

# Role of ESCAP and the Energy Division

## EGEE&C and EGNRET Joint Meeting

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# ESCAP Overview

- Regional development arm of the United Nations for the Asia-Pacific, established in 1947
- 62 member States, 4.5 billion people - two thirds of the world's population
- Headquarters in Bangkok: 4 sub-regional offices and 5 regional institutes across the Asia-Pacific

## Focus Areas

1. Disaster Risk Reduction
2. Environment and Development
3. Information and Communications Technology
4. Macroeconomic Policy Development
5. Social Development
6. Statistics
7. Trade, Innovation and Investment
8. Transport
9. **Energy**



ESCAP is the largest United Nations body serving the Asia-Pacific region with over 600 staff

# ESCAP Energy Division



## Mission Statement:

*“To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all in Asia and the Pacific; and to enhance energy security and connectivity by promoting regional cooperation, using the means of intergovernmental process, research, and capacity building”.*

## Within this scope, we support our member states in:

- Identifying energy challenges and generating sound policy response
- Providing a platform for dialogue and knowledge exchange.
- Achieving the regional vision of a sustainable energy future, guided by the Sustainable Development Goals
- Energy information and knowledge sharing through the Asia Pacific Energy Portal

ESCAP with its newly established Committee on Energy and the Energy Division is at the heart of this mission

# The world in 2018... a stage set for the transition to sustainable energy?

- Climate change – CO<sub>2</sub> levels highest in 800,000 years
- Approaching or exceeding several “planetary boundaries”
- Increasing population and energy demand
- Enduring energy poverty in many regions
- Interplay of energy and geopolitics
- Accelerating pace of technology progress – 4th industrial revolution
- Chronic urban air pollution
- Unprecedented global consensus to work on sustainable and low carbon development – SDGs and Paris Agreement

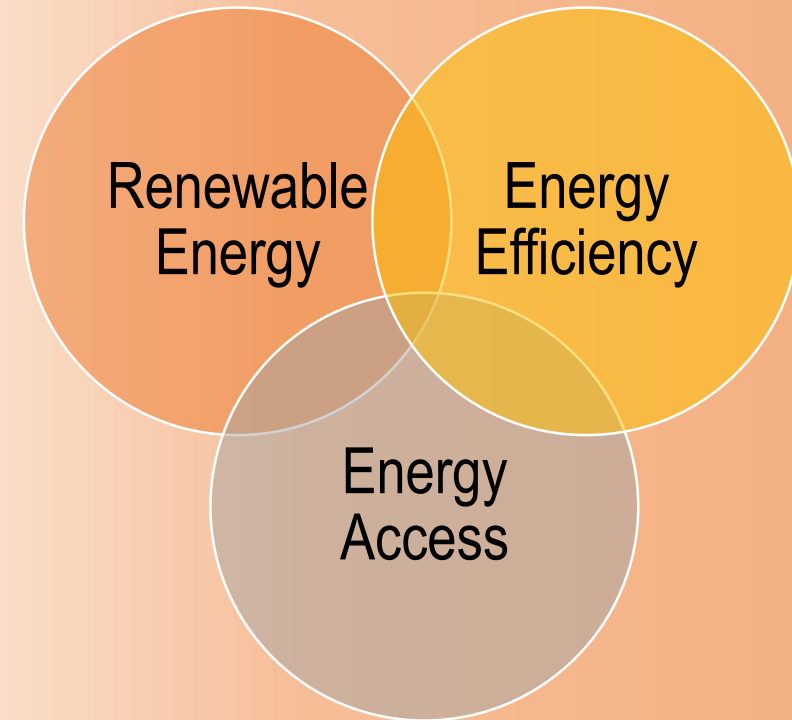


Image courtesy NASA

The energy transition will be instrumental in limiting the global average temperatures to below 2°C

