



## The 2012 UN Sustainable Energy for All & Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)

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***GNESD***

***GLOBAL NETWORK ON ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT***

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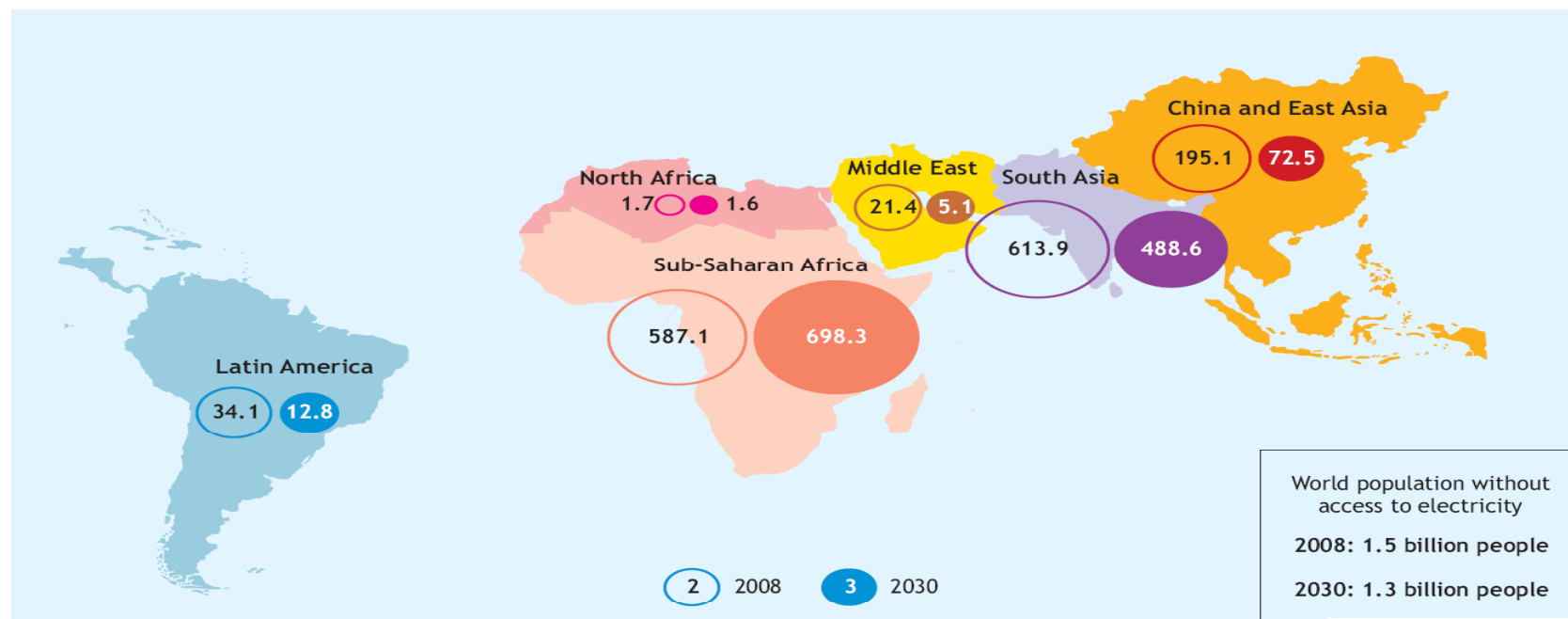
# **The 2012 UN Sustainable Energy for All & Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)**

Emmanuel Ackom, GNESD, UNEP Risø Centre

GNESD/DUE Conference

2-4 April, 2012, Cape Town, South Africa





The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on maps included in this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the IEA.

