









Scaling up Geothermal Power

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Geothermal power

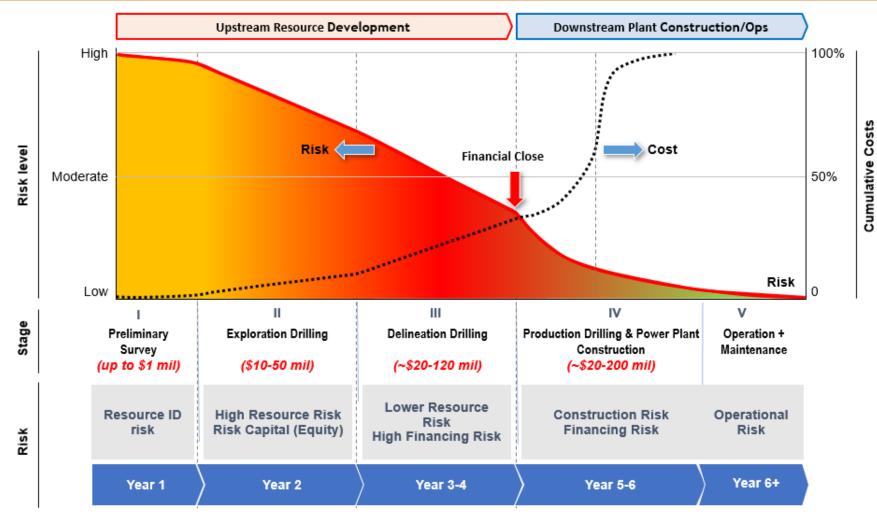
- Can play significant role for multiple countries
- This includes countries like: Indonesia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Dominica, St. Lucia
- Limited progress has been observed for the last years in respect to installed power



Picture: Sarulla, Indonesia



Geothermal development stages, risk and cost



Risk is reduced significantly after exploration drilling



Enabling environment

Legal framework

- Definition of geothermal resource
- Ownership and protection
- Institutional framework
- Legal aspects of industrial parks

Government policies

- Enabling environment for investment
- Financial incentives and support mechanism



Picture: ©Mannvit, Nesjavellir



Enabling environment

Geothermal knowledge

- Country's geothermal resources
- Resource management

Social acceptance

- Changes to the environment and health
- Stake-holders
- Education
- Gender Equality



Picture: ©Hinrik Bjarnason, Friðheimar



Geothermal energy

- Geothermal energy is more than just electricity
- It can contribute to decarbonization of the heat market
- Geothermal energy can be harness as
 - Electrical generation
 - Co generation of electricity and heat (including minerals and gas)
 - Direct use

- Technologies to harness electricity
 - Binary
 - Flash
 - Enhanced geothermal system (in "R&D" stage)
 - USA DOE announced its goal to lower cost by 90 percent by 2035
 - Geothermal deep drilling (in R&D stage)
- Technologies to harness heat (stand a lone)
 - Heat central
 - Heat pumps
 - Enhanced geothermal system (R&D stage)



Government Project preparation and implementation (SRMI* approach)

Planning

- Identification of resource
- Legal and regulatory framework
- Demand current and future
- Least cost plans
 - Electricity
 - Direct use
 - Distribution e.g. grid

Strategy

- Public parties roles and responsibilities
- Socio economic benefits
- Development targets and timeline
- Development schemes

Implementation

- Public party preparation of early phase(s) of program
- Public investments if any for the projects
- Risk mitigation instruments
- Contractual agreements



Why geothermal energy

- High-capacity factor
- Can regulate fluctuations in the grid
- Geothermal direct use
- Low foodprint
- Long lifetime
- Industrial park (cascaded/integrated production)



Picture: ©Lydur Skulason, Olkaria, Kenya



Türkyie – geothermal programs

Public support from 2007

- exploration drilling
- Simple legal and regulatory framework
- Favorable feed in tariff

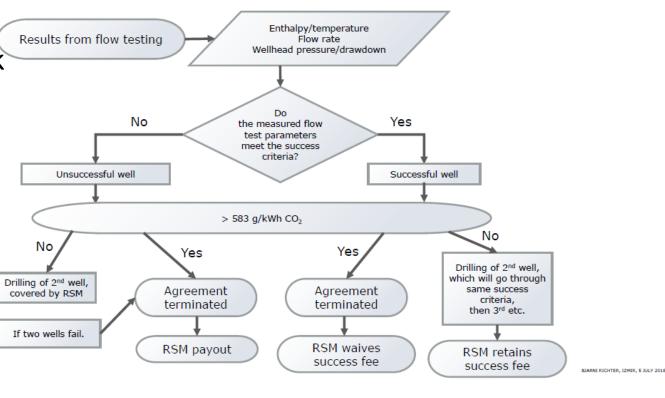
First project approved in 2016

- Loan \$250 mUSD
- 241 MW installed electricity

Included Risk Sharing Mechanism (RSM)

- CTF grant \$39.8 mUSD
- Projects:
 - 12 project focus on electrical generation,
 - 3 projects focus on co generation and
 - 4 on direct use.

Determination of Success/Failure





Türkyie - Risk Sharing Mechanism

- Second project approved in December 2021
 - \$300 mUSD lending of which minimum \$30 mUSD is earmarked for direct use projetcts
 - Expected to result in 383 MW installed capacity and 30MWt.
 - Expected to leverage \$550 mUSD of private financing



Picture: ©World Bank, Geothermal Power Plant, Türkyie



Türkyie Climate Smart and Competitive Agricultural Growth Project (TUCSAP)

Finance:

- ~340 mUSD IBRD loan approved on March 30th 2022
- Of which, 30 mUSD for a pilot project in utilizing geothermal for horculture
- Targeted mobilization of private sector financing: 100 mUSD for geothermally heated green houses
- Implementation will include drilling and needed infrastructure
- Economic and social
 - In 2020 it is estimated that 40% of the agricultural workforce in Turkey were women





GLOBAL GEOTHERMAL ALLIANCE

Muchas Gracias!



