

The Energy Efficiency goals of SE4ALL and SDG#7: *challenges for Latin America & the Caribbean*

Manlio F. Coviello
Chief
Natural Resources & Energy
UN/ECLAC



NACIONES UNIDAS

CEPAL



Presentation overview

- 1 - The SE4ALL's and the SDG#7's goals on Energy Efficiency
- 2 – Global Tracking Framework's outlook on Energy Efficiency
- 3 – ECLAC's ongoing actions for the promotion of EE in LAC

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- ❖ At the UN Sustainable Development Summit (Sept. 2015), world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** to be achieved by 2030 in order to:
 - *end poverty,*
 - *fight inequality and injustice*
 - *tackle climate change*

- ❖ The SDGs combine social and economic development with ecological sustainability. They also address issues such as **peace** and **security**, the rule of law and **good governance**, all of which are essential to sustainable development

- ❖ The SDGs are universally applicable. This means that **all the countries** in the world, according to their capacity, should **contribute to achieving the goals.**

S.D. Goal #7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- ❖ By 2030, ensure **universal access** to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- ❖ By 2030, increase substantially the **share of renewable** energy in the global energy mix
- ❖ By 2030, double the global **rate of improvement** in energy **efficiency**
- ❖ By 2030, enhance **international cooperation** to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, and promote **investment** in energy infrastructure & clean energy technology
- ❖ 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.....**

The *SE4ALL* Initiative

The Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative is a multi-stakeholder partnership between governments, the private sector, and civil society.

Launched by the UN Secretary-General in 2011, it has three interlinked objectives to be achieved by **2030**:

- ❖ Ensure **universal access** to modern energy services.
- ❖ **Double the global rate** of improvement in energy **efficiency**
- ❖ **Double the share of renewable** energy in the global energy mix.

The **SE4ALL** Latin America & Caribbean Hub

- ❖ The SE4All/Americas Hub is hosted by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and its mission is to facilitate the implementation of the SE4All initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region
- ❖ In Feb. 2015, the Hub launched a partnership between IADB , the UNDP and **ECLAC**, to implement strategic objectives on behalf of SE4All and help coordinate activities and information in the LAC Region.
- ❖ Main targets:
 - *creation of **knowledge** products*
 - *help with **planning** for universal access to energy*
 - ***coordination** with national and international partners*
 - ***monitoring** the status & advances towards SE4All goals*



Need for a goal-tracking system !

Presentation overview

- 1 - The SE4ALL's and the SDG#7's goals on Energy Efficiency
- 2 – Global Tracking Framework's outlook on Energy Efficiency
- 3 – ECLAC's ongoing actions on Energy Efficiency in LAC