Source: IEA, 2009

### Additionally:

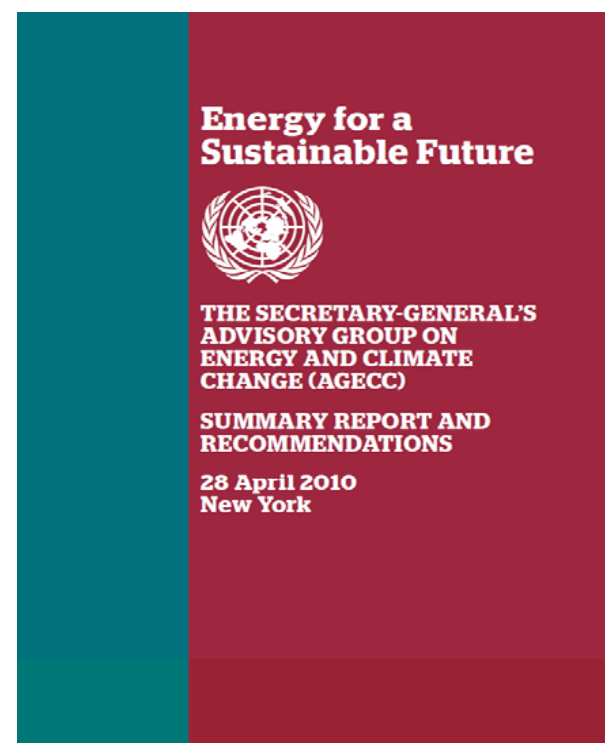
- An estimated 40% of humanity does not have access to clean cooking fuel while 20% is without electricity - 2.7 billion today! (IEA, 2011)
- Without massive concerted effort now, the situation is likely to remain unchanged by 2030

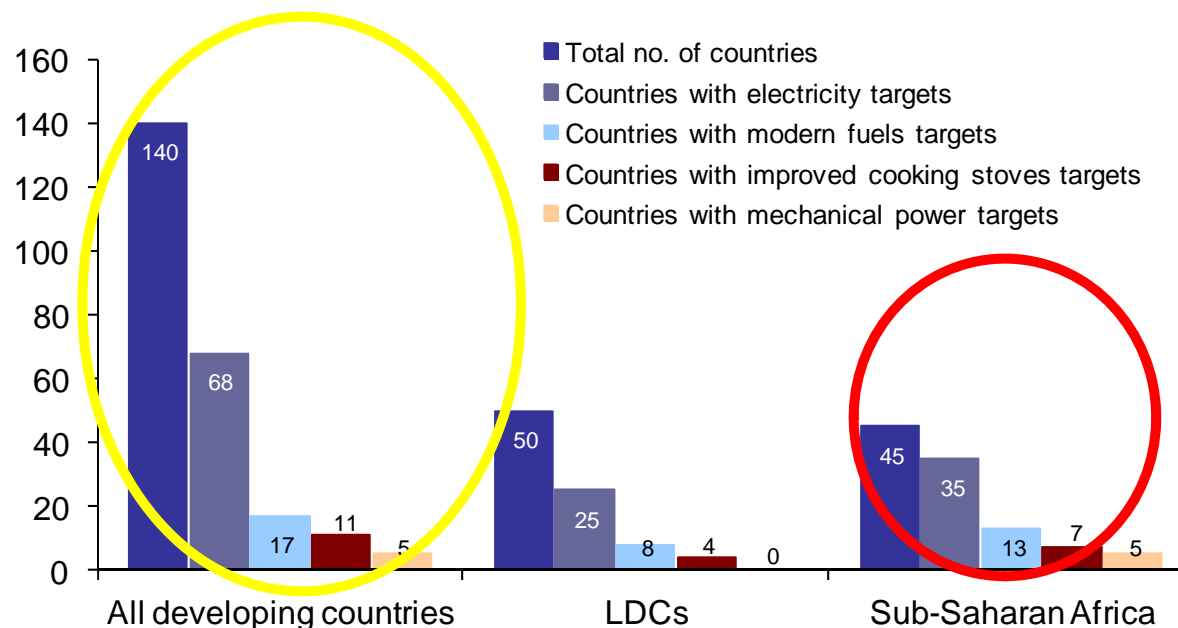
## Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change (AGECC)

- Established in 2009 by Ban Ki-moon
- High-level, multi-stakeholder (public/private)

