



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
FOR ALL

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Workshop on Energy Transformation, Bonn -June 7, 2013

One Goal: Achieving Sustainable Energy For All and Three Targets by 2030

Energy Cuts Across Sust Devt. Issues

Achieving the three
targets of SE4ALL
Sustainable Energy
for All...

... makes many
development goals
possible



Ensuring universal Access to Modern Energy Services

- Improved **health**
- Improved agricultural **productivity**
- Empowerment of **women**
- Business and **employment** creation
- Economic development
- Achievement of the **MDGs and SDGs**



Doubling the share of **Renewable Energy** in global energy mix

- Affordable energy even where grid does not reach
- New opportunities for small entrepreneurs
- Decreased variability in energy costs
- Energy security and reduced import bills
- Reduced environmental impacts



Doubling the global rate of improvement in **Energy Efficiency**

- Lighting / appliances that require less power
- Fossil fuel resources used more effectively
- Reduced energy costs for consumers
- Redistribution of electricity that now is wasted or lost
- More reliable electricity systems



Sustainable Energy for All initiative

Key components

All parties must act...

...and work together to realize a world with Sustainable Energy for All

Governments

*National governments
Public institutions
Cities and municipalities
Multilateral organizations
Bilateral development partners*

Businesses

*Energy companies
Financial players
All companies*

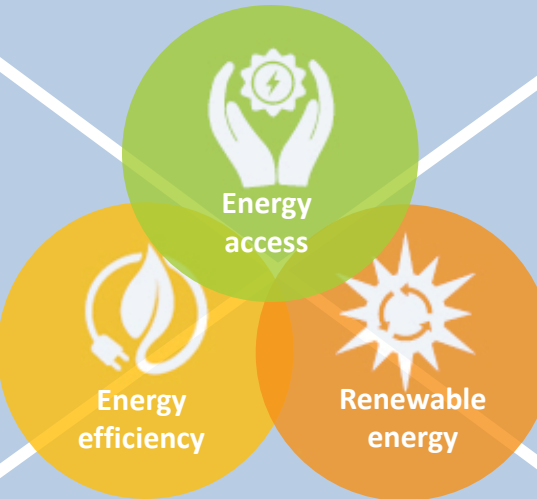
Civil society

*Organization
Academic institutions
Individuals*

Global Action Agenda, with a set of Action Areas, will facilitate dialogues and guide action towards SE4ALL goal globally

Country Action to accelerate progress toward nationally-tailored sustainable energy for all objectives, based on country's own action plans and programmes

High-impact opportunity initiatives to mobilise multi-stakeholder partnerships, commitments and investment linked to key Action Areas

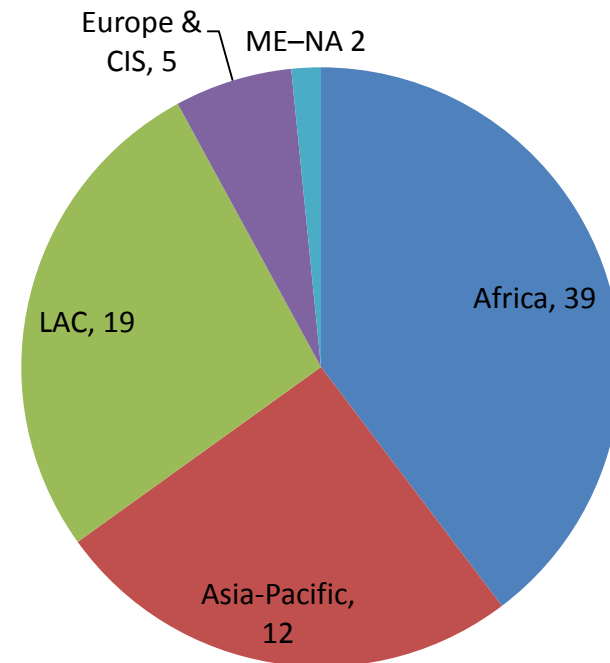


Monitoring and Progress Tracking to recognize achievements, share lessons and track progress on goals

Country Action

Current Status

- **77 countries have now formally joined – more in pipeline -**
- **40 Rapid Assessment studies done or in process – basis for next step – action plan preparation**
- **Several donors, international institutions and businesses already committed**
- **Implementation Phase to begin in mid 2013 – now - for a long term commitment**