Sustainable Energy for All – SE4ALL

Global Tracking Framework 2015

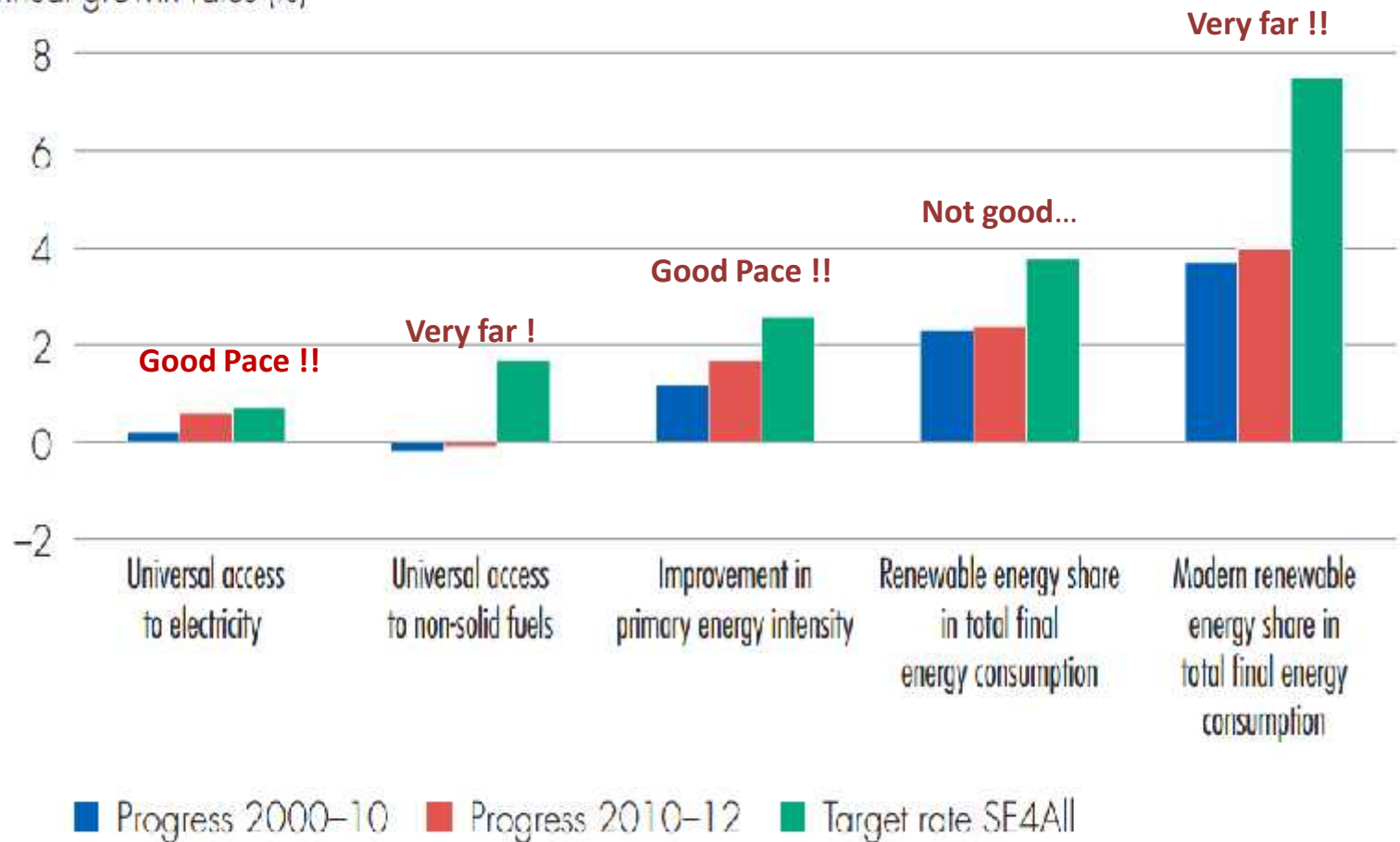


CEPAL

source: Global Tracking Framework 2015, WB

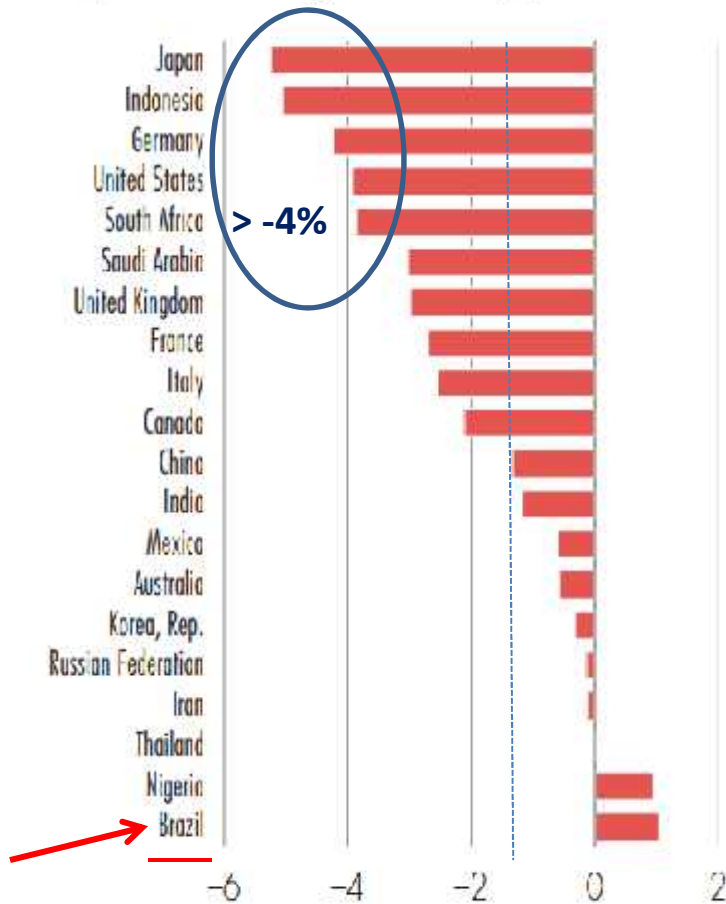
RATE OF PROGRESS TO ATTAIN *SE4ALL* TARGETS

Annual growth rates [%]