### **Recommendations:**

- Ensure universal access to modern energy services by 2030
- Reduce global energy intensity by 40 per cent by 2030



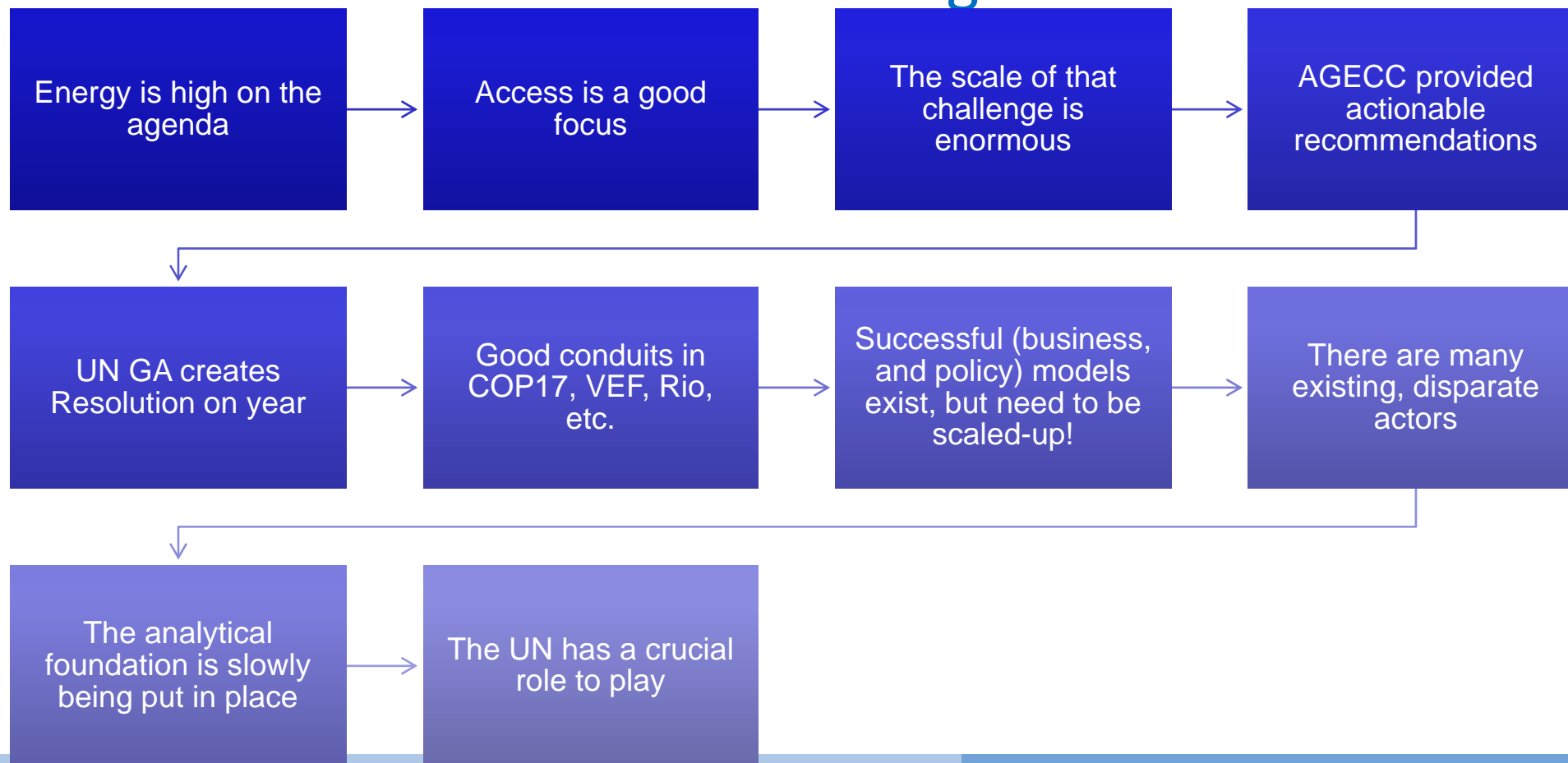


Almost half of developing countries (68 of 140) have targets for access to electricity

However, further improvements in political commitments required to achieve universal access

Source: UNDP/WHO 2009 (in M. Bazilian, 2011. Presentation at GNESD Workshop. Vienna Energy Forum. Vienna, 21-23 June, 2012).