SE4ALL Country Action Process

Country Opt-In

- Government expresses interest to join SE4ALL
- Ministry focal point identified
- Initial dialogues begin- some with SE4ALL visits
- Cross-sectoral/multi-stakeholder buy-in and consultation

Stock-taking & Gap Analysis

- Situation analysis & stock taking (Rapid Assessment/Gap Analysis undertaken)
- Potential high impact opportunities for scaling up and acceleration identified
- Multi-stakeholder consultations, verification, and identification of potential partners



2 - 6 months

National Action Plans & Programs

- Nationally tailored goals
- Preparation of SE4ALL implementation plan
- Development of a portfolio of investment national and regional programs
- Enabling frameworks
- Capacity building and
- Matchmaking/identification of multi-stakeholder partners
- Financing access
- Monitoring & accountability frameworks



6-12 months

Implementation & Monitoring

- Investment and implementation
- On-going capacity building and other technical support
- Monitoring and feedback
- Knowledge sharing

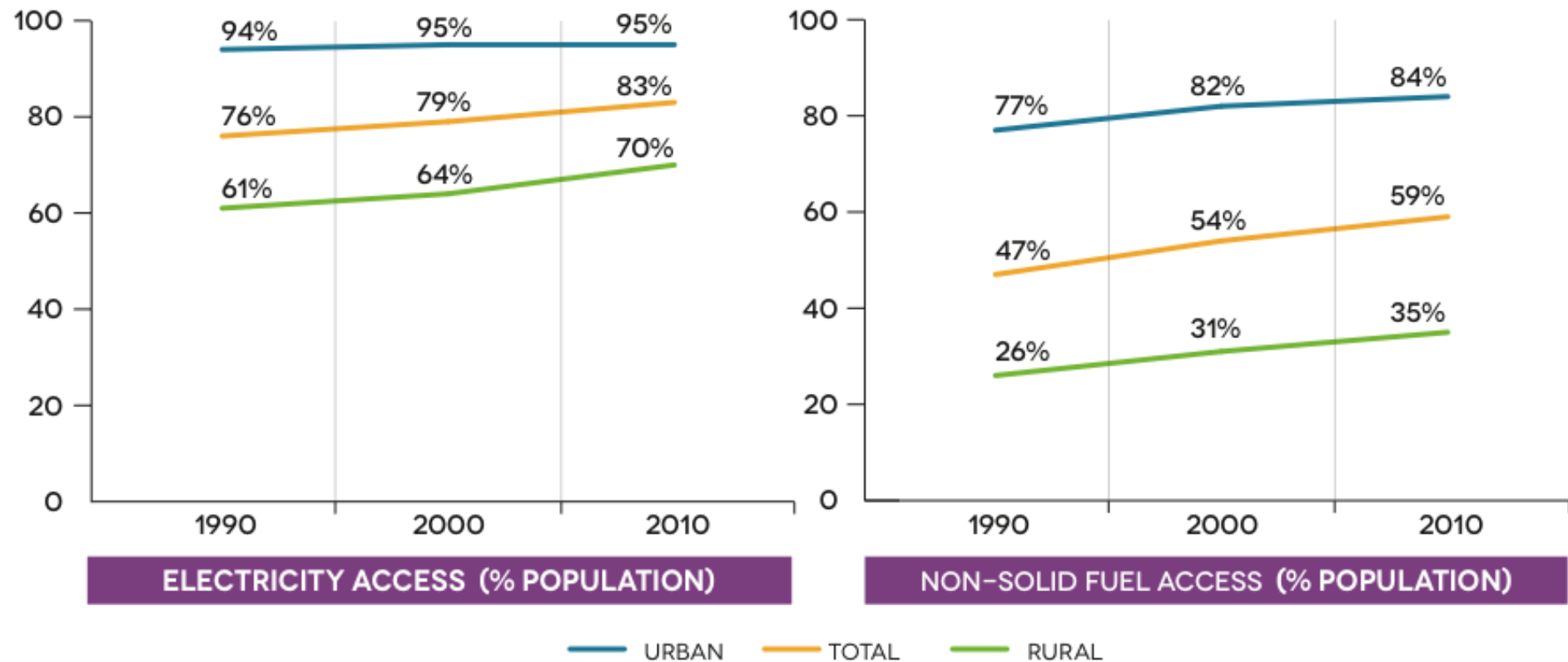


10-20 years



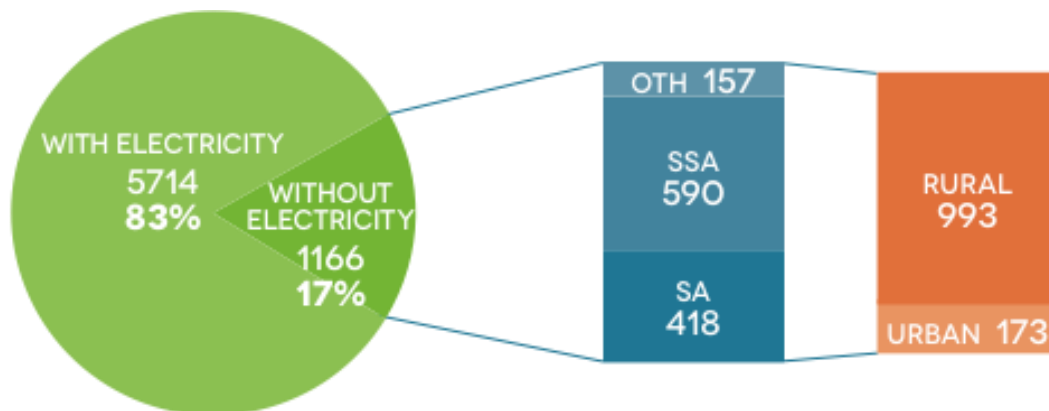
ENERGY ACCESS

Access to modern energy rose slightly driven by increase in rural access rate and strong growth in Asia

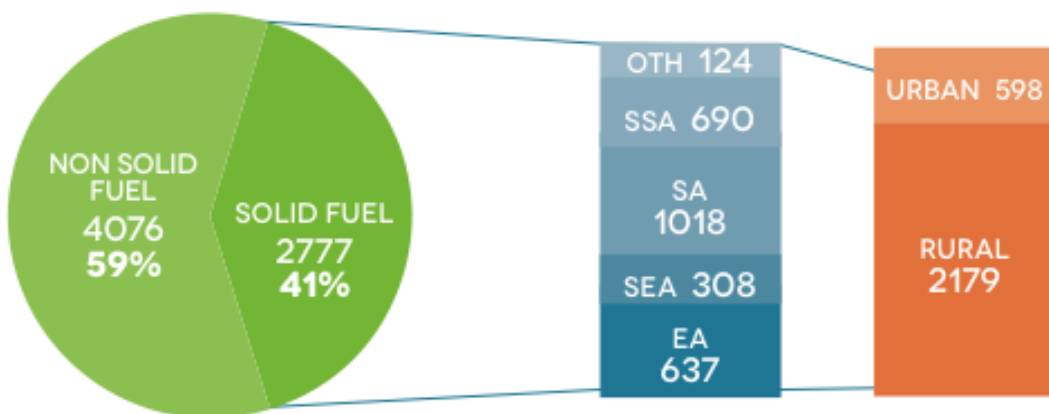


SOURCE: WB, WHO

Still, 1.2 billion people live without electricity and 2.8 billion cook with solid fuels