# Anatomy of SDG7 – a transition to sustainable energy

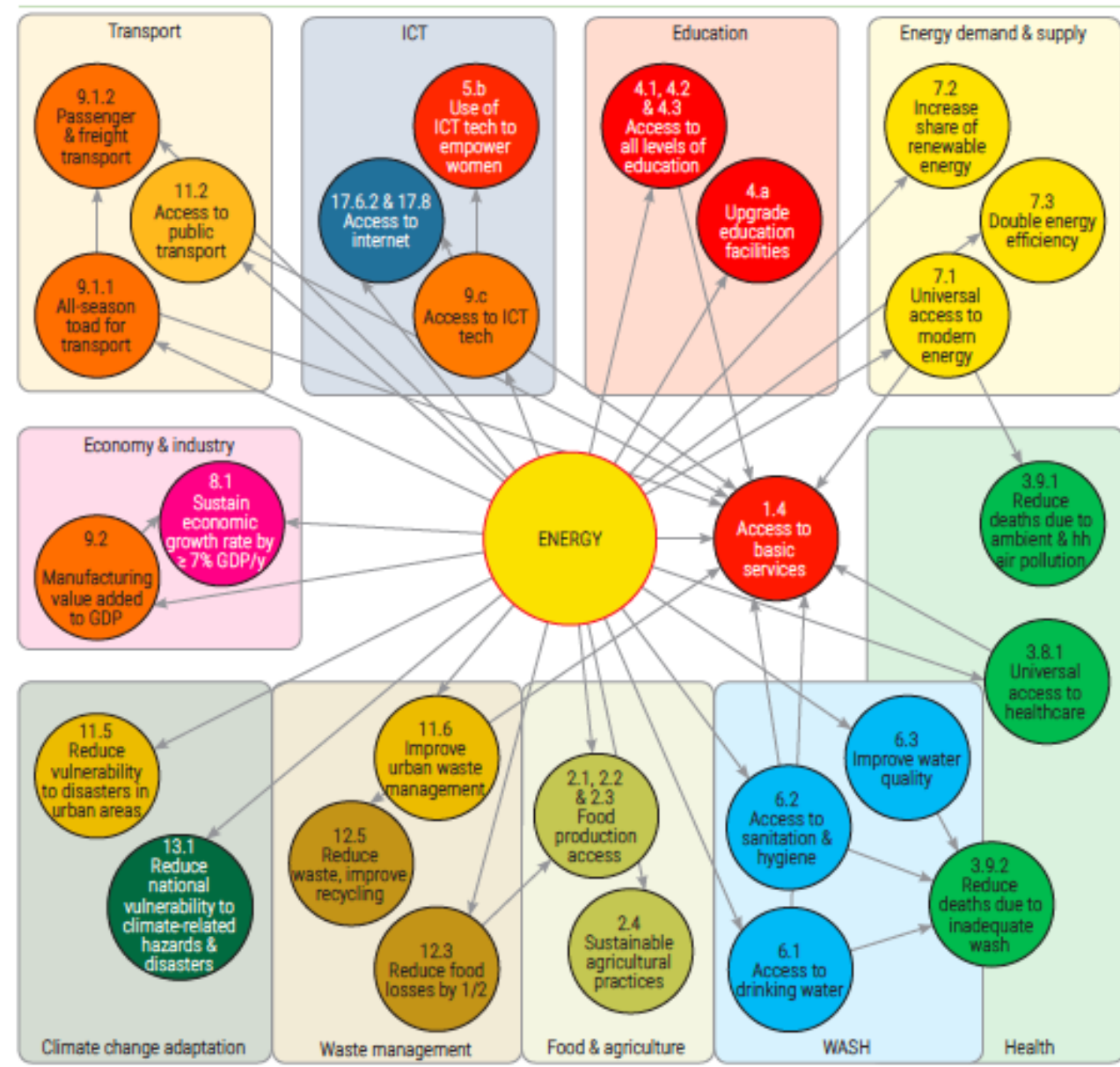
- Target 7.1. “By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.” Two components:
  - access to electricity;
  - access to clean cooking fuels.
- Target 7.2. “By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix”.
- Target 7.3. “By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency”, measured by energy intensity - ratio of total primary energy supply to GDP.



All three elements within SDG7 are mutually reinforcing

# SDG7 linkages with other SDGs

- Energy is interlinked with multiple SDGs
- This implies a systems approach is needed
- May require new modes of policymaking, evaluation and analysis