## The Time is Right



Source: M. Bazilian, 2011. Presentation at GNESD Workshop. Vienna Energy Forum. Vienna, 21-23 June, 2012).

- UN Sustainable Energy Year targets by Secretary General by 2030
  - Universal energy access
  - Doubling the rate of energy efficiency
  - Doubling the amount of RETs in the energy mix

- List of high level activities (excerpts & non-exhaustive)
  - Asia Clean Energy Forum (Manilla, Phillippines, 20-24 June 2011);
  - Vienna Energy Summit (Vienna, Austria, 21-23 June, 2011)
  - UN Private Sector Forum; Access to Energy for All (New York, 20 Sept., 2011;
  - UNFCCC - COP 17;
  - WFES: Launch of the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All (16-19 Jan, 2012)
  - UN Conference on Sustainable Development [Rio+20] (4-6 June, 2012)
  - Report of the Secretary General to the General Assembly on the SE4All (18-21 Sept. 2012, New York, USA)
  - Closing Event: International Year of Sustainable Energy for All (Dec. 2012, New York, USA)



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**2012 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF  
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY  
FOR ALL**

UN General Assembly resolution 65/151





About the Year

Events

Get Involved

Resources

Partners



### Energy is essential to poverty alleviation

Sustainable energy enables income generation – for example, through solar pumps for irrigation or electricity for a small business.

Photo courtesy of Solar Electric Light Fund



#### National Coordinating Committees



[Learn More](#)

#### Energy Success Stories



[Learn More](#)

#### Energy and Clean Cookstoves



[Learn More](#)

#### Vienna Energy Forum 2011



[Learn More](#)

### World should double renewable energy by 2030-UN

June 2, 2011

OSLO, June 2 (Reuters) - The world should more than double reliance on renewable energy by 2030 as part of goals to slow climate change in a drive that will need strong backing from the private ...

[Read More](#)

### The Renewable Future

May 10, 2011

NAIROBI: Renewable energy triggers sharply polarized views. For some, it is a costly white elephant; for others, it is humanity's savior, promising to emancipate us (and our environment) f...

[Read More](#)

### African Huts Far From the Grid Glow With Renewable Power

December 24, 2010

KIPTUSURI, Kenya — For Sara Ruto, the desperate yearning for electricity began last year with the purchase of her first cellphone, a lifeline for receiving small money transfers, contacting re...

[Read More](#)

# UN-Energy

- Interagency coordinating mechanism for energy issues – from 2004
- Combines some 21 UN agencies (incl. WB) with active energy portfolios
- A New UN-Energy Knowledge Network ([www.un-energy.org](http://www.un-energy.org))



## International support

- **Empower and Implement National and Regional Action Plans**
  - Many good plans exist!
  - Finance needed at design and early- implementation stage
  - Energy planning tools exist
- **Massively scale-up useful business, regulatory and policy models**
  - Models exist – Morocco, Vietnam, Ghana, South Africa, etc.
  - Develop SME markets
  - In-country manufacturing possibilities
- **Establish risk finance instruments at scale**
  - Pilot on key large scale projects in pipeline
  - Utilities have key leadership role here

Source: M. Bazilian, 2011. Presentation at GNESD Workshop. Vienna Energy Forum. Vienna, 21-23 June, 2012).

## International support

- **Address power system design and distributed generation in parallel**
  - Infrastructure funds at different scales – recognise need for large public role here.
  - Solutions required for rural, but also urban and peri-urban
- **Train/educate people and build good institutions**
  - Policies cannot be implemented in a void
  - Financiers also need training
  - Looking beyond basic needs
- **Take advantage of political momentum**
  - Many initiatives – ensure some coherence
  - Topical subjects change rapidly
  - Don't rely solely on poverty or climate as drivers

Source: M. Bazilian, 2011. Presentation at GNESD Workshop. Vienna Energy Forum. Vienna, 21-23 June, 2012).