SOURCE OF ELECTRIFICATION ACCESS DEFICIT, 2010



SOURCE OF NON-SOLID FUEL ACCESS DEFICIT, 2010

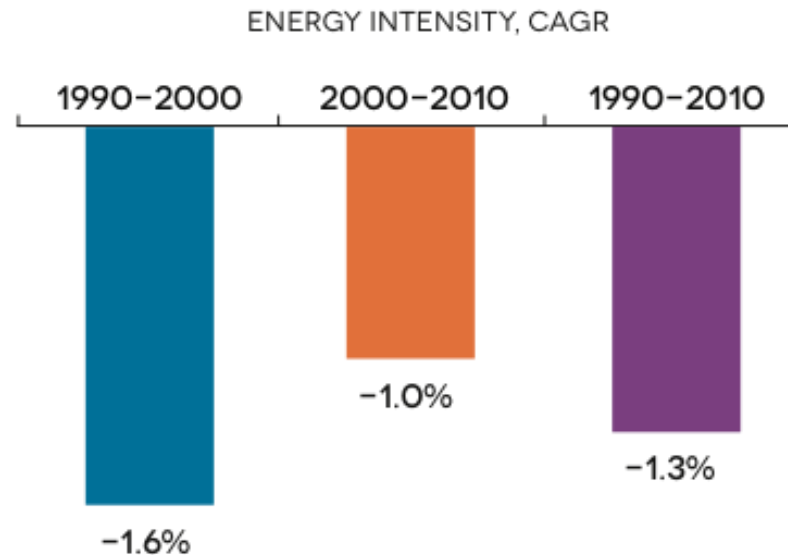
SOURCE: WB, WHO

NOTE: ACCESS NUMBERS IN MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. EA = EASTERN ASIA; SEA = SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA; SA = SOUTHERN ASIA; SSA = SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA; OTH = OTHERS.



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Steady but decelerating gains in energy intensity globally

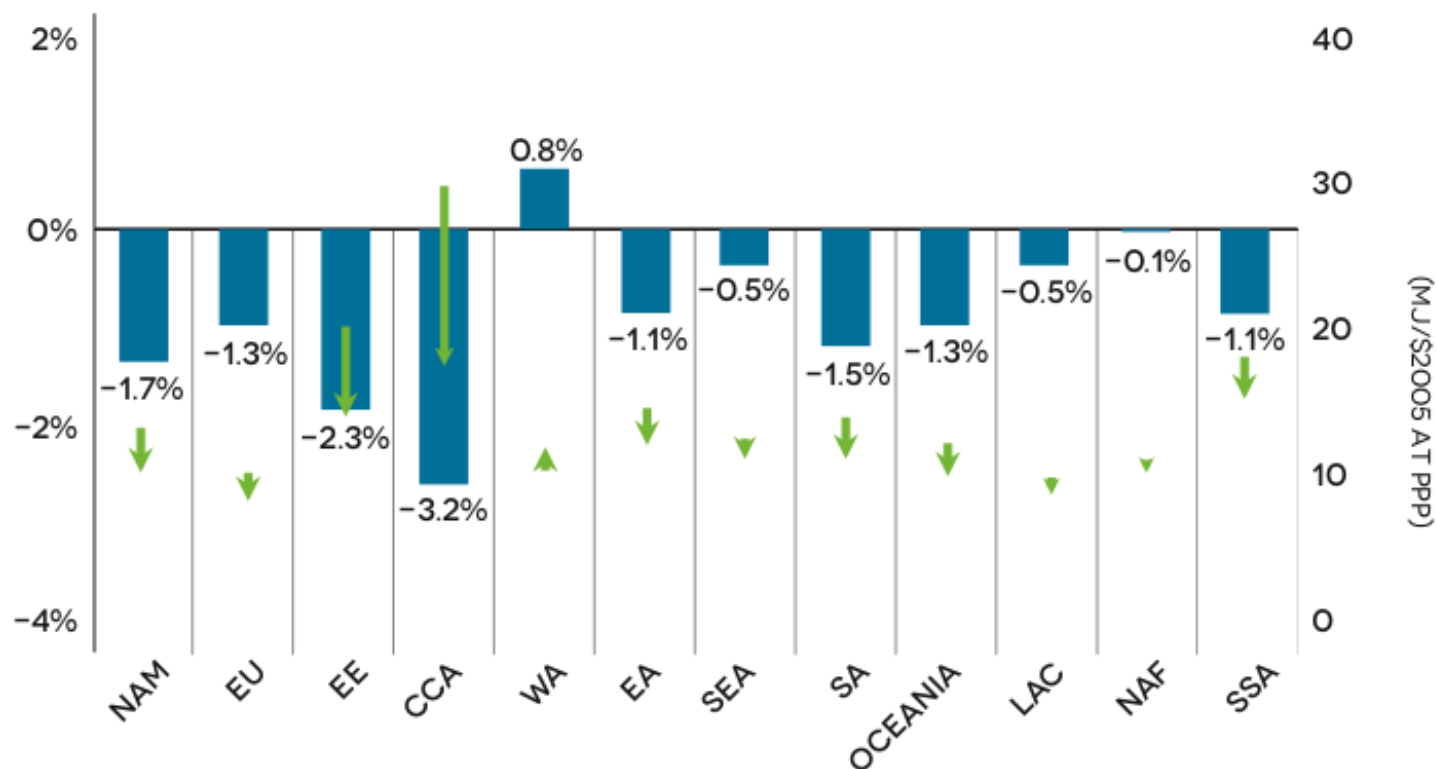


RATE OF IMPROVEMENT IN GLOBAL ENERGY INTENSITY, 1990-2010 (PPP TERMS)

