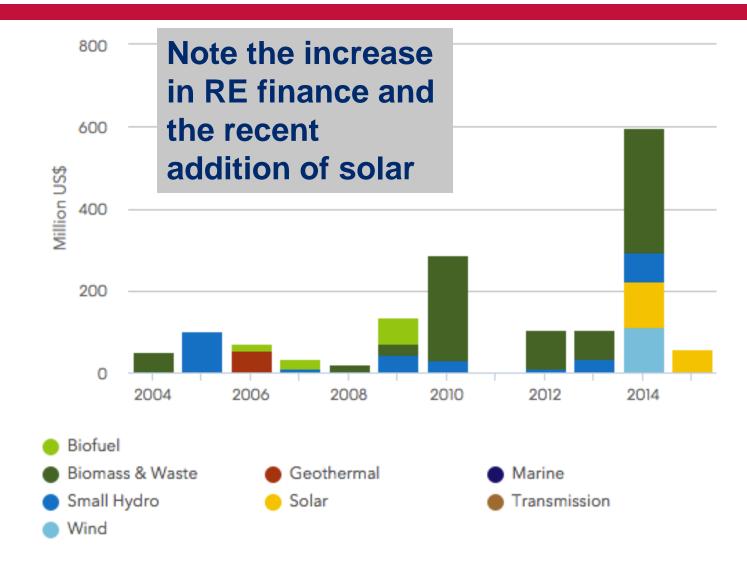
Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, "El Salvador Country Profile, New Build Renewable Asset Finance." 2015

Renewable Energy Finance by Source - El Salvador

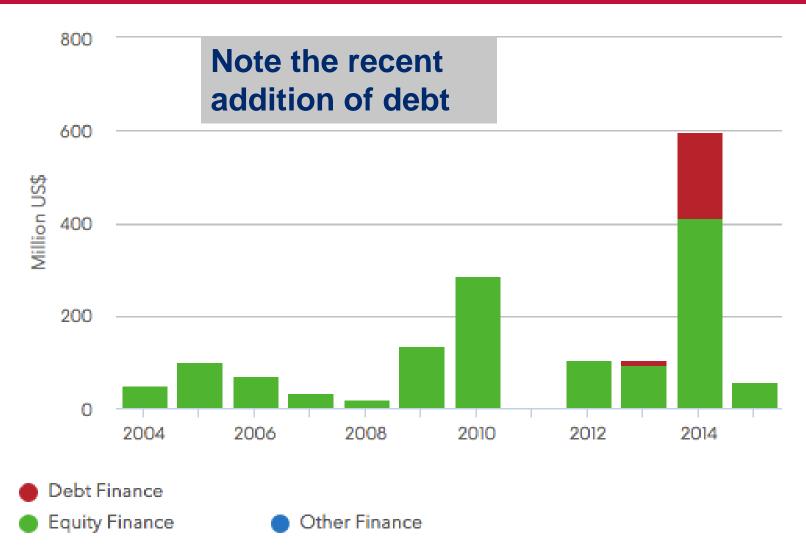


Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, "El Salvador Country Profile, New Build Renewable Asset Finance." 2015