## ***What is GNESD?***

### **GNESD:**



is a global knowledge network involving numerous Centres of Excellence and Network Partners.

launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002)



## ***Objectives of GNESD:***

- Policy analysis on the use of environmentally friendly energy systems that:
  - are not harmful to human health;
  - do not conflict with our food supply;
  - result in poverty alleviation and sustainable development;
  - can help achieve Millennium Development Goals.



## ***GNESD – An Action Oriented Partnership!***

To achieve objectives the Network promotes:

- Information exchange;
- learning, analysis and study;
- policy support;
- capacity building; and
- advocacy, with a focus on issues of concern to developing countries



## ***How GNESD works ...***

- Network Centres cooperate through activity based working groups
- Multi-regional (or country) efforts and cross learning
- Electronic meetings and web-based information sharing
- Annual assemblies
- A steering committee provides strategic direction and oversight
- An UNEP affiliated secretariat

## ***Centres of Excellence from developing countries***

- Energy Research Centre, Univ. of Cape Town, (South Africa)
- AFREPREN (Kenya)
- ENDA-TM(Senegal)
- Mediterranean Renewable Energy Centre MEDREC (Tunisia)
- Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)
- TERI (India)
- Energy Research Institute (China)
- Fundación Bariloche (Argentina)
- CENBIO/Univ. of São Paulo & CENTROCLIMA/Fed. Univ. of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

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## ***GNESD – Eradicating Energy Poverty Workshop (COP 16)***



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## GNESD – Eradicating Energy Poverty Workshop (COP 16)



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## ***GNESD – Eradicating Energy Poverty Workshop (COP 16)***



