

# CLEAN ENERGY INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMMES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Compiled by the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

## One Sun One World One Grid (OSOWOG) initiative

<https://isolaralliance.org/work/osowog/>

The One Sun One World One Grid (OSOWOG) initiative aims to connect different regional grids through a common grid that will be used to transfer renewable energy power and, thus, realize the potential of renewable energy sources, especially solar energy. The initiative brings together a global coalition of governments, international financial and technical organisations, legislators, power system operators, and knowledge leaders to accelerate the construction of the new infrastructure needed for a world powered by clean energy.

## Zero-Carbon Energy for the Asia-Pacific Initiative (ZCEAP)

<https://iced.s.anu.edu.au/research/research-initiatives/zero-carbon-energy-asia-pacific-initiative-zceap>

The Zero-Carbon Energy for the Asia-Pacific initiative was established through an investment by the Australian National University (ANU) and is open to work with partners. The initiative aims to push the frontiers that will help future-proof the way Australia trades with the world based on Australia's abundant renewable energy resources.

The initiative consists of six interrelated programs:

1. Hydrogen fuels
2. Renewable metal refining
3. Renewable energy systems
4. Indigenous engagement with renewable energy industries
5. Renewable energy policy and governance in Asia-Pacific countries
6. Regulatory frameworks for renewables-based trade and investment

## Clean EDGE Asia

<https://www.state.gov/clean-edge-asia/>

Clean EDGE Asia aligns government and private sector resources to advance sustainable energy growth in the region. Clean EDGE Asia harnesses the expertise and resources of the U.S. government, private sector, international financial institutions, and like-minded governments to support and accelerate Asia's clean energy transition. In the Indo-Pacific, demand for energy is growing rapidly amid the challenges of relying on aging infrastructure and outdated market mechanisms to deliver power, transportation, and building energy requirements. U.S. engagement to address these challenges in Asia while reducing greenhouse gas emissions will bolster partners' energy security and advance sustainable development goals, including clean and affordable energy to address the climate crisis impacting all nations.

## Asia Energy Transition Initiative (AETI)

[https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0528\\_002.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0528_002.html)

The Government of Japan announced the "Asia Energy Transition Initiative (AETI)," which includes a variety of support for realising energy transitions in Asia.

- Support for the development of energy transition roadmaps
- Presentation and promotion of the Asian version of the transition finance
- US\$10 billion financial support for renewable energy, energy efficiency, LNG, and other projects
- Support for technology development and demonstration using the benefits of the 2 trillion yen fund (e.g.,

offshore wind power generation, fuel-ammonia, hydrogen etc.)

- Human resource development on decarbonisation technologies and knowledge sharing
  - a. Capacity building of decarbonisation technologies for 1000 people in Asian countries
  - b. Workshops and seminars on energy transitions

## Responsible Energy Initiative

<https://www.teriin.org/project/responsible-energy-initiative>

The Responsible Energy Initiative is a future-led collaborative inquiry into how the renewable energy sector in India and Asia can scale in an ecologically safe and socially just way. The Responsible Energy Initiative aims to enable the renewable energy sector in the Asia Pacific region to adopt business models and value chains that are ecologically safe, rights respecting and socially just. The initiative aims to engage with investors, developers, manufacturers, large procurers, together with other pertinent actors in the renewable energy sector to identify, set and action new norms. In India, the core partners for the Renewable Energy Initiative are The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Forum for the Future and World Resources Institute (WRI India), with expert support from Landesa, WWF-India, and the Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC).

## Energy Transition Partnership

<https://www.energytransitionpartnership.org/>

The Energy Transition Partnership (ETP) pursues energy transition across South-east Asia, at the regional, national and local levels. ETP engages with private and

public partners to drive change at policy, fiscal, and technology level. The partnership expands financing for investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable resilient infrastructures to deliver joint action in the following areas:

- Aligning policies with climate commitments
- De-risking renewable energy and energy efficiency investments
- Sustainable and resilient infrastructure – smart grids
- Knowledge, skills, awareness, and capacity development

### ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF)

<https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/funds/asean-catalytic-green-finance-facility/overview>

The ACGF is an ASEAN Infrastructure Fund initiative supporting governments in Southeast Asia to prepare and finance infrastructure projects that promote environmental sustainability and contribute to climate change goals.

Green finance denotes all financing instruments, investments, and mechanisms that contribute to a “climate plus” approach, impacting on both climate and environmental sustainability goals. Green finance promotes a reduction in greenhouse gases and improved climate resilience, air, and water quality, ecosystems, biodiversity, and use of resources. Green finance solutions to support a green recovery should be at the heart of post-COVID-19 economic planning in the ASEAN region. A green recovery means one that is environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, and climate resilient.

### Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP)

<https://www.cif.org/topics/energy-access>

The Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP) aims to enable the world’s poorest countries to foster transformational change and pursue low-carbon energy pathways. It seeks to increase overall energy access

for the populations of partner countries, deliver economic uplift, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and minimize greenhouse gas emissions.

This program demonstrates the economic, social, and environmental viability of renewable energy, by supporting scaled-up interventions in solar and geothermal power, along with mini-grids, among others. A programmatic approach is needed that builds on existing policies, priorities, and energy initiatives. This involves working with country partners to agree and act on tailored objectives, as well as securing blended financing from multiple sources to enable renewable energy objectives.

### Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE)

<http://gizenergy.org.vn/en/project/clean-affordable-and-secure-energy-for-south-east-asia-case>

The Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE) project aims to support Southeast Asian partner countries in the transition to a future energy system that provides reliable and affordable energy to the people while increasing political ambition to comply with the Paris Agreement. Through a comprehensive approach, including public, private and research organisations, CASE contributes to shifting the narrative of the energy sector in Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam towards an evidence-based energy transition.

### South Asia Regional Energy Partnership (SAREP)

<https://sarepenergy.net/>

The South Asia Regional Energy Partnership (SAREP) is the flagship regional energy program of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) India. This five-year initiative (2021-26) improves access to affordable, secure, reliable, and sustainable energy across six South Asian countries—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka—in line with these countries’ climate and clean energy priorities.

This program facilitates collaboration among the six countries, to operate and accelerate the transition to clean energy, mitigate climate change, and promote energy security, economic development, self-reliance, livelihood, health, and productivity.

SAREP’s activities and outcomes also support and contribute to the Strategic Clean Energy Partnership (SCEP) and the Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue (CAFMD) under the recently established U.S.-India Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership. Through this collaboration, India and the U.S. aim to demonstrate swift climate action that is inclusive, resilient, and based on national and regional priorities. Countries in the region will also benefit from each other’s experiences through this collaborative program by sharing of the learnings, best practices, and lessons.

### International Energy Agency – Technology Collaboration Programme

<https://www.iea.org/areas-of-work/technology-collaboration>

The Technology Collaboration Programme supports the work of independent, international groups of experts that enable governments and industries from around the world to lead programmes and projects on a wide range of energy technologies and related issues. The experts in these collaborations work to advance the research, development and commercialisation of energy technologies. The scope and strategy of each collaboration is in keeping with the IEA Shared Goals of energy security, environmental protection and economic growth, as well as engagement worldwide.

The breadth of the analytical expertise in the Technology Collaboration Programme is a unique asset to the global transition to a cleaner energy future. These collaborations involve over 6000 experts worldwide who represent nearly 300 public and private organisations located in 55 countries, including many from IEA Association countries such as China, India, and Brazil.