SOURCE: WB, WHO, IEA

NOTE: PPP = PURCHASING POWER PARITY; CAGR = COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE. "ADJUSTED ENERGY INTENSITY" IS A MEASURE DERIVED FROM THE DIVISIA DECOMPOSITION METHOD THAT CONTROLS FOR SHIFTS IN THE ACTIVITY LEVEL AND STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY.

Rate of improvement of energy intensity varies substantially across regions



ENERGY INTENSITY TRENDS BY REGION, 1990-2010

■ CAGR 1990-2010 (LEFT) ↓ EI IN 1990 (RIGHT) ▲ EI IN 2010 (RIGHT)

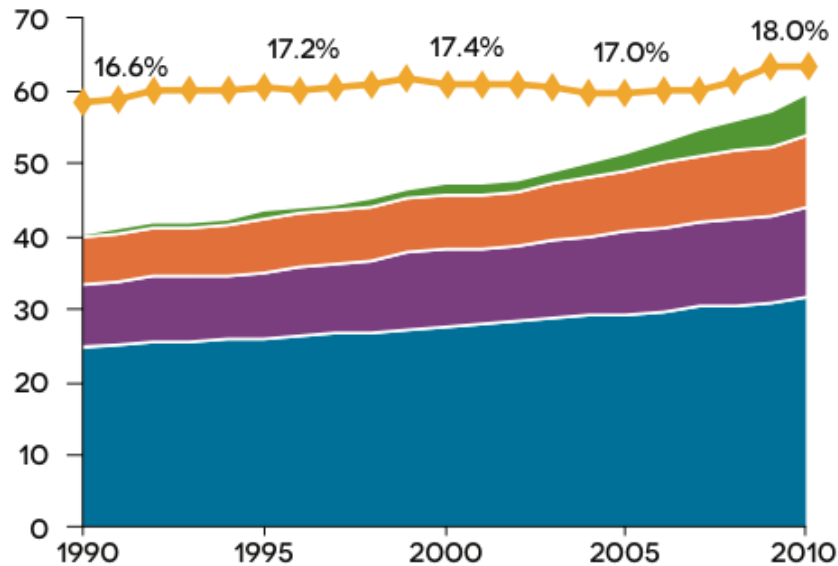
SOURCE: IEA, WDI

NOTE: NAM = NORTHERN AMERICA; EU = EUROPE; EE = EASTERN EUROPE; CCA = CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA; WA = WESTERN ASIA; EA = EASTERN ASIA; SEA = SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA; SA = SOUTHERN ASIA; LAC = LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN; NAF = NORTHERN AFRICA; SSA = SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



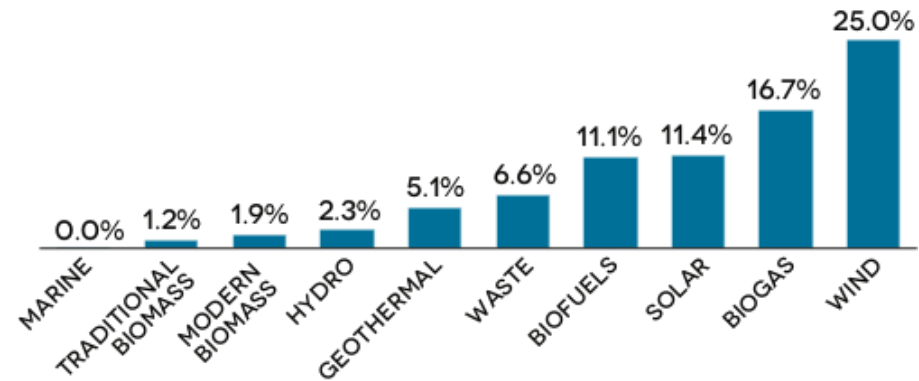
RENEWABLE ENERGY

Overall share of renewable energy has remained quite flat, albeit some sources grew exponentially from a small base



