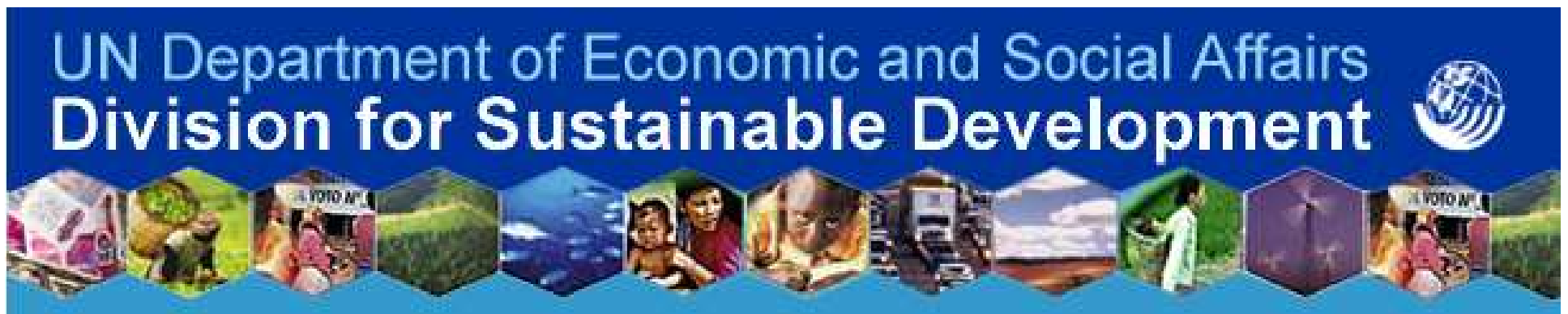


***1<sup>st</sup> Session of the Group of Experts on  
Global Energy Efficiency 21***

**UN-Energy Activities on Energy Access, Energy Efficiency  
and Renewable Energy for Climate Change Mitigation**

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*Palais des Nations  
10 June 2010*



# Presentation Contents



Part 1: UN-Energy

Part 2: Case Study (Kenya)

Part 3: UN DESA activities

# An Introduction of UN-Energy



- Interagency coordinating mechanism for energy issues
- Established to help ensure coherence in the UN system's multi-disciplinary response to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)
- Combines some 20 UN agencies (incl. WB) with active energy portfolios
- Work organized in 3 clusters with 2 lead agencies each
  - **ENERGY EFFICIENCY (IAEA, UNIDO)**
  - **RENEWABLE ENERGY (FAO, UNEP)**
  - **ENERGY ACCESS (UNDP, UN DESA)**
- First meeting held in July 2004
- Evolving to provide a common UN platform for energy issues and serve as an entry point into the UN system's work on energy

# Foundations For Change



UNIDO undertook to explore options to build the foundation for the evolution of UN-Energy towards an action platform with effective instruments and means of 'delivering as one'.

## Taking Stock and Looking Forward

### Forward Looking Review

- To look into options for enhanced delivery, visibility and coordination

### Compilation of Activities and Publications

- To inform about activities carried out and publications issued by UN Energy and its members

## Managing Knowledge

### Knowledge Network

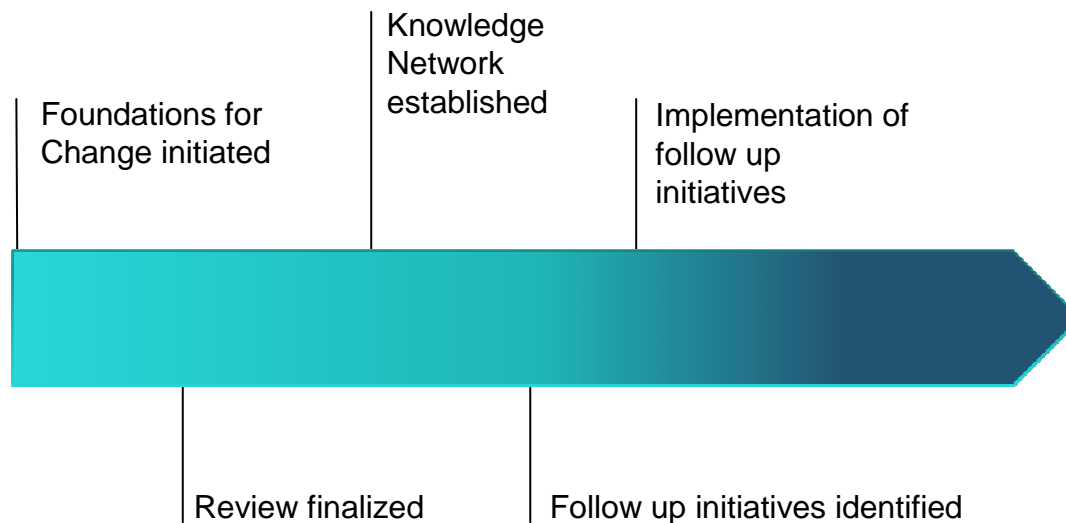
- i. To enhance the operational and delivery capacity by expanding and harmonizing the knowledge base
- ii. To increase the visibility of UN Energy's delivery to external stakeholders
- iii. Web portal, "collaboration spaces", databases, mailing lists, newsletter

# The Future of UN Energy



How should UN Energy look like in 5 years?