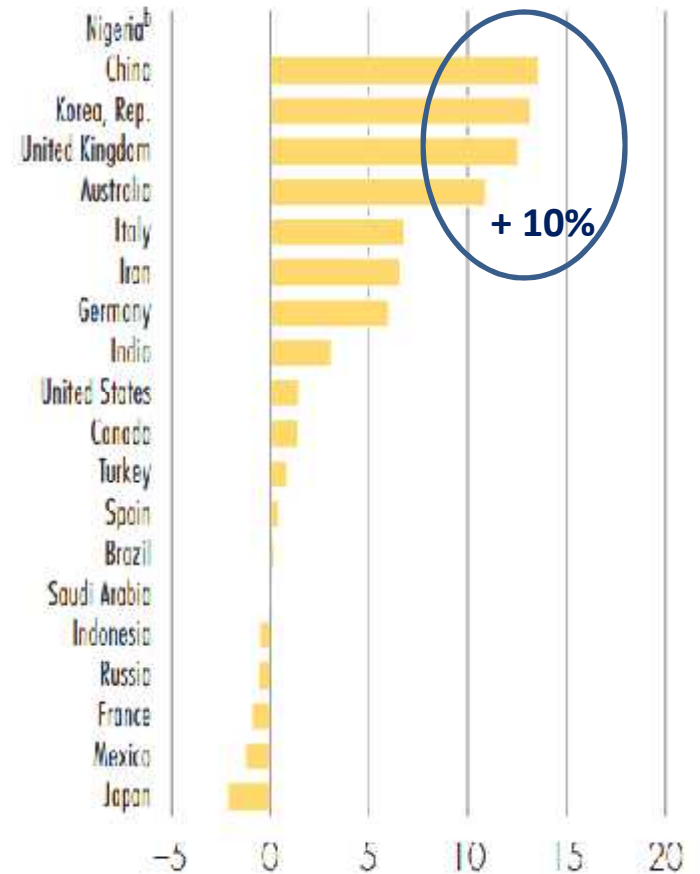


2010 → 2012: PROGRESS TOWARDS SE4ALL TARGETS

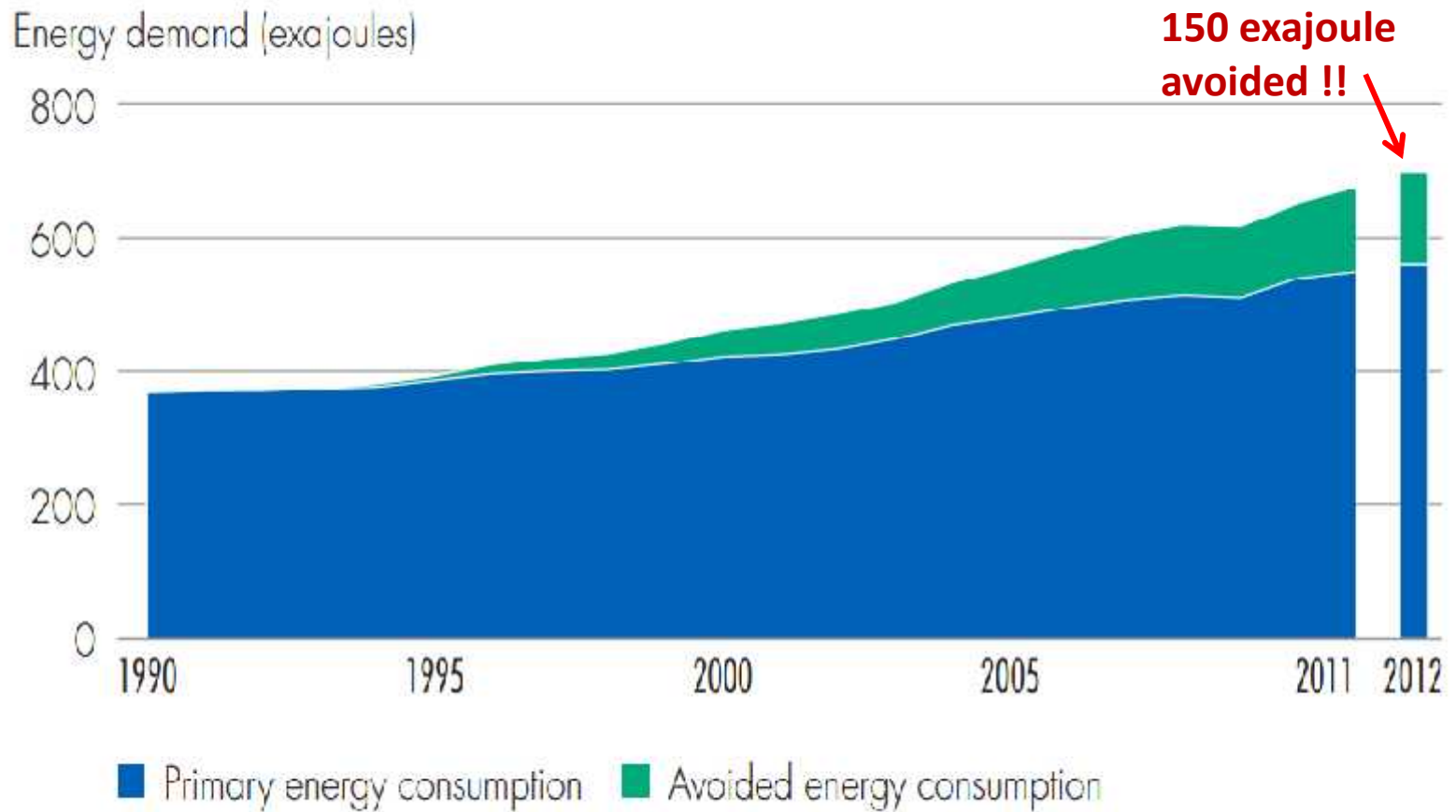
c. Energy intensity, compound annual growth rate (%)



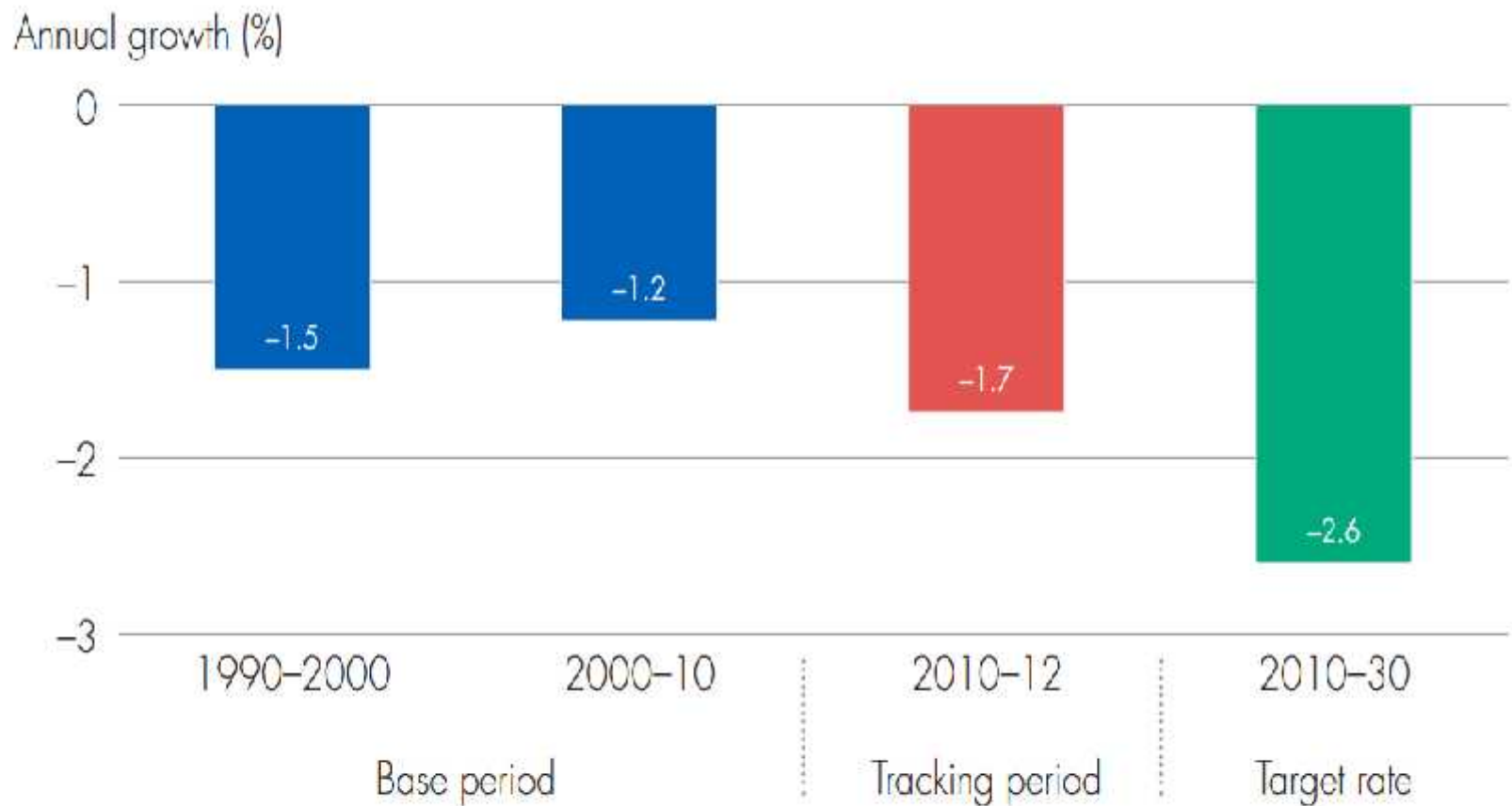
d. Modern renewable energy, compound annual growth rate (%)