WORLD CONSUMPTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY (EXAJOULES) AND SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN TFEC (%)

■ OTHER RE ■ HYDRO ■ MODERN BIOMASS
◆ RE SHARE IN TFEC ■ TRADITIONAL BIOMASS



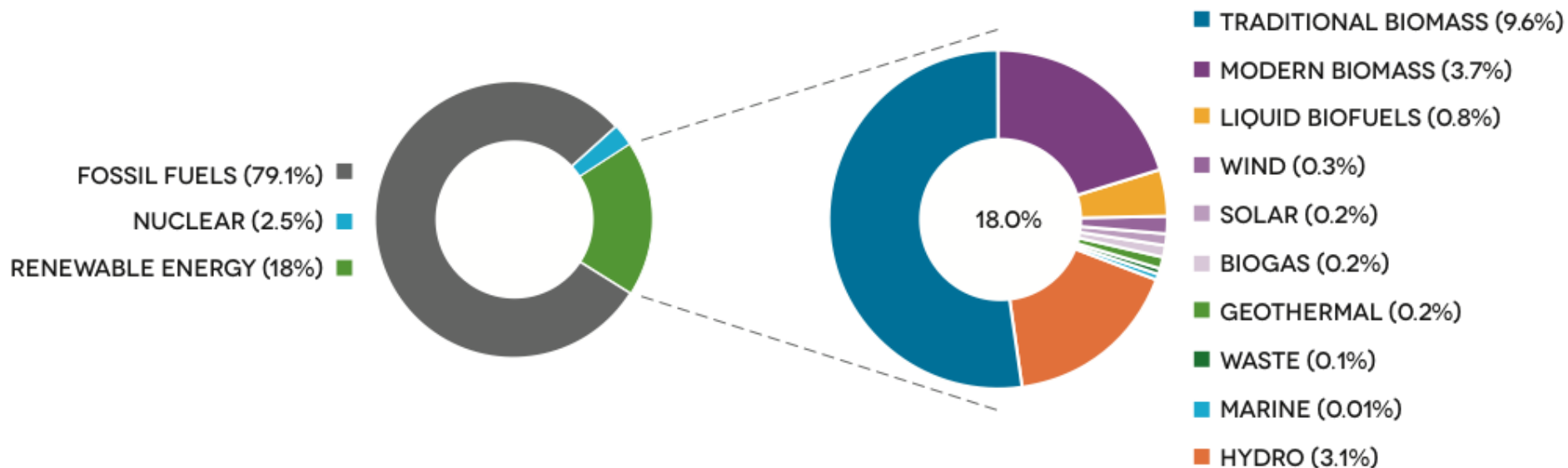
COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATES (CAGRS) BY RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE, 1990-2010

SOURCE: IEA 2012A.

SOURCE: IEA 2012A.

NOTE: TFEC = TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION; RE = RENEWABLE ENERGY.

Traditional biomass accounts for over half of renewable energy, mainly for heating and cooking



