

Concept note

**10th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development (IFESD),
7-8 October 2019, UN Conference Centre, Bangkok, Thailand
From Targets to Action**

Strengthening National Capacity to Achieve SDG7 and NDCs

13:30-17:15, Tuesday 8 October 2019

Venue: UN Conference Centre



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Background and rationale

Studies suggest that under the current policy settings the region will not achieve all the SDG7 targets. Access to electricity will reach 99 per cent by 2030, leaving an estimated 63 million people in the region without access. Slow progress in access to clean cooking technology and the lack of support in the current policy environment will see 1.6 billion people cooking with traditional biomass by 2030. Moreover, the demand for renewable-based heating and cooling in the region will continue to expand at a significant level which will consequently impact energy demand and supply technology options. While significant growth in renewables has taken place in absolute terms, estimates show that under the current policy environment, the region's renewable energy share will grow from 7 per cent today to 14 per cent by 2030. The RE share will need to reach 35 per cent if both SDG7 and the Paris Agreement are to be achieved by 2030. Energy efficiency in the region is improving, however, at the current trajectory it is expected to fall short of reaching the SDG7 target.

Energy planning in the context of SDGs and the Paris Agreement require a paradigm shift. In order to ensure all targets are achieved by 2030, energy transition pathways need to consider interlinkages between SDG7 targets and other SDGs. The significant role of innovative energy technology and its impacts needs to be taken into account. An in-depth analysis of synergies between renewable energy and energy efficiency will help identify the least cost pathways to achieving the 2030 Agenda. The institutional capacity at the national level to undertake evidence-based policy development and construct an energy plan, that would help achieve these targets, is very limited.

Member States have expressed the need for ESCAP’s support in achieving the 2030 Agenda. The Ministerial Declaration of the 2nd Asian and Pacific Energy Forum (APEF) and the Commission Resolution 74/9 mandate ‘*ESCAP in assisting Member Countries to develop national roadmaps for the implementation of SDG7 and in mainstreaming the global targets related to energy into national policies, plans and strategies.*’ ESCAP is now developing a National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning (NEXSTEP)¹ - to support the development of national SDG7 roadmaps. NEXSTEP is an integrated tool to assist policymakers make informed policy decisions that would help achieve SDG7 targets and NDC.

On a similar scope, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is planning to implement a project to support its developing member countries (DMCs) by developing energy system expansion scenarios and technology roadmaps to achieve SDG7 and NDC.

Objectives

The objectives of the workshop are to;

- Present the concept of NEXSTEP and elaborate how the tool can support the development of SDG7 roadmap to achieve SDG7 targets and NDCs; and
- Identify opportunities for collaborations in accelerating the development and implementation of SDG7 roadmaps in the Asia-Pacific region.

Tentative Agenda

The workshop is jointly organized by ESCAP and ADB and divided into two sessions with the following themes. The detailed agenda will be available soon.

Workshop on Strengthening National Capacity to Achieve SDG7 and NDCs	
Bangkok, UNCC, 8 th October 2019	
13:30-13:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome statements by ESCAP – <i>Mr. Hongpeng Liu, Director, Energy Division, ESCAP</i> • Opening remarks by ADB - <i>Mr. Yongping Zhai, Chief, Energy Sector Group (ESG), Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC), ADB</i>
Session 1: Moderator Anis Zaman, ESCAP	Accelerating the Implementation of SDG7 and NDC by Developing Technology and Policy Roadmaps
13:40-13:55	Energy Modelling and Scenario Analysis to Inform Policy Decisions for the 2030 Energy Transition – <i>Mr. Holger Rogner, IIASA</i>
13:55-14:10	ADB’s energy sector operation and the role of the high-impact energy technology in achieving SDG7 and NDCs – <i>Mr. Kee-Yung Nam, Principal Energy Economist, ESG, SDCC, ADB</i>

¹ <https://www.unescap.org/our-work/energy/nexstep>



14:10-14:25	Developing an enabling policy framework to accelerate the implementation of SDG7 - NEXSTEP Concept and Methodology – <i>Mr. Anis Zaman, ESCAP</i>
14:25-14:40	National roadmap for achieving SDG7 and NDC – case of Indonesia - <i>by Dr. Hakimul Batih, IIEE</i>
14:40-15:15	Discussion and Q&A
15:15-15:30	Afternoon tea break
Session 2: Moderator <i>Yun Ji Suh – Energy Specialist, ESG-SDCC, ADB</i>	Multi-stakeholder Partnerships in Promoting NEXSTEP to Develop National SDG7 Roadmaps
15:30-15:45	ADB Energy Outlook and Technology roadmap - Implementation plan and methodology - <i>Mr. Anindya Bhattacharya / Mr. Manoj Kumar Bansal -PwC India</i>
15:45-16:00	Energy sector overview and strategies and plans to achieve SDG7 and NDC in Pakistan – <i>Dr. Vaqar Ahmed, SDPI (TBC)</i>
16:00-16:15	Why data matter for energy and climate policy: the IEA experience - <i>Dr. Roberta Quadrelli, Head of section, Energy Data Centre, IEA</i>
16:15-17:00	Group work (breakout session) -facilitated by ESCAP & ADB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonizing energy transition interventions at the national level by building partnerships between development partners and governments • Leveraging partnership opportunities to better support policymakers in achieving SDG7 and NDC
17:00-17:15	Wrap-up, feedback and closing.

Expected Outputs

The workshop will help to:

- Increase understanding of policymakers about the 2030 energy transition and demonstrate how SDG7 roadmaps can help achieve SDG7 and NDCs.
- Strengthen regional capacity to support policymakers through cooperation among multiple stakeholders in the energy sector in Asia and the Pacific.

Participants

The workshop will be participated by government officials, civil society, research community, think tanks, international organisations and the private sector.