Renewable Energy Finance by Type - Guatemala

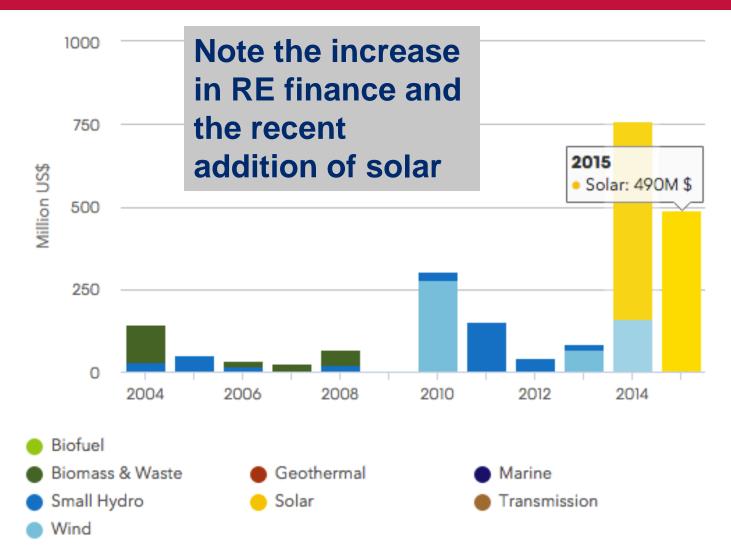


Renewable Energy Finance by Source - Guatemala

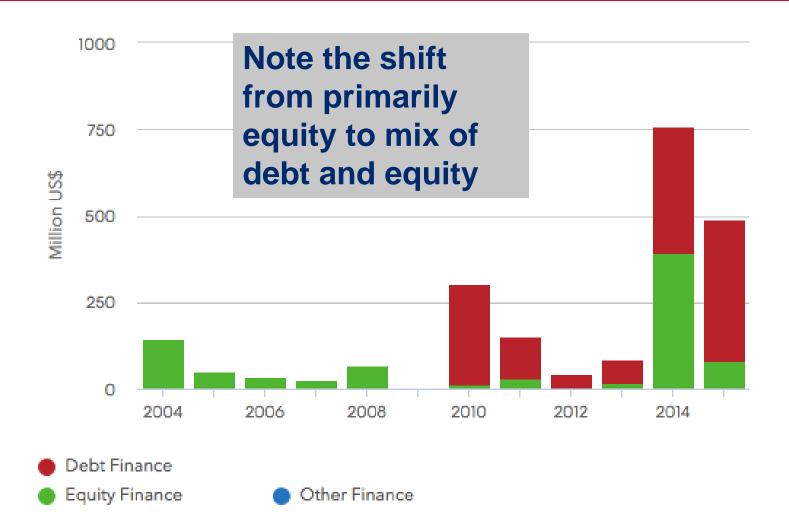


Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, "Guatemala Country Profile, New Build Renewable Asset Finance." 2015

Renewable Energy Finance by Type - Honduras



Renewable Energy Finance by Source - Honduras



Fiscal Incentives for Promoting Renewable Energy

Country	Capital Subsidy, Grant, or Rebate	Investment or Production Tax Credits	Reduction in Sales, Value- Added Tax, Income, Customs or Other Taxes
El Salvador	No Yes		Yes
Guatemala	No	Yes	Yes
Honduras	No	Yes	Yes

Regulatory Policies for Promoting Renewable Energy

Country	Feed-in Tariff	Net Metering	Tendering	Reverse Auction
El Salvador	No	No	Yes	Yes
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Honduras	No	No	Yes	Yes

- Regulatory measures and public financing are less common.
- There are no renewable portfolio standards in Central America.
- El Salvador's Consejo Nacional de Energía (CNE) in is in the process of developing a net metering policy.

Increasing Potential for Energy Efficiency

- Increasing energy efficiency would result in energy savings of 12,255 GWh by 2025, or more than 15% of total demand in Central America.
- Cost savings of close to US\$1.5 billion
- Reductions in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions of up to 7.9 million tons per year
- US\$550 million in energy efficiency investments could prevent the need to invest US\$1.7 billion in new generation natural gas-fired facilities over 10 years.

Different Financial Institution Needs

El Salvador

• Interested in technical discussion of RE and EE

Guatemala

 Sufficient capacity—interested in meeting regulators and developers and discussing the potential impacts of different policies and learning about potential funding sources. Need technical training in EE opportunities

Honduras

• Significant potential—FIs interested in technical discussion and learning about new lending products

CEADIR Phase II Clean Energy Financing Support

Activity 1

 Technical support for collaboration in the development of clean energy lending products

Activity 2

Local financial and institutional capacity development

Activity 3

Technical assistance to increase clean energy equity investments

Activity 4

 Technical assistance support with energy sector related entities

Energy Development in Central America: Dealing with Social Risk



Francisco Acuña

CEO InTrust Global Investments

- Experienced in wide range of strategic projects in Mexico from mobilizing finance through private and public sources to advising companies and governments on investments and strategic alliances with rural and indigenous communities.
- Founder of INDI Fund, which promotes investment in renewable energy and agribusiness projects in Mexico and emerging markets
- Previous experience as Managing Director of Manatt, Phelps & Phillips



Energy Development in Central America: Dealing with Social Risk

Perspectives from an Investor and Developer



Our Clean Energy Work

- 111 pipeline projects in review
- Currently vetting rural-indigenous projects in Mexico and Central America
- Implemented first educational program of its kind that trained rural professors to partner with their communities (in partnership with Harvard University)
- Received award for "Best Financial Initiative" from IADB (Beyond Banking Awards) for INDI Fund concept (Clean Energy Private Equity concept)



Key Investor and Developer Concerns

- 1. Identifying a local Reliable Partner
- 2. Securing a long term off-taker
- 3. Technical Issues (grid, transmission, etc.)
- 4. Ideally using global markets
- 5. Regulatory Issues (predictability)
- 6. Social and environmental risks



INDI Fund

- INDI Fund first private equity model investing in partnership with indigenous communities
- Strategic Partners
 - GEF
 - InTrust Global Investors
 - ASI ENERGIA Internacional (solar)
 - Center for Public Health and Global Environment, Harvard University

