

# THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S HIGH-LEVEL GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

REPORT OF THE  
CO-CHAIRS

SEPTEMBER 2012



2012 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF  
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY  
FOR ALL



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## MESSAGE FROM THE CO-CHAIRS

### To the Secretary-General:

As we conclude our service as Co-Chairs of the Secretary-General's High-level Group on Sustainable Energy for All, we feel a mixture of pride and gratitude – pride at the progress we have been able to make on this vitally important issue, and gratitude for your vision and steadfast leadership and for the selfless contributions of the members and supporters of the Group itself. The initiative you launched last September on Sustainable Energy for All is now poised to make a major impact on both the challenge of energy poverty and the opportunity to speed the adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy globally. We believe that it can also serve as a new model of beneficial public and private engagement with the UN system. Indeed, your first step in creating the High-level Group may have been the most important – identifying and engaging leaders from business, government, and civil society as well as the UN itself. The diversity of perspectives contributed significantly to our success.

Our accomplishments have been *strategic, political, and financial*:

- *Strategic* in first setting a Framework for Action and then defining a Global Action Agenda. Your vision statement made the case for change and defined the initiative's aspirational goals formulated as three objectives on access, efficiency, and renewable energy. The Framework for Action identified the value of participation for each major stakeholder group, the benefits of collaboration, the structure of the commitment process, and the guiding principles of the initiative. The Global Action Agenda identified high-priority opportunities for engagement by stakeholders, organised into 11 action areas from appliance efficiency to innovative finance. These reports were informed by technical assessments from two expert task forces, which detailed the rationale for action on energy access and on efficiency and renewables, respectively, reflecting best practices of members of the UN Global Compact.
- *Political* in securing endorsement of the Sustainable Energy for All vision from every part of the world – from the European Commission and the Clean Energy Ministerial to the African energy ministers and the Small Island Developing States – and attracting the voluntary participation of more than 50 developing countries. On July 27 the General Assembly added its support by endorsing the outcome document of Rio+20, which said: "We are all determined to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality."
- *Financial* in inspiring more than 100 commitments to action, amounting to tens of billions of dollars – from governments, to provide technical assistance and de-risk private investment, and from businesses, to make the large-scale investments required to bring about change in the world's energy systems. Such public-private partnerships are essential to mobilise capital on a global scale. Much more will be needed, but this is an impressive beginning.

This document provides a detailed report on our activities over the past year, which included four in-person meetings of the High-level Group – in New York, Abu Dhabi, London, and Rio de Janeiro.

Our attention now turns to next steps – creating a structure and process that will sustain and validate this progress, build on the momentum we have generated, and move rapidly to achieve the three objectives of Sustainable Energy for All. This work includes:

- Supporting national governments as they design and implement country-level plans to develop local capacity, create the enabling conditions to attract private investment, and facilitate access to technical assistance and resources.
- Developing high-impact opportunities into concrete actions through constructive engagement with multi-stakeholder partnerships.

- Matchmaking public and private partners and reducing investment risk through the targeted use of public and philanthropic capital.
- Monitoring progress, sharing best practices and lessons learned, and communicating with global stakeholders on a regular basis.

We have no appetite for a new institution or centralised bureaucracy to execute these assignments. Rather, we envision a distributed global network that collaborates with existing institutional structures and initiatives, taking full advantage of available delivery mechanisms and the diverse capacities of partners, including international institutions, businesses, and civil society organisations. A single chief executive, operating under your authority, should manage this network, guided by a newly constituted high-level advisory board and supported by a lean and nimble secretariat that can plan and coordinate a complex multi-stakeholder and multi-track set of operations at global, regional, and country levels, both within and outside the UN system. Spokes off this hub can take on issues of country action, business engagement, communications, and knowledge management. We urge you to put such a structure and process into place without delay and to work with partners to secure adequate funding for its success. We must not lose the goodwill and momentum we have earned.

Mr. Secretary-General, this work began with the April 2010 report of your Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change. The General Assembly responded by declaring 2012 the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All. Last fall you set out three objectives for 2030 – ensuring universal access to modern energy services, doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix – that are ambitious but achievable if the right conditions and investments are put in place. In the short time since then, the goal of Sustainable Energy for All has attracted broad international support, and the urgency of making progress on your three objectives has been widely accepted because of their importance to poverty eradication and the mitigation of climate change.

Rio+20 was only one milestone for Sustainable Energy for All – but it was an important one, one that points onward toward success. The success of the initiative will ultimately be measured by how many of the energy poor are connected to electricity and other modern energy services, and by the impact of Sustainable Energy for All on the world's energy systems and their sustainability, in particular on accelerating low-emissions development and green growth. We are deeply grateful to you for getting us started down this road. Now let us commit ourselves to reaching the destination.