### ***Recent GNESD Workshops on Energy Access:***

- ***Vienna Energy Forum (June 2011)***
- ***CoP 17, Durban (December, 2011)***



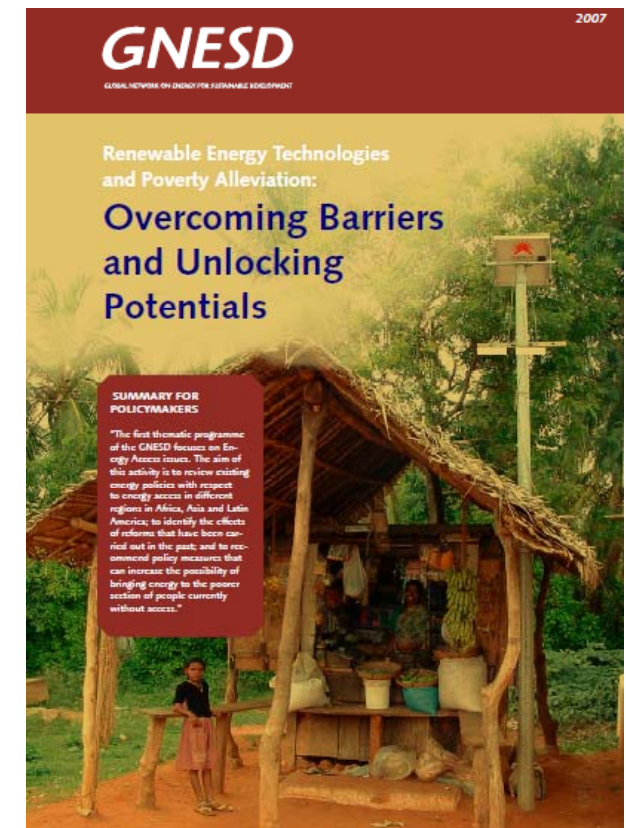
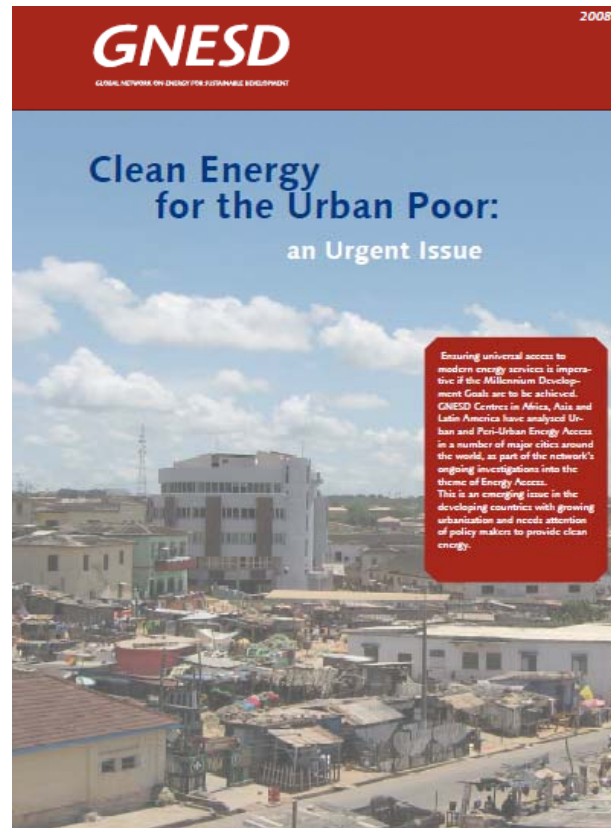
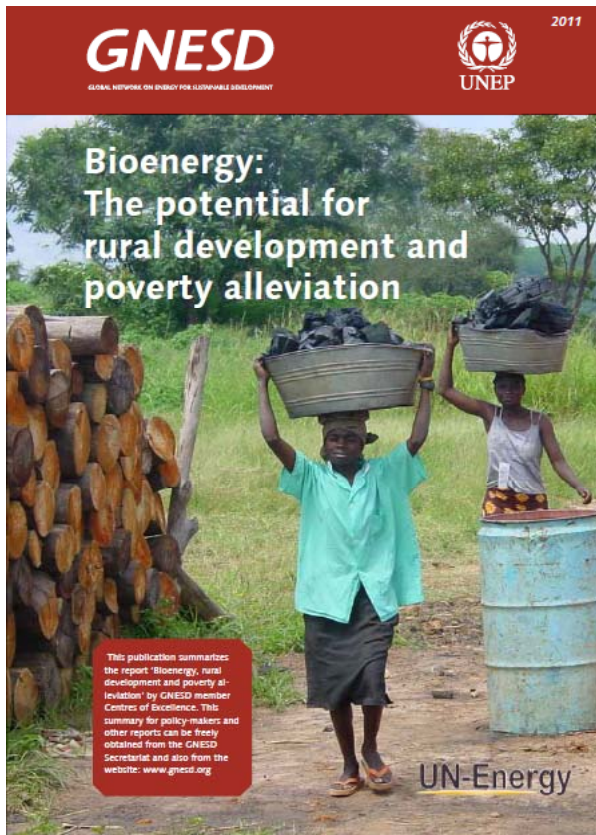
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## Output: Policy Papers