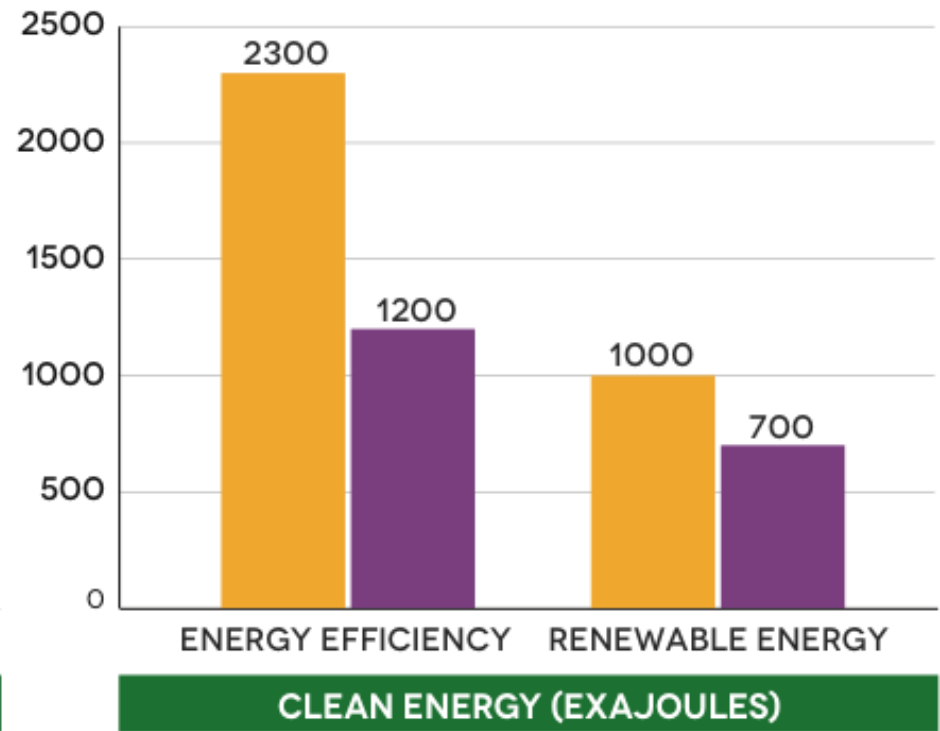
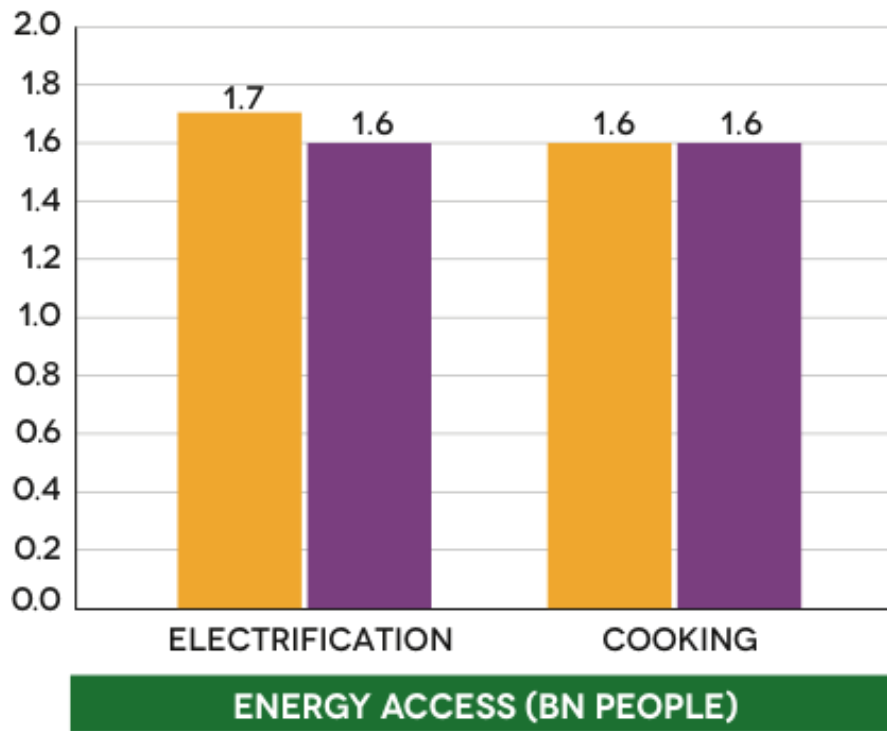
SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN GLOBAL TFC, 2010

SOURCE: IEA



SCALE OF CHALLENGE

Progress of the last 20 years has only kept slightly ahead of huge growth in population and energy demand