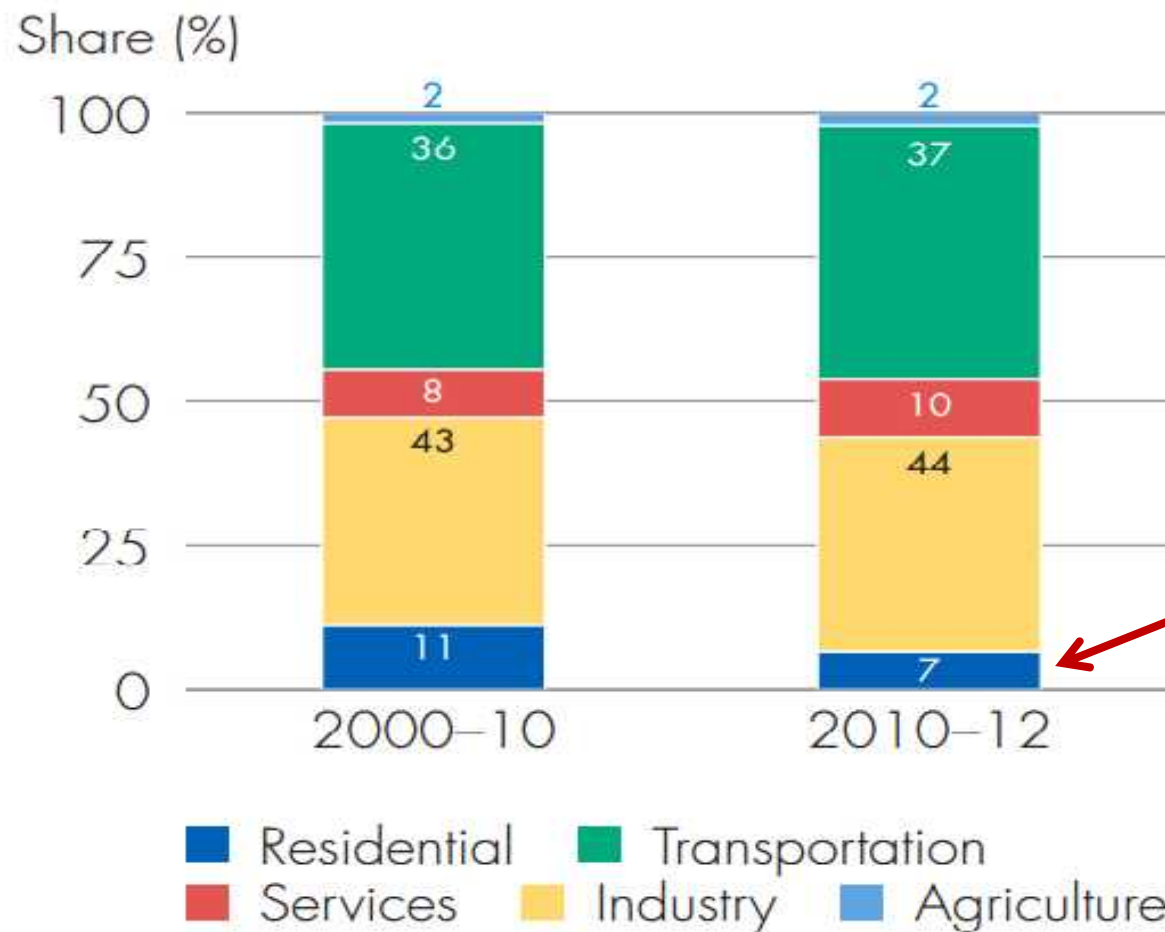
Actual and avoided global primary energy consumption (due to declining Energy Intensity)



Rate of change in global energy intensity (Compound Annual Growth Rate - CAGR)



