



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





The Sustainable Development Goals Are: Universal Indivisible Transformative





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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

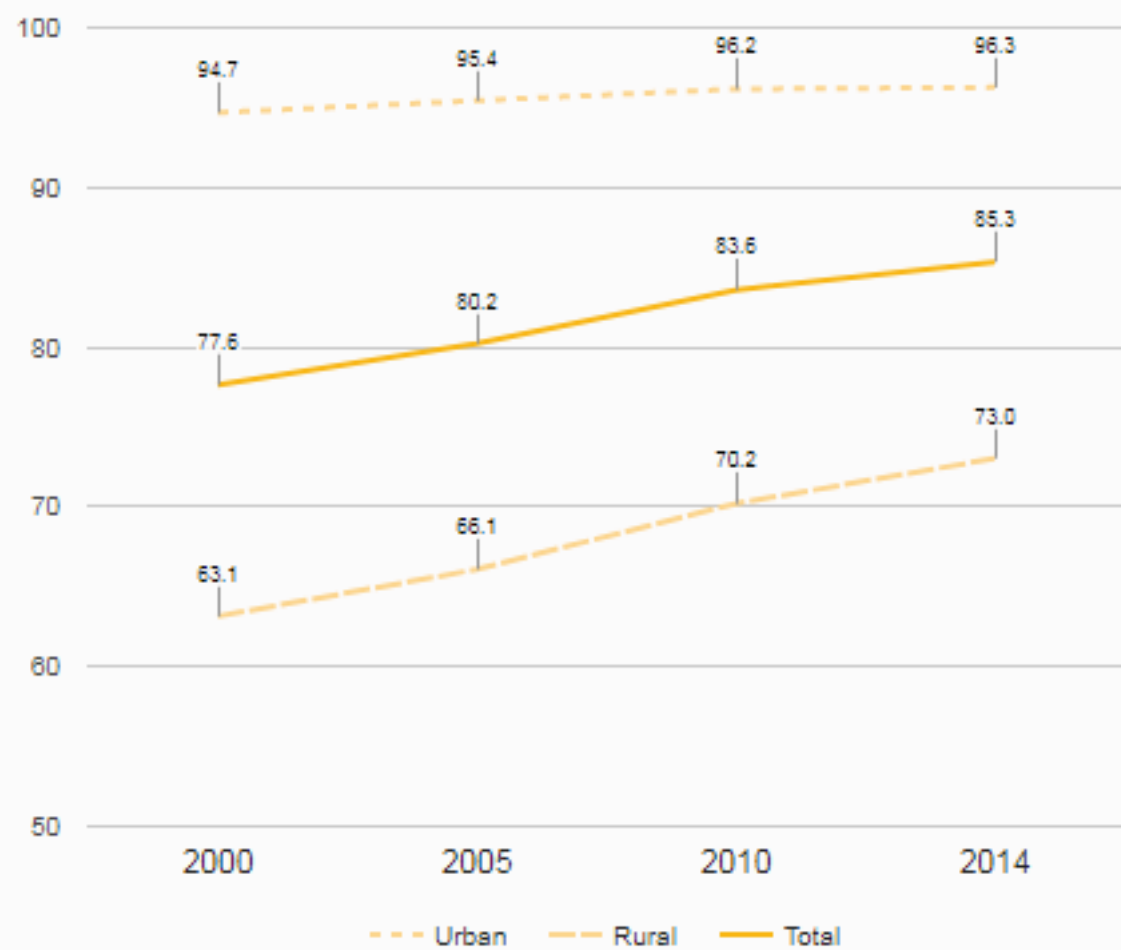
By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicators

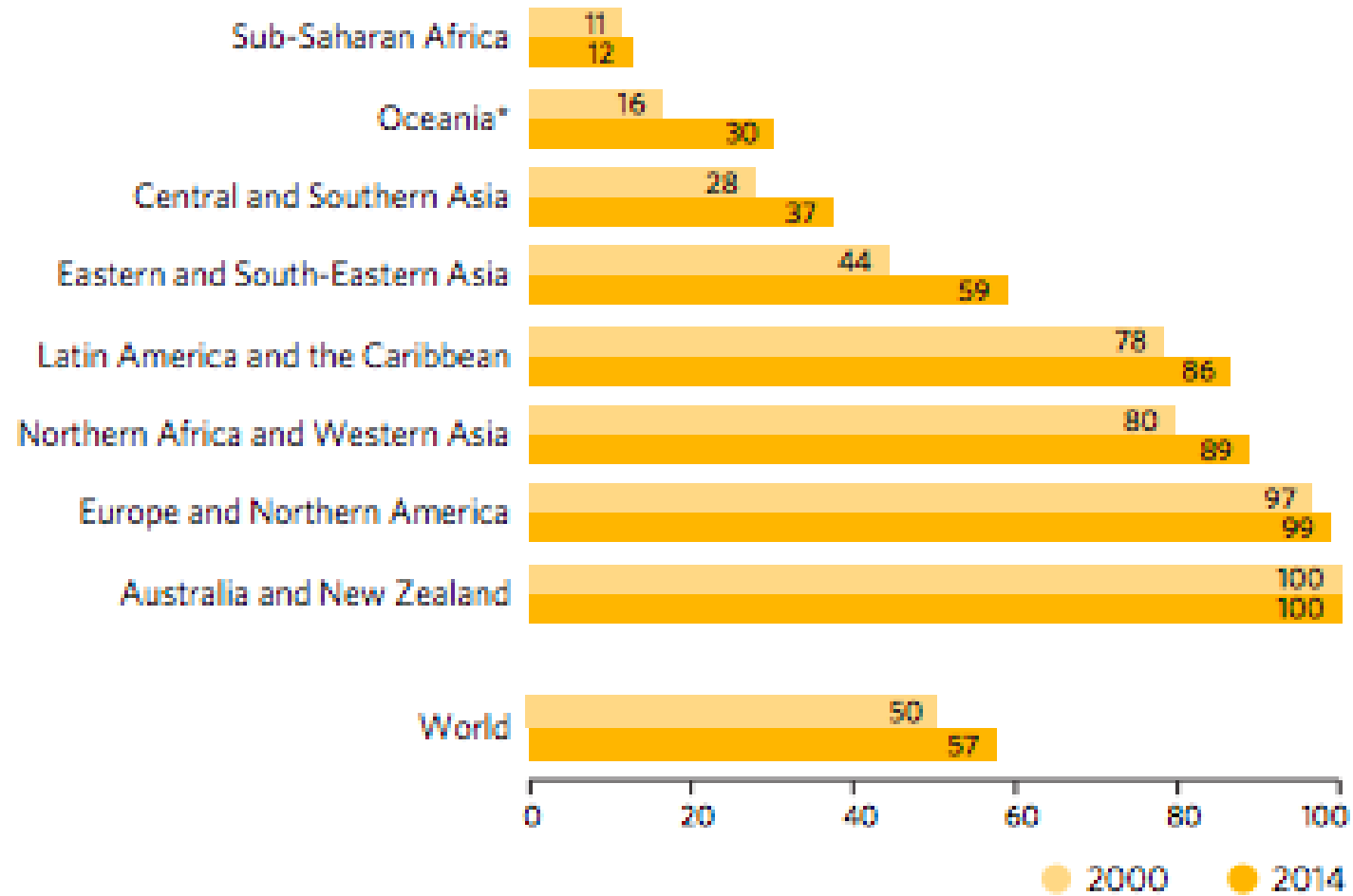
- 7.1.1- Proportion of population with access to electricity
- 7.1.2- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology



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)