CURRENTLY FOCUSING IN PROJECT BY PROJECT (versus Fund Model)

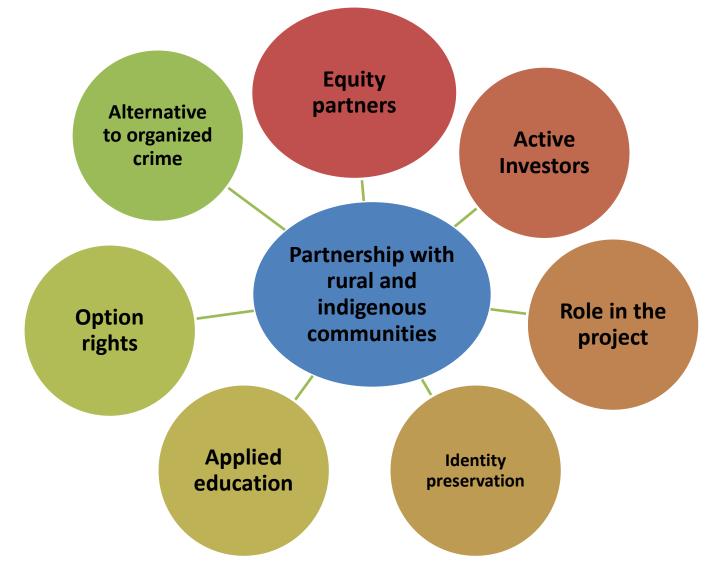


Our Approach to Social Risk

- In Latin America the indigenous component is a key variable for development
- Although rural and indigenous lands contain rich natural resources, their communities haven not been able to develop them
- What financial models could trigger new approaches for development in partnership with these communities?
- What could be the role of energy in the development of the region?