Charles O. Holliday Jr.    Kandeh K. Yumkella

September 2012

# I. ACTIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

## OVERVIEW OF COMMITMENTS

Since its launch in September 2011, Sustainable Energy for All has received more than 100 commitments to action from governments, businesses, international institutions, and civil society:

- **More than 50 governments** from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Small Island Developing States have signed up to participate. Most have already initiated or completed energy sector assessments and gap analyses, laying the groundwork to scale up action in priority areas, undertake policy reforms where needed, and attract new investments and financial support.
- **Businesses and investors** committed more than USD \$50 billion toward the initiative's three objectives. Additional billions were committed by other key stakeholders – governments, multilateral development banks, and international institutions – to catalyse action in support of the initiative.
- **More than a billion people** will benefit from these commitments. Developing countries in particular will gain improved access to electricity and clean cooking solutions through scaled-up renewable energy resources, increased investment, and improved energy policies. Much of the private investment will deliver increased adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy in industrialised countries.
- **Hundreds of actions and commitments** are under way in support of Sustainable Energy for All, supported by businesses, donors, entrepreneurs, organisations, artists, and individual volunteers. For example, the rock band Linkin Park, which has some 44 million Facebook followers globally, launched a petition drive on its Power the World web site urging an end to energy poverty, along with a pledging campaign to deliver "Solar Suitcases" to health clinics in Uganda. It also produced "The Story of Imani", an animated video, at [powertheworld.org](http://powertheworld.org).
- 23 governments representing 90 per cent of the global market for clean energy joined with private-sector leaders at the **Clean Energy Ministerial** in London on 25-26 April 2012 to advance the goal of Sustainable Energy for All through a range of specific commitments, described further at [http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/pdfs/joint\\_cem\\_se4all\\_press\\_release\\_final.pdf](http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/pdfs/joint_cem_se4all_press_release_final.pdf).

A detailed list of commitments to action in support of Sustainable Energy for All appears at <http://sustainableenergyforall.org/actions-commitments>. A partial list follows:

### Country Actions:

- **Ghana**, one of the first countries to partner with the initiative, has developed a national energy action plan to support capacity development and innovative financing. Countries initiating or completing similar assessments include **Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Tajikistan, Uruguay, and Vietnam**.
- **21 Small Island Developing States** agreed to work towards universal access to energy, switch to renewable energy, and reduce their dependence on fossil fuels. For example, **Barbados** will increase its use of renewable energy to 29 per cent of all electricity consumption by 2029.
- The **European Union** announced "Energising Development" – an initiative to provide access to sustainable energy services to 500 million people by 2030, with support from a technical assistance facility funded with 50 million euros (USD \$60 million) over the next two years.
- **Norway** committed approximately USD \$140 million over five years – as a first step in the context of the international energy and climate partnership, Energy+ – to scale up access to sustainable energy in Ethiopia's

rural areas, to replace kerosene lamps with solar alternatives in Kenya, and to support Liberia's development of a strategic energy and climate plan.

- The **United States** announced USD \$2 billion in grants, loans and loan guarantees across U.S. government agencies and departments for capacity-building projects, policy and regulatory development, public-private partnerships, and loan guarantees to leverage private investment in clean energy technologies. The United States has committed more than USD \$40 million to ensure that high-impact Clean Energy Ministerial initiatives reach global scale – including the Clean Energy Solutions Center, the Global Lighting and Energy Access Partnership (Global LEAP), and the Super-efficient Equipment and Appliances Deployment initiative.
- **Brazil** promised an additional USD \$4.3 billion to achieve universal energy access in Brazil by 2014. As a global leader in sustainable energy, Brazil will invest an additional USD \$235 billion over 10 years in renewable energy, mainly in hydropower and biofuels but also including biomass and wind power, and will produce total energy savings of 9 per cent in 2030 from the electrical and transportation sectors. The Brazilian Development Bank will continue to support through its existing credit lines the production of sustainable energy in other countries, including by signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the African Development Bank. Eletrobras will cooperate internationally with other power companies to develop competitive renewable sources of electricity and associated transmission systems.