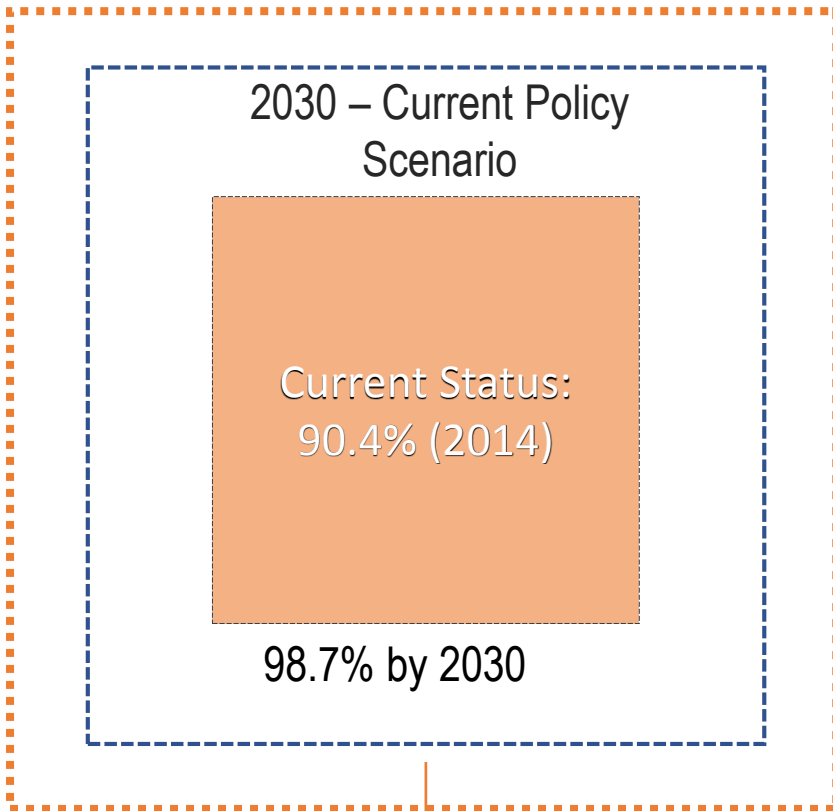


Source: Santika and others, forthcoming.

Energy can enable the achievement of other SDGs – and in some cases make their achievement more challenging