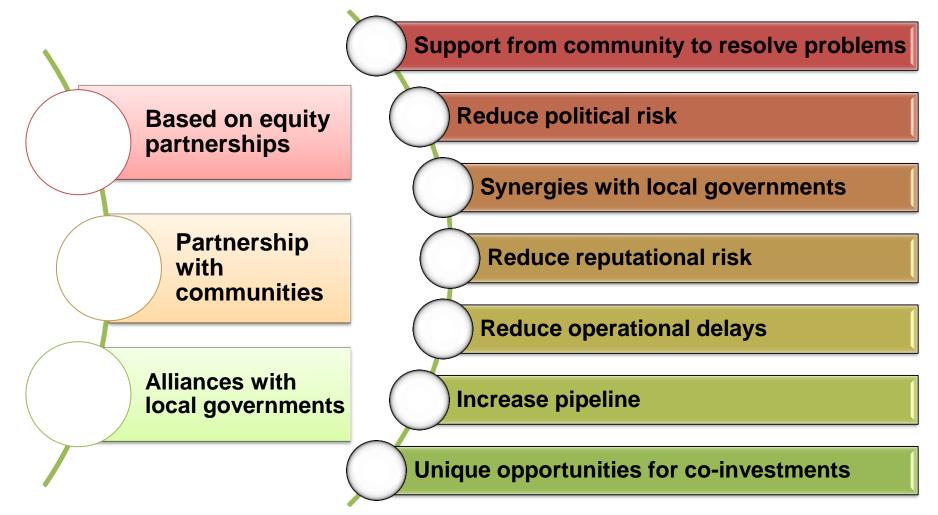


Benefits of InTrust Investment Model



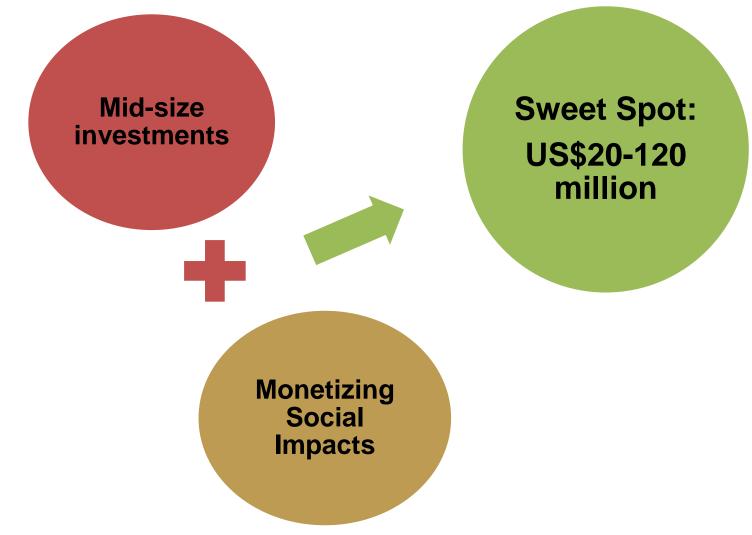


Benefits for Investors and Developers



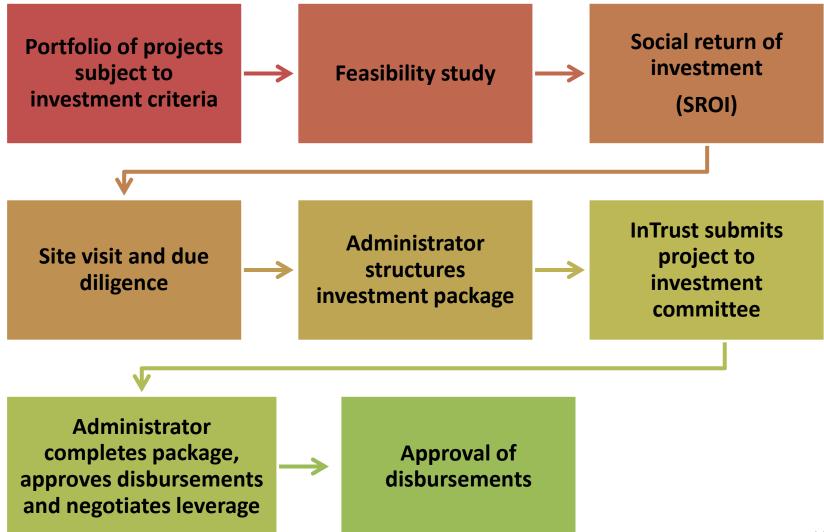


Strategic Approach: Scale



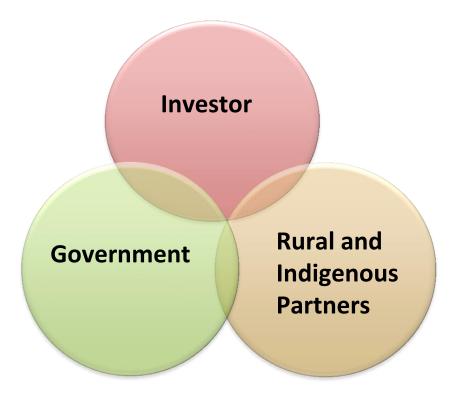


InTrust Investment Process





Interest Alignment



- Alignment protects all parties involved
- All parties aligned in same goal: maximized returns and project value.
- Loss of one party affects the other



Exit Strategies

5 to 7 Year Period	Favorable Environment	High Value Projected	SROI Adherence	Involved Markets in Strong Growth
After generation of income stream	Aiming 8.5 to 10 EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization)	High social impact and reduced political risk and reputational risk	Not only Equator Principles and IFC stakeholder agreements and similar. SROI confirms the economic impact involved	Expectation in the region is that clean energy projects develop faster than the economy itself



Case Study: Oaxaca

- 21 renewable energy plants in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec
- 4 have not generated electricity
- Local opposition
- Other projects cancelled





Current InTrust Projects

- 5 communities are now in negotiations with developers
- ~ 5 million hectares for development of 100 MW of wind power
- Community landowners are co-owners
- Local construction and operation and maintenance jobs
- Communities represented on project Board of Directors
- Project development proceeding with
 - Identification of potential customers
 - Selection of technical partners and suppliers



Francisco Acuña

InTrust Global Investments, LLC Chairman & CEO

1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20006

+1 (202) 349-5559 acuna@intrustglobal.com



Q&A Session







David Ross

Country Manager, Latin America and Renewable Energy Team Lead

USTDA

Gwendolyn Andersen

Senior Clean Energy Economist

Abt Associates

Francisco Acuña _{CEO}

InTrust Global Investments

About CEADIR

CEADIR supports countries to assess and scale up low-carbon, climate resilient development.

CEADIR covers three thematic pillars of USG climate change strategy:





CEADIR Series *Expert dialogues *Critical issues *Economic analysis *Financing climate change

https://www.climatelinks.org/projects/ceadir

Up Next

- A recording and copy of today's presentation will be sent to all attendees.
- Listen to previous CEADIR discussions on Climatelinks YouTube page.
- Additional questions?
 - Dr. Marcia Trump, Chief of Party, CEADIR project, <u>marcia_trump@abtassoc.com</u>
 - Dr. Robert Voetsch, Project Manager, CEADIR project, rvoetsch@crownagents.com

Up next in the *Navigating the Climate Economy* discussion series:

Lessons from Mexico on Energy Efficiency April 12, 2016 at 9am EDT

For more information, visit

https://ceadirseries.adobeconnect.com/admin/show-event-catalog

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