

ESCAP Work Programme on Energy and Expert Working Groups

*Presentation to Expert Working Group Meeting on
Universal Access to Modern Energy Services,
Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Cleaner
Use of Fossil Fuels*

26 August 2021



ESCAP Energy Division

- Established 2017, following the 2015 ESCAP resolution 71/1 on restructuring its conference structure for the post-2015 development agenda.
- Energy Committees held to date:
 - 1st session January 2017;
 - 2nd session October 2019;
 - 3rd session February 2021.



Energy Division Focus

Two broad focus areas of the energy work program:

1. *Supporting member States achieve SDG7*

- SDG7 national roadmaps;
- clean cooking and electrification: analysis and capacity building;
- sustainable cooling;
- cleaner use of fossil fuels;
- data and visualizations - Asia Pacific energy Portal

2. *Promoting regional energy connectivity.*

- regional road map on power system connectivity;
- subregional connectivity and green power corridors;
- capacity building for regulators

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



Expert Working Groups of the Committee on Energy

- 1. *Expert Working Group on Universal Access to Modern Energy Services, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Cleaner Use of Fossil Fuels (EWG – SDG7)*.** Created by the Commission in May 2017 to:
 - prepare inputs to inform the discussions of the Committee and the Asian and Pacific Energy Forum; and
 - review existing knowledge, information and policy research and closely coordinate with relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations.
- 2. *Expert Working Group on Energy Connectivity (EWG-EC)*.** Also created in May 2017, EWG-EC guided the development of the regional road map on power system connectivity.



Meetings of the EWG – SDG7

1. 14 Dec 2017 – establishment meeting, review of regional progress against SDG7.
2. 07 Nov 2019 – clean cooking: evidence and innovation for filling the gap
3. 07 Nov 2019 – electricity access for social change
4. 09 Nov 2019 – role of natural gas in achieving SDG7
5. 26 Aug 2021 - Towards the High-level Dialogue on Energy 2021 under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly



Planned meetings 2021

- Energy Data and the further development of the Asia-Pacific Energy Portal (October 2021)
- Developing SDG7 Roadmaps in Asia-Pacific countries – experiences, lessons learned and regional follow up (October 2021).



In focus: NEXSTEP - Supporting member States to achieve SDG7

NEXSTEP

National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning



NEXSTEP – a tool to develop SDG 7 roadmaps

- APEF 2018 Ministerial Declaration and Commission Resolution 74/9 – requested secretariat to support member States with the development of national SDG7 roadmaps.
- ESCAP has developed and implemented an integrated energy planning tool – NEXSTEP.
- Requests from 13 member States and six cities for support to develop SDG7 roadmaps.
- ESCAP and SPC collaborated to provide NEXSTEP training for the Pacific community



SDG7 Roadmap development at a glance

Completed

Indonesia

Georgia

Nepal

Fiji

Tonga

Lao PDR

Viet Nam

City of Jakarta

Iskandar Malaysia

City of Cauayan

Under development

Kyrgyzstan

Tajikistan

Bhutan

Surat Thani

Udon Thani

Chiang Rai

Target for 2022

Pakistan

FSM

Kiribati

Target for 2023-2024

6 countries

SDG7 roadmaps supporting energy policy directions

- Fiji roadmap has contributed to the development of the National Energy Policy.
- Tonga roadmap has contributed to the development of the Tonga Energy Road Map (TERM Plus 2021-2035).
- Recommendations of the Georgia roadmap being incorporated in the National Energy and Climate Plan.



Incorporating COVID-19 Impact into NEXSTEP analyses

- NEXSTEP considers pandemic impacts on the energy sector - reduced energy demand, gains in energy efficiency, and opportunities for stimulus.
- Each national roadmap has a dedicated chapter evaluating potential energy policy measures to assist the COVID-19 economic recovery.
- Planned enhancements of the tool will support decisions on COVID-19 recovery by considering outcomes such as job creation, economic stimulus and rural development.



Common key findings across national SDG7 Roadmaps

1. Achieving ***universal access to clean cooking*** is one of the greatest challenges:
 - Gaps exist in most national energy policies;
 - Absence of appropriate technological options;
 - High efficiency induction type electric cookstoves found to be a way forward;
2. ***Energy intensity*** has been found to be declining in many countries, but the decline needs to accelerate.
 - *Residential sector* - MEPS has a good potential to improve energy efficiency;
 - *Transport sector* - fuel efficiency standards and switching to electric mobility (for countries with high renewable electricity) are recommended;
 - *Lack of detailed data* of the industry sector limits in-depth analysis but retrofitting highly efficient boilers and compressors would boost industrial energy efficiency.



Common key findings (2)

3. Current plans for renewable energy (RE) insufficient to meet countries' unconditional NDC targets.
 - Moving to higher share of RE is economically and technically feasible.
 - Potential exists in most countries to achieve conditional NDC targets through increased RE.
4. Plans for rapid expansion of coal-fired power generation is a threat to achieving the NDC target in high coal use countries - Phasing out coal and increasing RE and EE is the suggested approach.



Further development of NEXSTEP

- Support further countries or cities to develop SDG7 roadmaps.
- Link NEXSTEP analysis with COVID-19 recovery planning – Development Account project from 2022.
- Extend planning horizon being 2030 to 2050.
- Model post-2030 policy objectives such as net zero emissions and utilize NEXSTEP to develop corresponding integrated energy plans.



Thank you