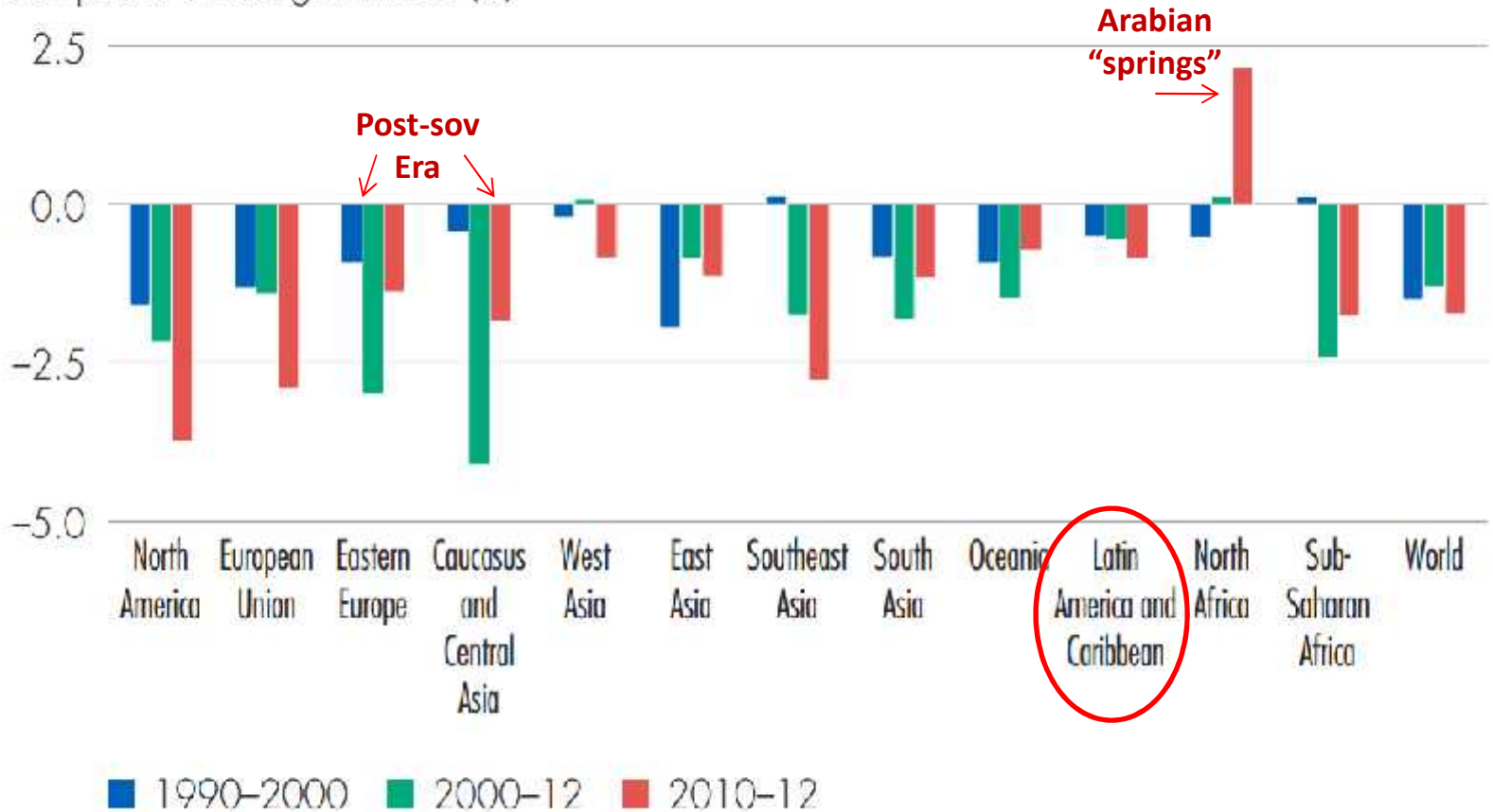
Share of avoided global final energy consumption



**Residential:
going
backwards!!**

Rate of improvement in primary Energy Intensity

Compound annual growth rate (%)



2010 → 2012

Developing countries avoided twice as much energy consumption as developed countries



6.4 EJ



13.6 EJ



THE INVESTMENT GAP



REGIONES UNIDAS

CEPAL

Positive progress towards SE4ALL goals, but progress rates lower than the expected

Percent	Universal access to modern energy services		Doubling global rate of improvement of energy efficiency	Doubling share of renewable energy in global energy mix	
	Proxy indicator	Percentage of population with electricity access	Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels	Rate of improvement in energy intensity	Renewable energy share in TFECC
1990		76	47	-1.3	16.6
2010		83	59		17.8
2012		84.6	58.4	-1.7	18.1
2030 (projected)		89	72	-2.2	24.0
2030 (target)		100	100	-2.6	36.0

Close !

Very far..

Can be done

Very far..

Annual Global Investment actual & required (US\$ billions)

Annual investment	Universal access to modern energy services	Universal access to modern energy services	Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global mix ^a	
Source	Electrification	Cooking	Energy efficiency	Renewable energy	Total
Actual for 2012 ^b	9	0.1	130	258	397
Required to 2030^c	45	4.4	560	442-650	1,051-1259
Gap	36	4.3	430	184-392	654-862