Target 7.2

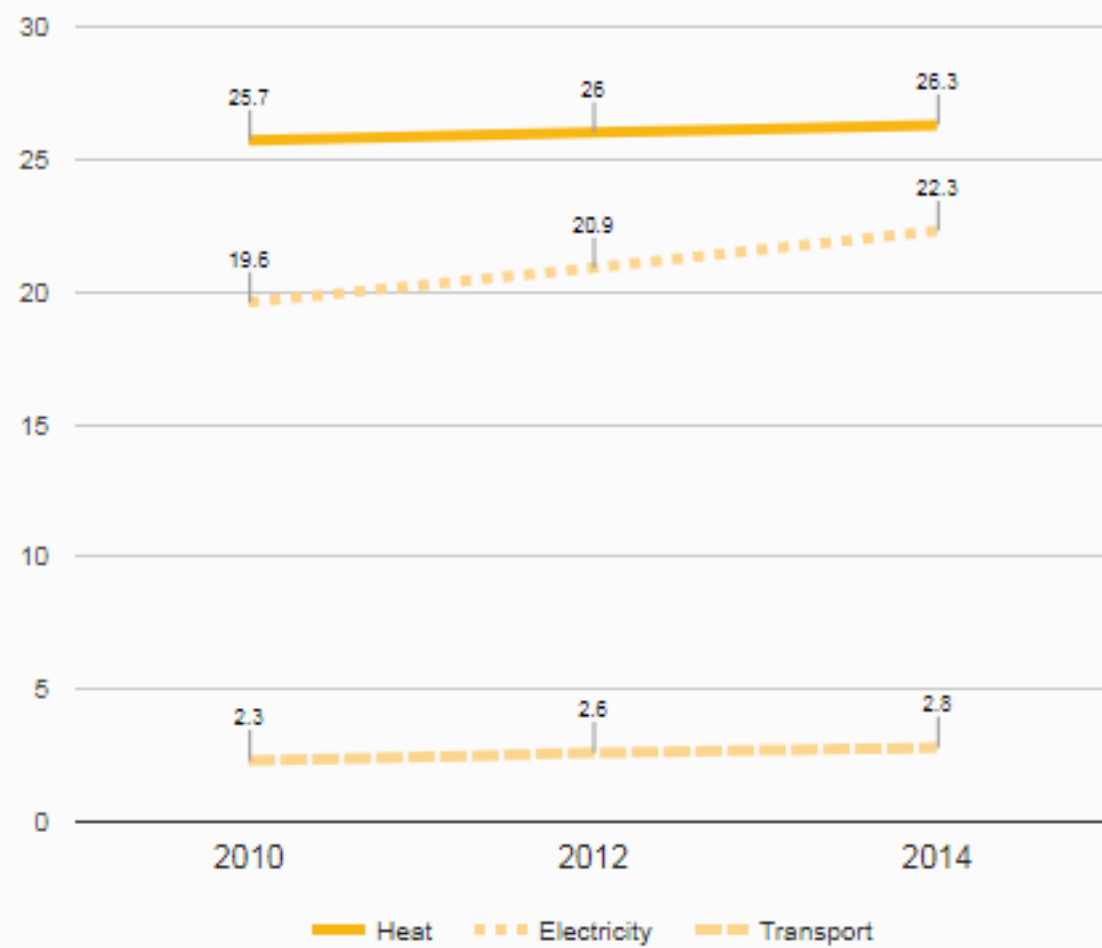
By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix



Indicator

7.2.1- Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Global share of renewable energy in heat, electricity and transport sectors, 2010-2014 (percentage)