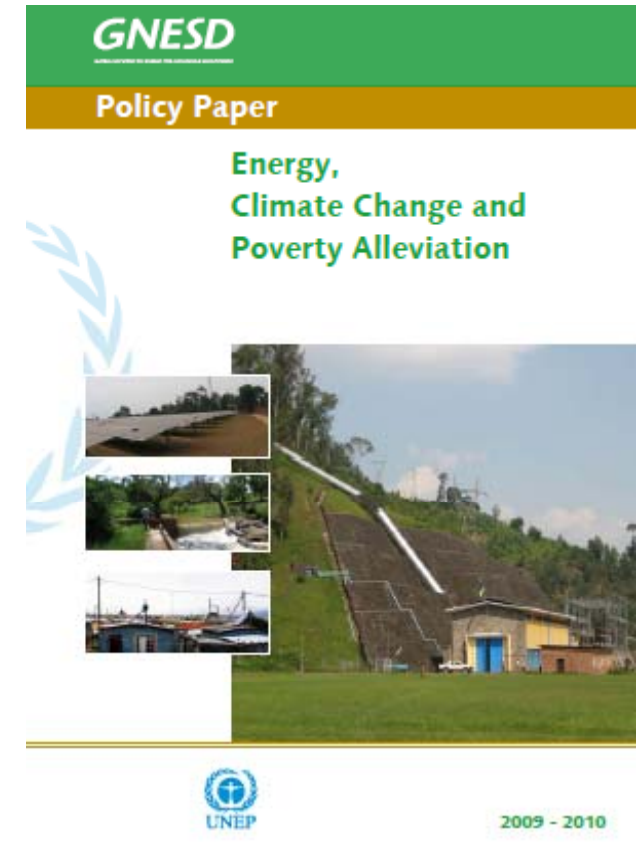
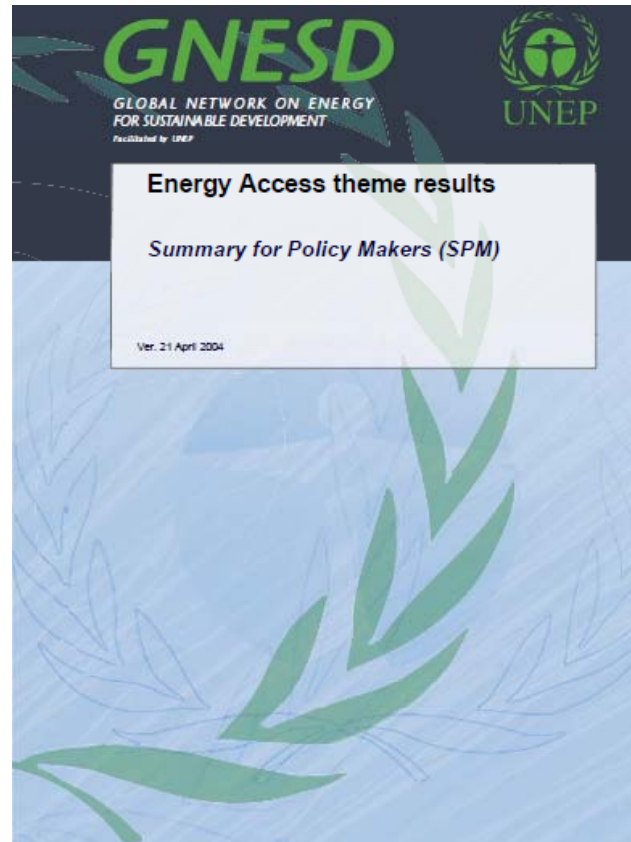
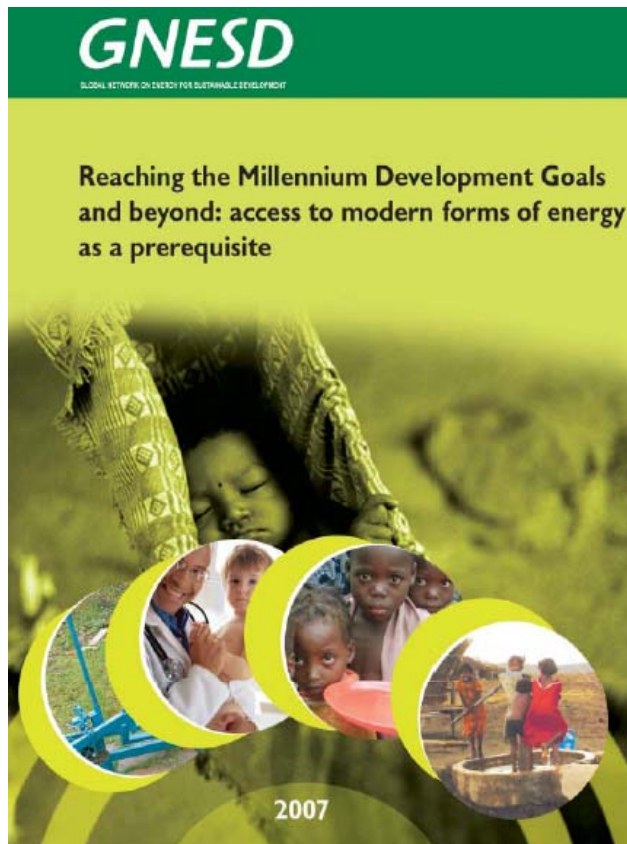
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## Output: Policy Papers (continued)