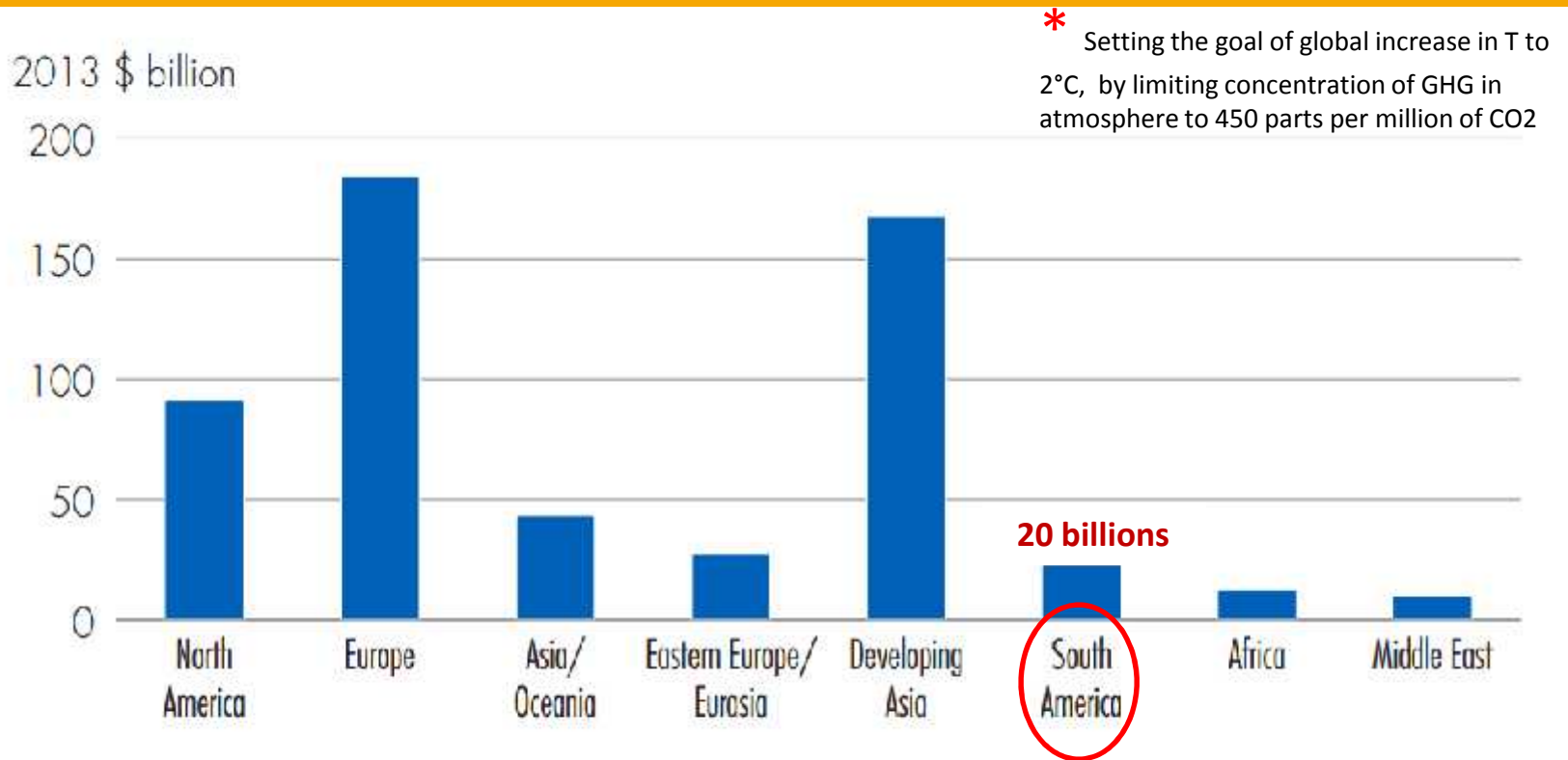
x 4

x 40

x 3

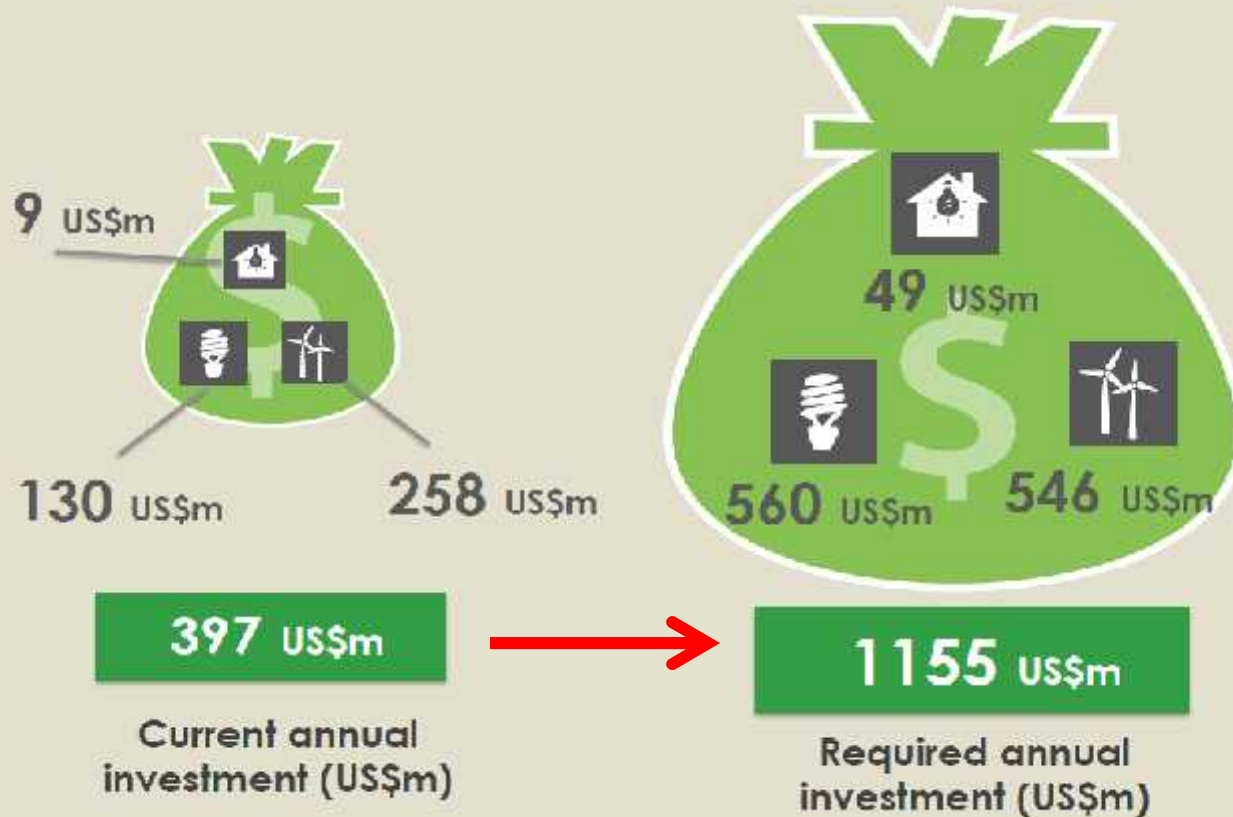
x 2

2014-2030: Annual average energy efficiency investment in the IEA's 450* Scenario