Target 7.3

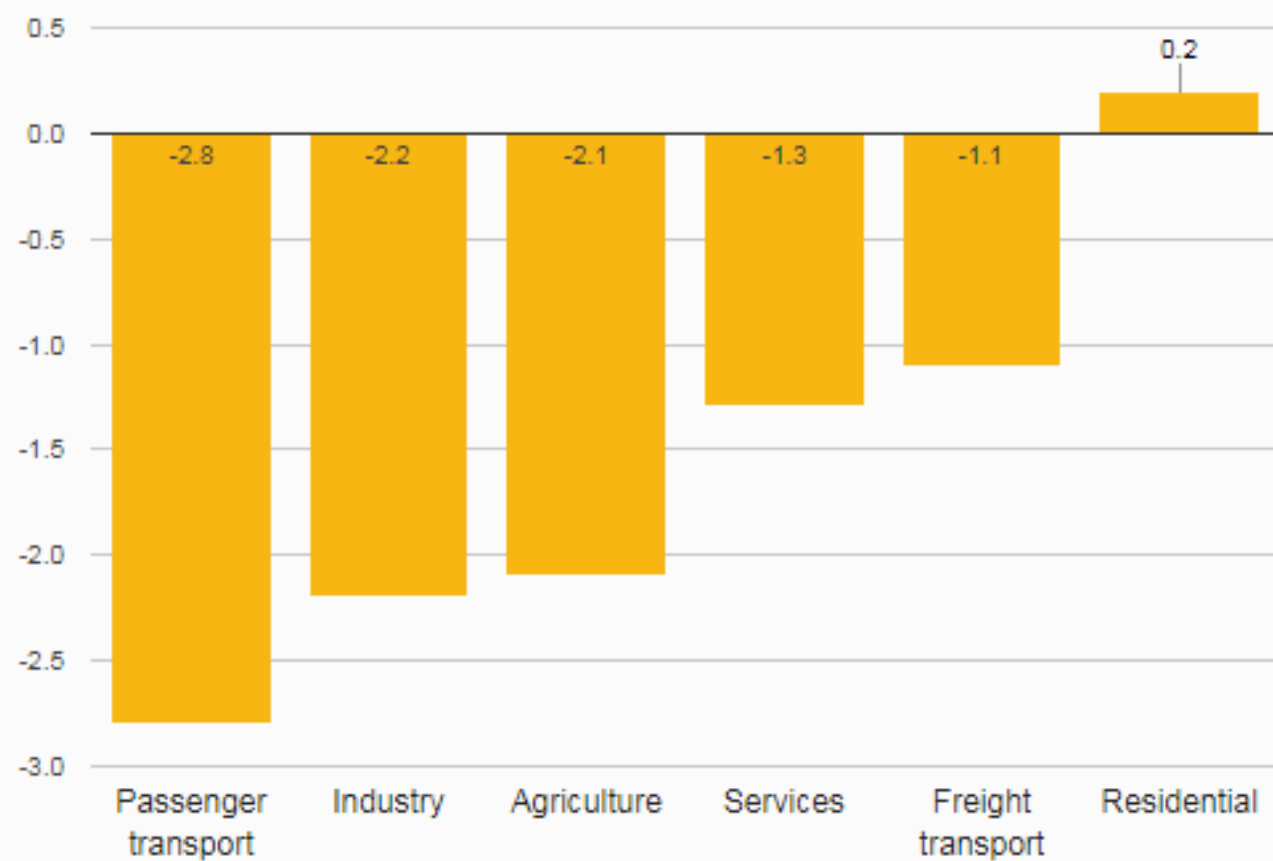
By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency



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)



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.





Powering the Future We Want UN DESA Energy Grant



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 \$1million 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.

Advisory Council



Dr. Nawal Al-Hosany (United Arab Emirates)
Executive Director,
MASDAR



Dr. Albert Butare (Rwanda)
Former Minister of State In Charge of Energy, Water and Communication; Republic of Rwanda and CEO, Africa Energy Services Group Ltd



Mr. John Hofmeister (USA)
Founder and Chief Executive Citizens for Affordable Energy, Former President Shell Oil Company



Dr. Ken Koyama (Japan)
Chief Economist and Managing Director at the Institute of Energy Economics in Japan (IEEJ)



Dr. Christopher Martenson (USA)
Economic Researcher, Writer and Trend Forecaster; Cofounder of peakprosperity.com

Advisory Council



Ms. Marie-José Nadeau (Canada)
Honorary Chair, World Energy Council, Former Executive Vice President, Corporate Affairs and Secretary-General, Hydro-Québec



Mr. Thanin Pa-Em (Thailand)
Member of National Reform Steering Assembly (NRSA)



Ms. Sheila Oparaocha (Zambia)
Executive Secretary, ENERGIA



Dr. SUN Xiansheng (China)
Secretary General of the International Energy Forum (IEF) Former President of China National Petroleum Corporation



Ms. Maria van der Hoeven (The Netherlands)
Former Executive Director of the International Energy Agency (IEA), Senior Associate Fellow, Ciep Clingendael

High-level Steering Board



H.E. Mr. Wu Hongbo

United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs



H.E. Frederick Musiiwa Makamure 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

