United Nations Activities

- Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) on Energy
- UN DESA Energy Grant

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The United Nations - An overview

- Created in 1945 at the end of World War II
- 51 original members, 193 today
- UN Headquarters New York purchased with a donation of US$ 8.5 million given by American philanthropist, John Rockefeller, Jr.
- International territory with own security officers, fire unit and post office
- The 6 Main Organs
  - The General Assembly
  - The Security Council
  - The Trusteeship Council
  - The Economic and Social Council
  - The Secretariat
  - The International Court of Justice
- Mr. Antonio Guterres is the Secretary-General
Sustainable Development Summit 2015
Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development

• Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

• For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.
Another Way to Look at SDGs – The Five Ps

- **PEOPLE**: End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality
- **PLANET**: Protect our planet’s natural resources and climate for future generations
- **PARTNERSHIP**: Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership
- **PEACE**: Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies
- **PROSPERITY**: Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature

Sustainable Development
The Sustainable Development Goals Are:

Universal
Indivisible
Transformative
Implementation of the SDGs.

• The 17 Goals and 169 targets will be monitored using a global indicator framework
• Governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals
• Regional follow-up and review will be based on national-level analyses
• An annual Forum – the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development will oversee national and thematic reviews of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
• An annual SDG Progress Report is also expected
The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development - HLPF

- The forum is mandated by the United Nations Resolution A/RES/67/290

- It takes place in New York every year during the Second and Third week of July

- The forum is supported by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in close cooperation with all relevant UN entities.
HLPF themes and SDGs reviewed

2016: Ensuring that no one is left behind

2017: Eradication poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world –

2018: Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies

2019: Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality
Sustainable Development Goal 7
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Goal 7 will be reviewed in-depth at the High-Level Political Forum in 2018
**Targets**

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

**Indicators**

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

7.A.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment

7.B.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services
Target 7.1

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicators

• 7.1.1- Proportion of population with access to electricity

• 7.1.2- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
Proportion of the population with access to electricity, by residence and total, 2000-2014 (percentage)
Proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean cooking fuels and technologies, 2000 and 2014 (percentage)

- Sub-Saharan Africa: 11% (2000), 12% (2014)
- Oceania*: 16% (2000), 30% (2014)
- Central and Southern Asia: 28% (2000), 37% (2014)
- Eastern and South-Eastern Asia: 44% (2000), 59% (2014)
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 78% (2000), 86% (2014)
- Northern Africa and Western Asia: 80% (2000), 89% (2014)
- Europe and Northern America: 97% (2000), 99% (2014)
- Australia and New Zealand: 100% (2000), 100% (2014)

World: 50% (2000), 57% (2014)
Target 7.2

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Indicator

7.2.1- Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
Target 7.3
By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Indicator
• 7.3.1- Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
Compound annual growth rate of final energy intensity in end-use sectors, 2012-2014 (percentage)

- Passenger transport: -2.8%
- Industry: -2.2%
- Agriculture: -2.1%
- Services: -1.3%
- Freight transport: -1.1%
- Residential: 0.2%
Target 7.A (Means of Implementation)

By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

Indicator
7.A.1 - Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
Target 7.B (Means of Implementation)

By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

Indicator
7.B.1- Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services
Of the sustainable development challenges facing the world today, energy represents one of the most cross-cutting and deeply embedded in our daily lives and livelihoods.

It intersect with many of the other Sustainable Development Goals.

The well-being of our people and economy and the health of our environment depend on safe, clean, secure, sustainable and affordable energy.
In 2015 UN DESA, through financial support from the China Energy Fund Committee (CEFC) launched the energy grant programme to promote innovative solutions and recognize leadership and commitment in meeting the energy challenge. This programme is in support and promotion of the 2030 Agenda, Energy SDG7 and the UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All. (2014-2024)
Powering the Future We Want
UN DESA Energy Grant

VISION
Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

OBJECTIVE
Promoting leadership and innovative practices in meeting the global energy challenge

UNIQUE FEATURE
Capacity building
Energy Grant Secretariat
An annual $1 million grant is provided to an individual or institution which has demonstrated leadership and ingenuity in promoting energy for sustainable development, for replication and/or scaling up their initiatives.
High-level Steering Board

H.E. Mr. Wu Hongbo
United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

H.E. Frederick Musiliwa Makumure Shava
Seventy-Second President of the Economic and Social Council

Dr. Ho C.P. Patrick
Deputy Chairman and Secretary General of China Energy Fund Committee

Mr. Achim Steiner
UNDP Administrator

Mr. Warren Sach
Former United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Central Support Services
Capacity Building

A distinguishing feature of the Grant is the significant capacity building opportunity for disseminating and transferring the knowledge and experience associated with the Grant through Capacity Development Seminars. Two Seminars are held for each grant cycle.

Annual Grant Publications
2015 Energy Grant Cycle

Winner: We Care Solar

In 2015, during the first year of the Grant, the thematic focus was “Energy for Sustainable Development”.
In 2016, during the second cycle, the thematic focus was “Energy for Sustainable Transport”.

Winner: SINTEF
In 2017, the thematic focus is “Sustainable Energy for Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World”.

The theme is aligned with the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) that took place in New York in July 2017.
Thank you!

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