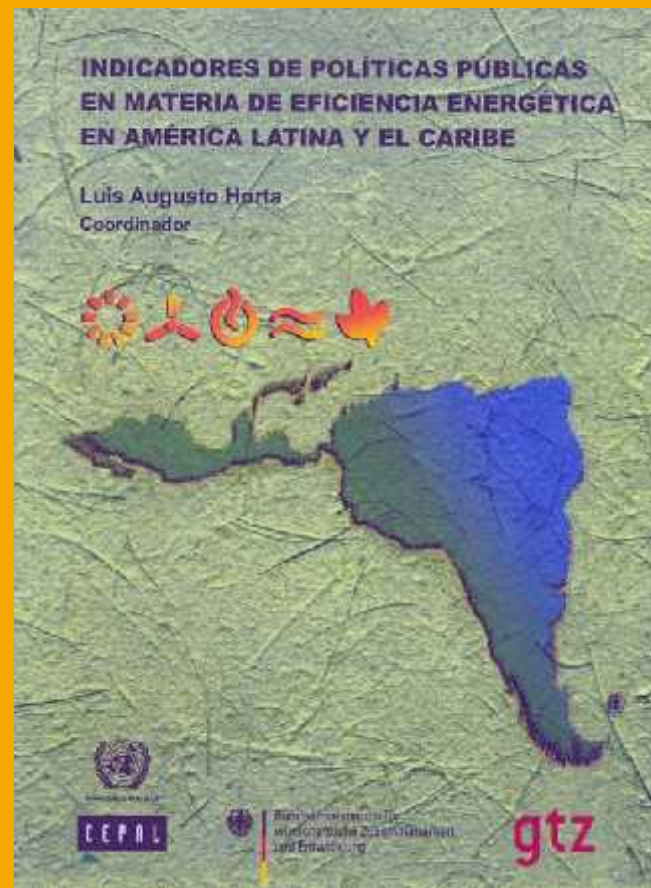
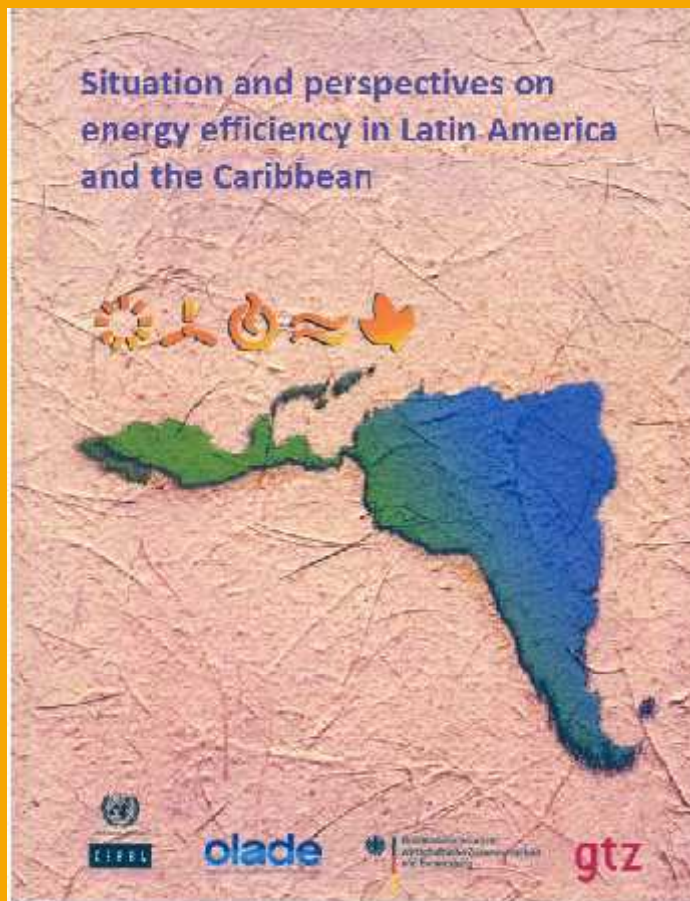
Financing for sustainable energy needs to triple, to over US\$ 1 Trillion annual !!!!

Cost of reaching universal access modest compared to cost of meeting clean energy goals



Presentation overview

- 1 - The SE4ALL's and the SDG#7's goals on Energy Efficiency
- 2 – Global Tracking Framework's outlook on Energy Efficiency
- 3 – ECLAC's ongoing actions for the promotion of EE in LAC





ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL IN JAMAICA: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION