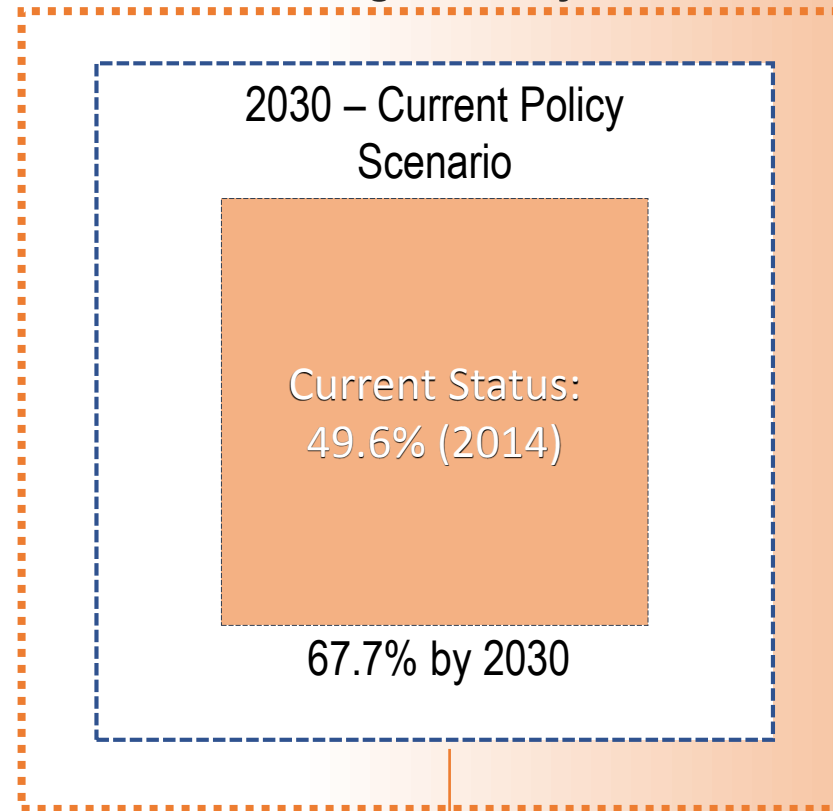
# Asia- Pacific - SDG Outlook

## Goal 7.1.1 : 100% Electrification by 2030



**Gap: 1.3% (63 million people)**

## Goal 7.1.2 : 100% Access to Clean Cooking Fuels by 2030



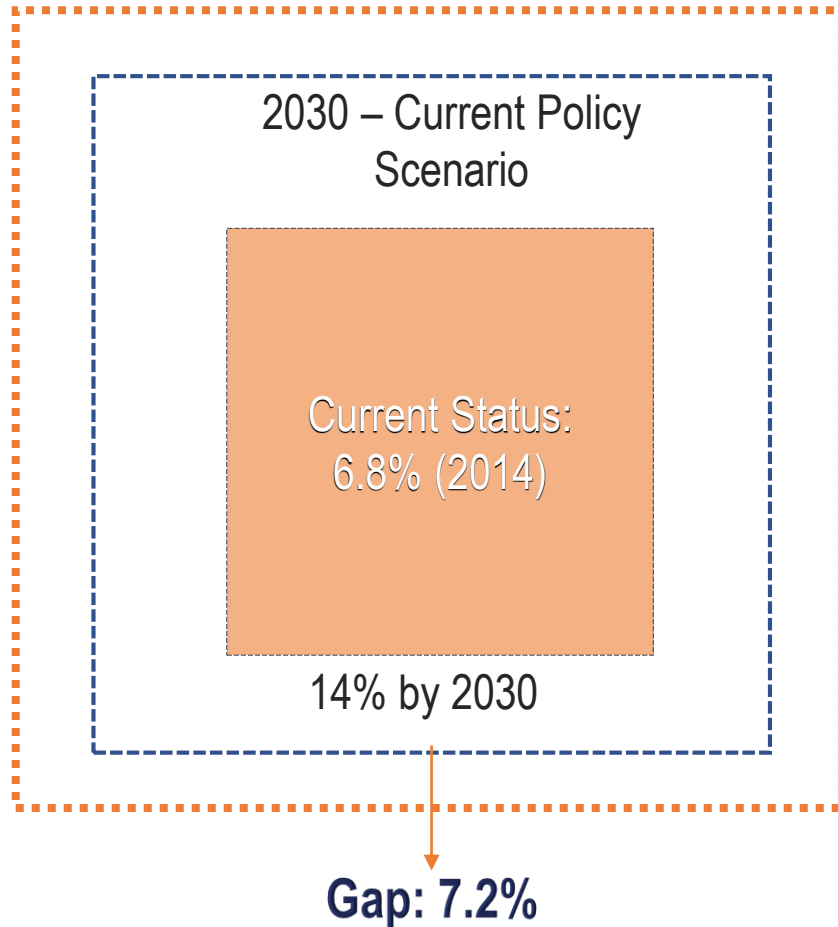
**Gap: 32.3% (1.6 billion people)**

Note: Figures not drawn to scale

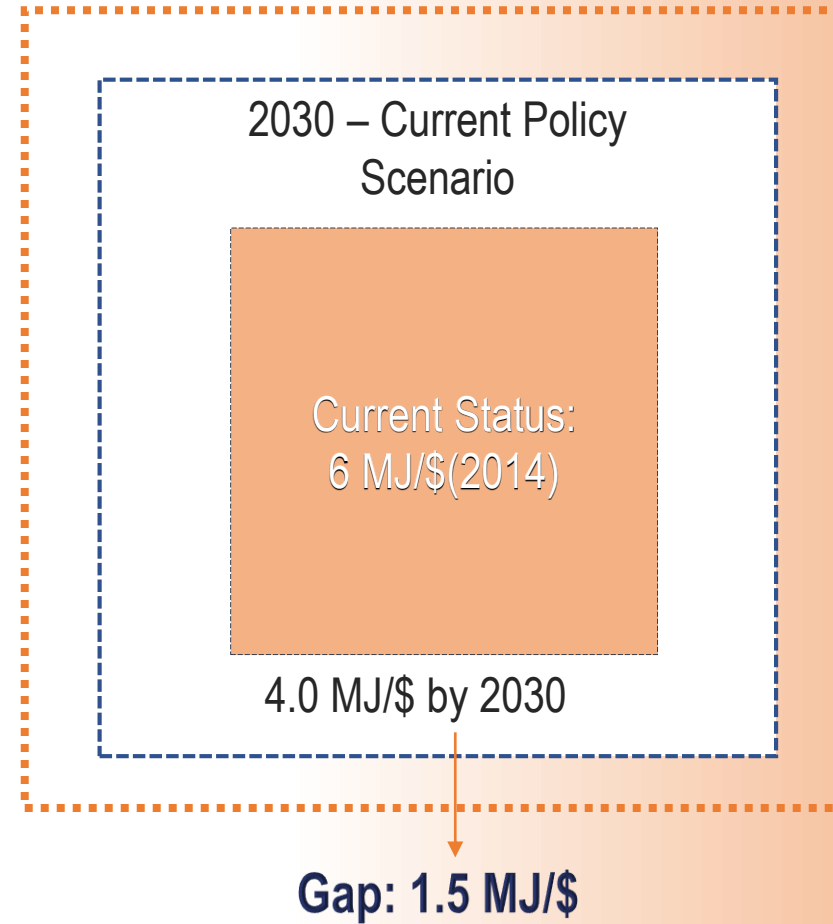
**Significant investment and policy measures are needed to close these gaps by 2030**