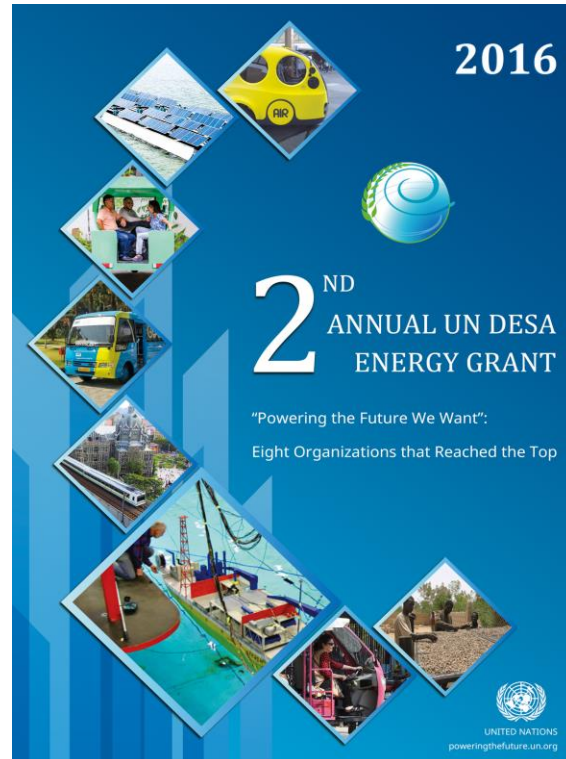
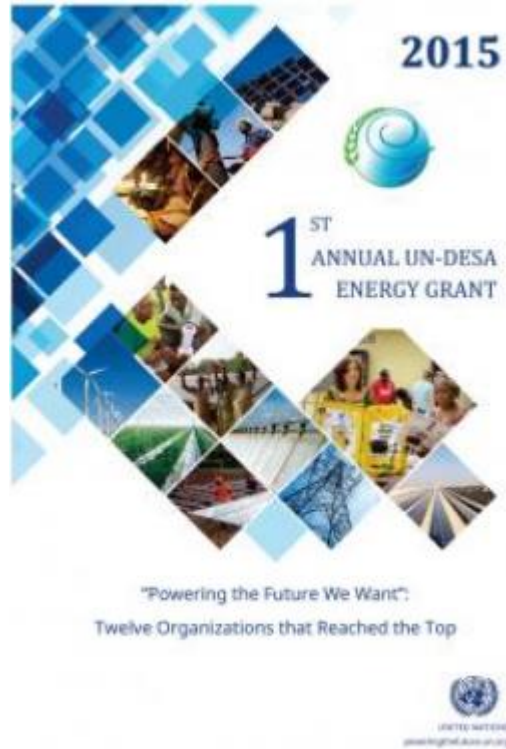
UNDP Administrator



Mr. Warren Sach

Former United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Central Support Services

Capacity Building

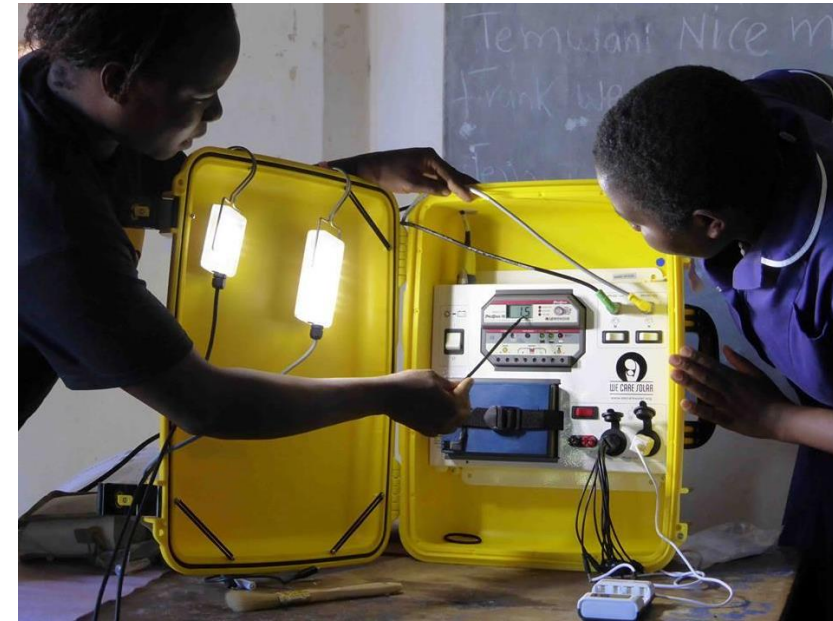


A distinguishing feature of the Grant is the significant capacity building opportunity for disseminating and transferring the knowledge and experience associated with the Grant through Capacity Development Seminars. Two Seminars are held for each grant cycle.