ECLAC

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

giz

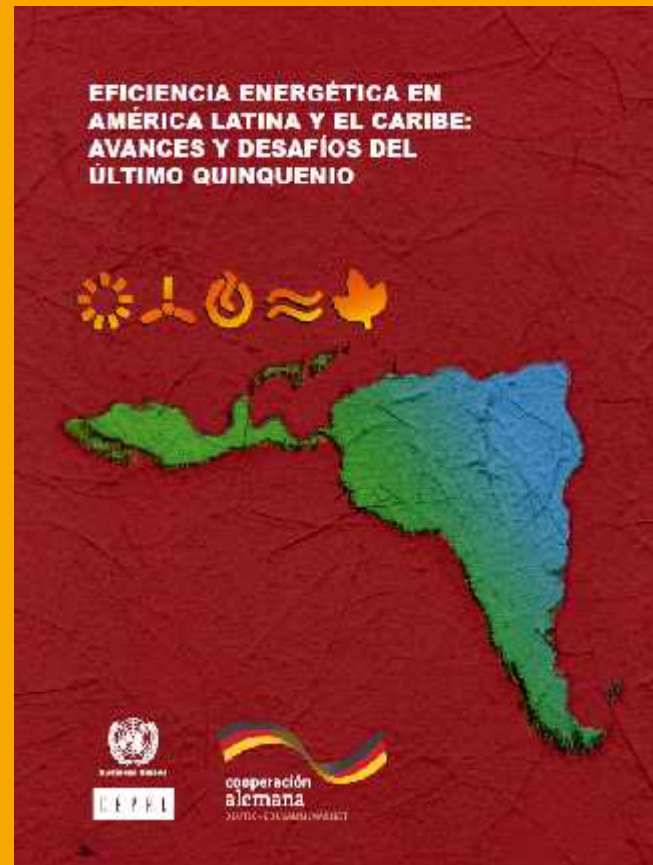
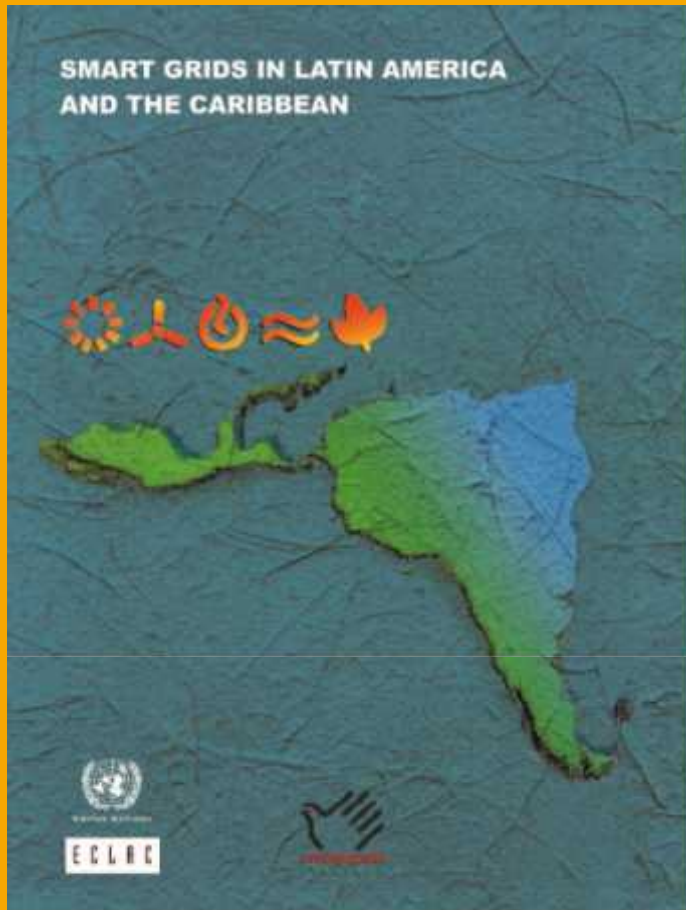


CEPAL





CEPOL





DOCUMENTOS DE PROYECTO

Empresas de servicios energéticos en América Latina

Un documento guía sobre su evolución y perspectivas

Alfonso Blanco
Manlio Coviello



CEPAL

Barriers to EE programs in LAC

- *Lack of information*
- Poor assessment on the potential of **energy savings**
- Uncertainty on the **ex-ante assessments** of the returns of EE projects
- Strong preference to **expand generation** than promoting EE programs (doubt of its effectiveness)
- Very **few professionals** trained in EE projects
- Absence of coordinating agents / **promoters of EE** projects
- Unreliability on ex-post evaluations given the poor/lacking information → the ECLAC's "BIEE" project !!



PROGRAMA BIEE

Base de indicadores de
Eficiencia Energética

<http://www.cepal.org/drni/biee/>



NACIONES UNIDAS

CEPAL



BIEE Project: *Objectives*

- Develop a **database** to assess policies & programs on EE in the participating countries
- Promote the **regional comparability** (at the aggregate as well as the sectoral level)
- Encourage **capacity building** on EE indicators
- Define a **common baseline** based on available info
- Motivate **maturity** in implementation of EE **policies and programs** based on monitoring & measurement
- Promote **regional coordination** on EE issues in energy forums

BIEE: *Project structure*

- **Duration:** started in 2012. Target horizon: 2018
- **Financing:** UN funds + German Cooperation (BMZ)
- **Technical Cooperation:** ADEME/France
- **Countries participating:** all Latinamerican countries, including Cuba and Dominican Republic
- **“Newcomer” targets :** English Caribbean countries
- **Observer institutions :** OLADE, CAF, UNDP, BID
- **Management:** ECLAC, in the framework of SE4ALL

BIEE Project: *Activities*

1. **Capacity Building Workshops** (presentation of the indicators' template, data compilation process, estimations and calculations, selection of indicators and National Reports)
2. ***Data collection process*** (based on available info)
3. ***Report the achievements*** of EE policies and programs
4. **Implementation of the Regional Database**
5. ***Reporting*** including analysis and trends comparison
6. **Website** (regional network of officers and experts)

BIEE Project: *the DATAMAPPER*





INFORME NACIONAL DE MONITOREO DE LA EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE CHILE, 2014



INFORME NACIONAL DE MONITOREO DE LA EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE ARGENTINA, 2014



CEPAL

The “itinerary” of the EE Regional Policy Dialogues

1st. Dialogue on EE, Chile, Oct. 2010.
Focus on: Institutional aspects

2nd. Dialogue on EE: Dominican Republic, Nov. 2011
Focus on: Financial aspects

3rd. Dialogue on EE, Panamá , Nov. 2012
Focus on: Measuring the Energy Efficiency

4th. Dialogue on Energy Efficiency, México, Nov. 2013
Focus on: Sustainable mobility

5th. Dialogue on Energy Efficiency, Perú, Nov. 2014
Focus on: Energy Efficiency Markets



VI ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY DIALOGUE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: **ENERGY EFFICIENCY AS STATE POLICY**

ORANJESTAD 29 & 30 OCTOBER 2015
Aruba Marriott Stellars, Smith Blvd 101, Palm Beach

Held in the framework of the UN Global Initiative



With the institutional support of:



CEPOL

Thanks for you attention



Manlio F. Coviello Chief
Natural Resources & Energy



NACIONES UNIDAS

CEPAL

www.cepal.org