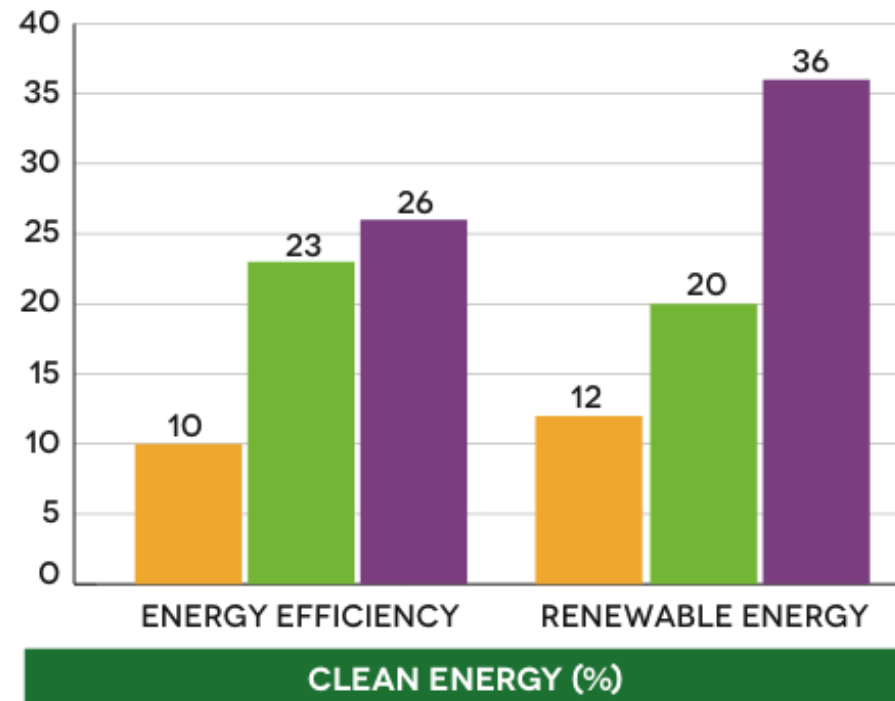
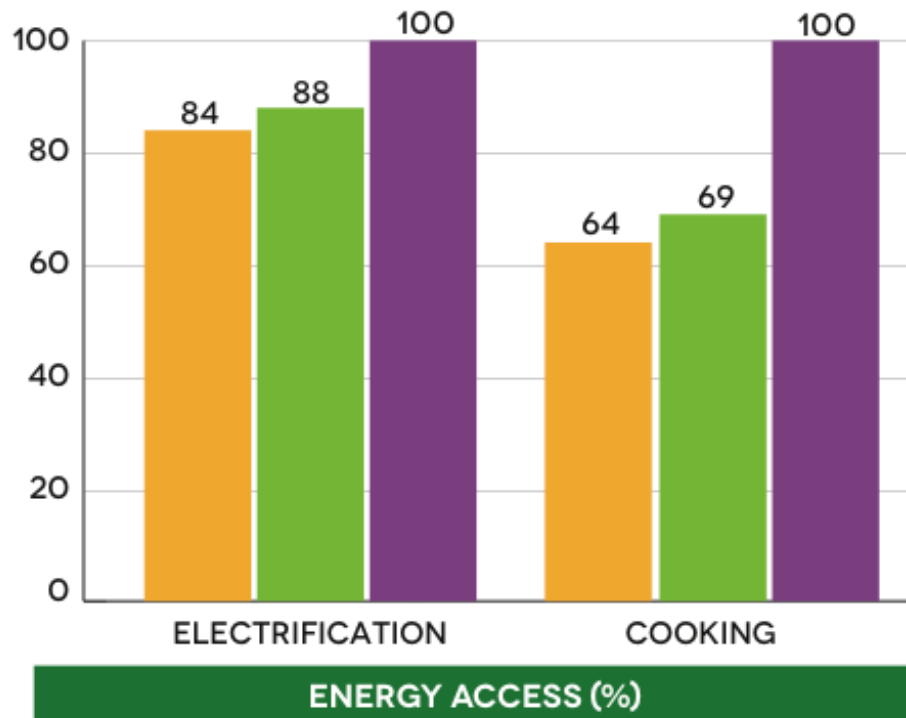
■ PROGRESS 1990-2010 ■ DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH 1990-2010

SOURCE: WB, WHO, IEA

Starting point for SE4ALL goals can be established on this basis

Percent	Universal access to modern energy services		Doubling global rate of improvement of energy efficiency	Doubling share of renewable energy in global energy mix
	Proxy indicator	Percentage of population with electricity access	Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels	Rate of improvement in energy intensity
1990	76	47	-1.3	16.6
2010	83	59		18.0
2030	100	100	-2.6	36.0

Global models show that business as usual falls well short of where we need to be by 2030



■ BUSINESS AS USUAL (GEA BASELINE) ■ BUSINESS AS USUAL (IEA NPS) ■ 2030 OBJECTIVE

SOURCE: IEA, IIASA



2012 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
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Workshop on Energy Transformation | June 7, 2013
Bonn, Germany

www.sustainableenergyforall.org