## **Some excerpts from findings on UPEA Paper**

- Providing clean energy access to urban poor is not a technical issue
- Need to address the administrative and institutional barriers
- Greater focus on the urban poor in urban development plans and policies
- Greater focus on clean energy as a basic urban service
- Each region need to design its set of policy instruments and service delivery models to facilitate this





## ***Output: Video Documentary***

### ***- Urban and Peri-Urban Energy Access***



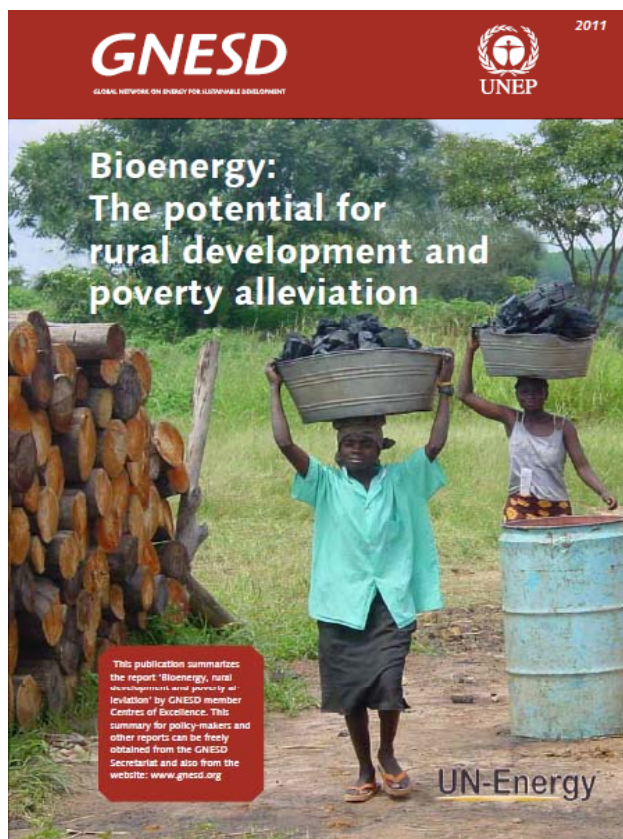
Available for free download: [www.gnesd.org](http://www.gnesd.org)

## ***Some Excerpts from findings on RETs Paper***

- Integration of RETs into development policies and strategies aimed at poor population
- Incentives to improve affordability  $\Rightarrow$  Costs reduction
- Development of adequate institutional framework
- Development of capacity
- Improving awareness



## Some Excerpts from findings on Bioenergy Paper



- Bioenergy could play important role in energy access
- Sustainability issues very important for long term viability and acceptability

## **Upcoming reports/activities by GNESD**

**Renewable energy based rural electrification in East Africa, Latin America and East Asia** (study done in collaboration with IRENA)

**Urban and Peri-urban Energy Access** (in 7 selected countries namely South Africa, Kenya, Senegal, Brazil, Argentina, India and Thailand)

**GNESD Energy Access Database**

**Bioenergy sustainability.** Case studies in 5 countries (Kenya, Senegal, Brazil, Argentina and Thailand)

## ***Acknowledgement***

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- Government of Germany;
- Government of Denmark;
- Government of France;
- Government of Italy;
- Government of the United Kingdom;
- UN Foundation;
- UNDP (supported Energy Access activities & outreach activities in the RET theme)
- UNEP

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# THANK YOU

For further information on:

UN Sustainable Energy for All

[www.sustainableenergyforall.org](http://www.sustainableenergyforall.org)

Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)

[www.gnesd.org](http://www.gnesd.org)

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