# Asia- Pacific - SDG Outlook

**Goal 7.2 : Increase share of renewable to 22%**



**Goal 7.3 : Reduce energy intensity to 2.5 MJ/\$**



Note: Figures not drawn to scale

Significant investment and policy measures are needed to close these gaps by 2030



# Energy Connectivity



Three types of cross-border energy infrastructure

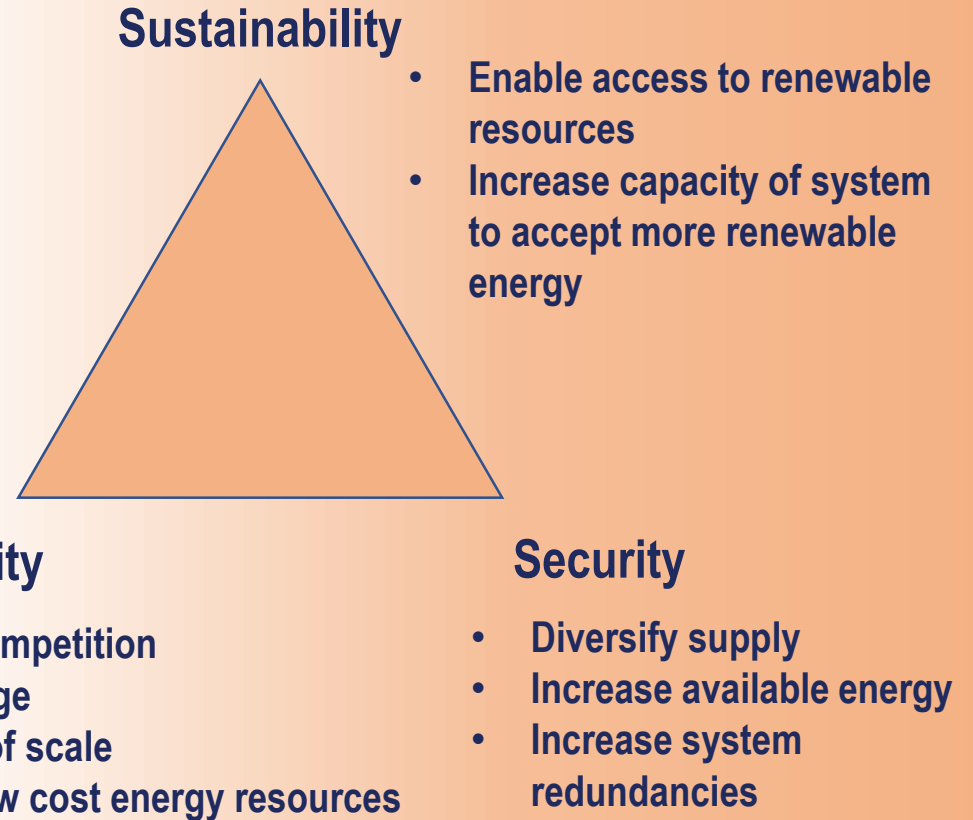
oil



gas



electricity



Cross-border energy trade has the potential to contribute to delivering SDG7 and meeting emission reduction targets

# Asia Pacific Energy Portal



**200+**

**data sets** from seven leading  
data providers integrated

**3,000+**

policy and programme **documents**  
processed and uploaded

**7000+**

**power plants** mapped

**asiapacificenergy.org**

The Asia Pacific Energy Forum 2013 requested a comprehensive, central energy database

# Potential for future collaboration

- The Asian and Pacific Energy Forum (APEF) in April 2018 requested ESCAP to: “Assisting countries, upon request, in developing national road maps for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7 and in mainstreaming the global targets related to energy into national policies, plans and strategies”
  - Expert working group on Universal Access to Modern Energy Services, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Cleaner Use of Fossil Fuels
  - Pilot countries
- Expert working group on Energy Connectivity
- Committee on Energy
- Sharing of lessons learnt on:
  - Off-grid pro-poor public private partnerships (5P project)
  - Evidence-based policies for the sustainable use of energy resources (Development Account project)

# Thank You

# Questions?