What needs to be done to live up to these expectations?



## UN Energy's Future

- An action-oriented cooperation mechanism
- Delivering as One
- Offers effective tools and instruments
- Highly visible entry-point for Member States to engage with UN System on energy activities

# UN SG Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change



Group of 20 high level representatives from multilateral organizations and private sector met during one year

Two key goals (adopted by UN-Energy):

1. Ensure universal energy access to modern energy services by 2030
2. Reduce global energy intensity by 40% by 2030

# Development Account Project



- Promoting Market Formation for EE Investments for CC Mitigation and SD (UNECE proposal)
- UN-Energy Chair has invited all the Regional Commissions to develop similar initiatives to mount a global EE partnership
- Enhance collaboration between GEE21 and UN-Energy



# African Experience in Industrial Energy Efficiency (Kenya Case Study)

Government of Kenya  
Global Environment Facility (GEF)  
Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM)  
Industrial Energy Efficiency Project



- The GEF-KAM project ran for 6 years from 2000-2006. Budget = USD 3.5m
- Implemented by the Ministry of Industry
- Aim was to remove barriers to energy conservation and improve energy efficiency in industry.

# GEF-KAM Project



- Following the successful conclusion of the project, KAM in conjunction with the Ministry of Energy established the Centre for Energy Efficiency and Conservation (CEEC)
- The Centre is supported by an annual KES 40m (USD 600k) budget allocation by the Ministry of Energy since 2006.

# GEF-KAM components



- Capacity building
  - Specialized training (technical, financial)
  - University curricula
  - Study tours
- Energy audits
  - Standard
  - Investment grade
- Industrial Energy Efficiency Network
- Energy Management Award

# Audit Achievements



- **98** general energy audits and **6** investment grade audits have been carried out.
- The total potential savings for the 104 audited companies is nearly **KES 1.9 billion (USD 25m)**, and the average pay back period is 15 months.
- An average of **17%** of total energy use could be conserved.
- An estimate of **60%** of the recommendations gets implemented.

# Key Achievements



- Trained 1200 personnel from 400 institutions
- EE is now in the national energy policy and in the Energy Bill
- Post-graduate energy management curricula in the University of Nairobi and in the Kenya Polytechnic
- Collaboration with KPLC, KENGEN, ERB
- EMA is premier industry event
- Established CEEC at KAM
- Follow-on project with GEF on labels and standards
- Guide for Investors published

# Energy Management Awards



- The Energy Management Awards (EMA) was launched in 2004 by the GEF-KAM Industrial Energy project
- Objective of EMA is to recognize enterprises that have achieved outstanding energy savings and cost reductions through improved energy efficiency and conservation
- 200 industries



# DESA Energy Activities



## Objectives

- To promote policies and programmes in support of energy for sustainable development
- To promote international cooperation in energy
- To facilitate achievement of energy-related environmental objectives

# Energy for Sustainable Development



The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) recognized the centrality of energy as a cross-cutting issue and called for action to:

- *“Diversify energy supply by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient and cost-effective energy technologies” - [para 20\(e\)](#)*
- *“Combine a range of energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, to meet the growing need for energy services” - [para. 20\(d\)](#)*

# Commission on Sustainable Development



- The Commission on Sustainable Development, in its second implementation cycle (CSD-14 and CSD-15), focused on the thematic cluster of issues of energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere, and climate change which addressed the issue of renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- In addition, energy for sustainable development is reviewed by all other sessions of the Commission as a cross-cutting issue.

# DESA/DSD energy projects



- DSD implemented a project in China entitled “Capacity building for the rapid commercialization of renewable energy”. (GEF, UNDP)
- Also supported capacity building efforts in Egypt through the implementation of a project entitled “Energy efficiency improvements and green house gas reduction”. (GEF support).
- Collaborated with Iceland on hydrogen production and utilization for sustainable development.
- Implemented a Development Account project entitled “International partnerships for new and emerging technologies for sustainable development” in Ghana and Senegal as pilot countries for capacity building in new and renewable energy technology solutions.

# Elements of Global Feed-in-Tariff



- Global partnership that sets a global target for renewable energy generation as well as cost reduction
- Organizes a "big push" of investment by using public resources to "crowd in" private sector investment
- Establishes a mechanism that ensures investors of a decent return on their investment and consumers of an affordable price for the resulting services
- Supplements this big push with a Global Climate Corps to assist, educate and build awareness.

# Technology Transfer



- Facilitating a global dialogue that ensures appropriate technologies are in place that provide energy security while mitigating and adapting to climate change thereby
- Enhancing international technical cooperation through outreach to global partners and stakeholders
- In preparation for the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference, DESA organized two high level conferences in Beijing (November 2008) and New Delhi (October 2009) to advance international cooperation on technology transfer with a view to supporting the climate change negotiations.
- Planning a follow-up meeting in New Delhi (Nov 2010)

# Thank You!



Division for Sustainable Development

<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/index.html>