Annual Grant Publications

2015 Energy Grant Cycle

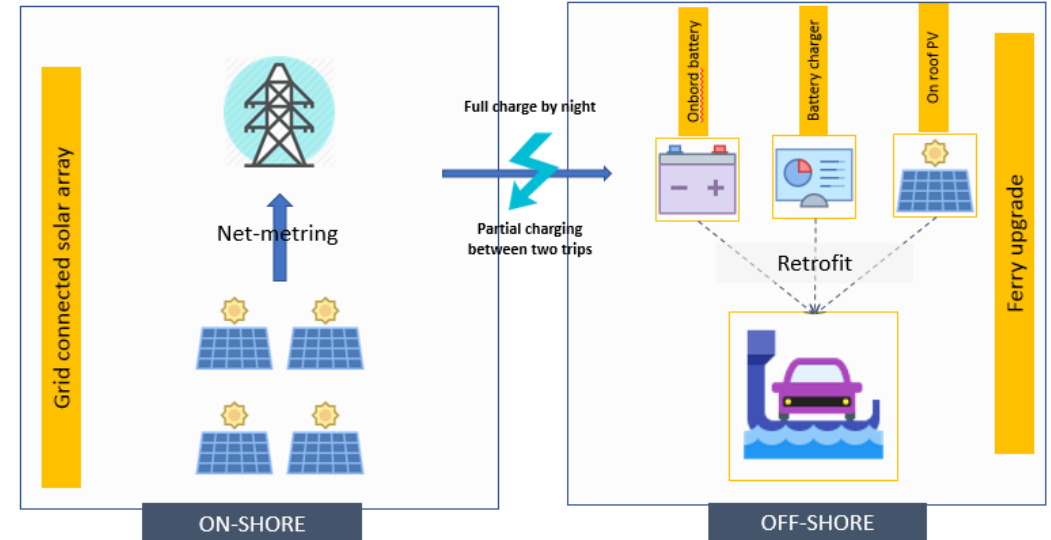
Winner: We Care Solar



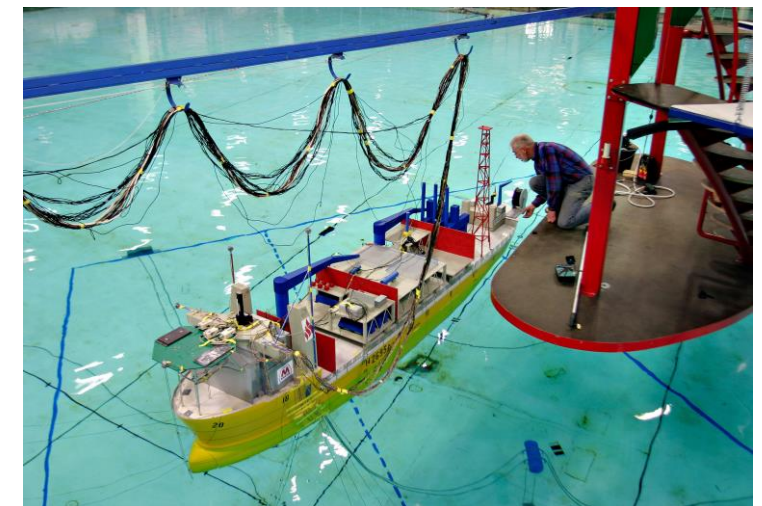
In 2015, during the first year of the Grant, the thematic focus was “Energy for Sustainable Development”.

2016 Energy Grant Cycle

Winner: SINTEF



In 2016, during the second cycle, the thematic focus was “Energy for Sustainable Transport”.



2017 Energy Grant Cycle



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!

Poweringthefuture.un.org