### Business Actions:

- **Microsoft** has committed to going carbon neutral and will impose an internal carbon fee on its own business operations in over 100 countries. By putting a price on carbon, Microsoft aims to drive greater advances in efficiency in data centres and buildings, increase the procurement of renewable energy, and reduce travel-related emissions.
- **Siemens** will grow its externally verified environmental portfolio dedicated to energy efficiency, renewables, and environmental technologies by USD \$12.5 billion by the end of 2014.
- The **World Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Association** announced a five-year global campaign to reduce death and serious illnesses caused by lack of access to clean cooking fuels and stoves. "Cooking for Life" will transition 50 million people to LPG for cooking by 2018 and include more than USD \$750 million of new capital to invest in LPG systems and address first-cost barriers for usage.
- **GDF Suez** will invest in approximately 50 local energy entrepreneurship projects in developing countries by 2020. It will also increase its energy efficiency by 40 per cent by 2017 and its installed capacity of renewable energy by 50 per cent (from 2009) by 2015.
- **Statoil**, as it continues to implement its "no production flaring" policy, is leading efforts with the World Bank to expand the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership, including the development of company-and country-specific targets for reducing flaring intensity.
- **Eni** has earmarked approximately USD \$5 billion to achieve its gas flaring and carbon-intensity reduction goals. It will also spend approximately USD \$32 million towards low voltage power lines in the Republic of the Congo, benefitting 140,000 people and their communities.
- The **Renault-Nissan Alliance** has committed approximately USD \$5 billion to commercialise affordable zero-emission vehicles, adding five distinct models by the end of 2012. It plans to have 1.5 million zero-emission vehicles on roads in the 2016 fiscal year, as part of its work around public-private partnerships in support of a robust infrastructure for zero-emission vehicles.
- **Eskom** and **Duke Energy**, with support from various organisations, including the Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership and the Southern African Power Pool, are developing an electrification roadmap for Southern Africa and other developing regions. The initiative will focus on the consolidation of existing national elec-

trification plans, assistance with plan finalisation as needed, and securing resources for accelerating implementation. The goal is to connect 500 million people to modern energy services by 2025.

- Additionally, the **Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership** pledged to install 50,000 solar lanterns that will provide clean electricity to off-grid households.
- **d.Light Design**, a social entrepreneur, committed to providing solar lamps to 30 million people in more than 40 countries by 2015.
- **Infosys**, a provider of business and outsourcing services in 32 countries, pledged to reduce its energy consumption by 50 per cent and to source 100 per cent of its electricity from renewables by 2018.
- **FEMSA**, a consumer products company in Latin America, committed to cover 85 per cent of the energy needs of its Mexican operations through renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, by 2013.
- **Masdar**, of the United Arab Emirates, has set up renewable energy projects in Tonga and Afghanistan and created a Global High School Prize, awarding up to USD \$100,000 to five schools that submit winning cases for how to improve their energy footprint.

### Financial Institutions and Foundations:

- **Bank of America** has set a 10-year, USD \$50 billion environmental business goal. Based on historical performance, the bank estimates that this will result in investments of approximately USD \$35 billion in renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy access.
- **Multilateral development banks** committed more than USD \$30 billion towards achieving Sustainable Energy for All's three objectives. The **African Development Bank** will invest USD \$20 billion in energy by 2030, and by doing so, will draw an additional USD \$80 billion by partnering with private and public enterprises. Investments will range from regional projects that benefit multiple countries to small- and medium-scale energy projects that increase access to electricity in rural regions, including through its Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa. The **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development** has committed USD \$8 billion in energy efficiency projects in Eastern Europe and Central Asia over the next three years.
- The **World Bank Group** committed to doubling the leverage of its energy portfolio, emphasising low-carbon energy, to USD \$16 billion a year, by mobilising private, donor and public contributions, as well as supporting policies to expand energy access, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. The Bank and the International Finance Corporation will expand existing programmes such as Lighting Africa, which develops off-grid lighting markets, to provide affordable lighting to 70 million low-income households by 2020, as well as undertake new initiatives with the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program, such as mapping of renewable energy resources.

Additionally, the World Bank Group pledged to provide technical assistance, policy guidance, and financing to help up to five selected countries establish energy access plans; support clean cookstoves and household fuels programmes in Africa, South and East Asia, and Central America; provide risk mitigation for clean energy investments; and expand the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership, to capture and productively use previously flared gas.

- The **OPEC Fund for International Development** committed a minimum of USD \$1 billion to its "Energy for the Poor" initiative and its work against energy poverty.
- The **Abu Dhabi Fund for Development** has made available USD \$350 million in concessional funding over the next seven years for innovative renewable energy projects approved by the International Renewable Energy Agency.
- The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Capital Development Fund** launched the joint global CleanStart programme to create microfinance opportunities for poor people to move out of en-



ergy poverty by jump-starting their access to modern energy services. The programme aims to move at least 2.5 million people out of energy poverty by 2017 in Asia and Africa.

- **ClimateWorks Foundation** pledged up to USD \$15 million in supporting and matching funds over three years to assist India, China, Brazil, and Mexico to identify, adapt, and implement proven best-practice energy efficiency and renewable energy policies. ClimateWorks also pledged up to USD \$1 million to support the development of effective clean energy policies by offering no-cost consulting services to governments worldwide through the Clean Energy Solutions Center .

### Non-Governmental Actions:

- The **Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)** in India committed to expanding lighting services to households in several developing countries, using solar and other clean energy technologies, impacting an estimated 10 million lives by 2018.
- The **United Nations Foundation** has launched the Energy Access Practitioner Network, bringing together more than 500 members in more than 100 countries to deliver energy services, using innovations such as micro-grid and decentralised electricity technologies.
- The **Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers**, along with 40 other professional associations, pledged to mobilise their 2 million members worldwide in support of the initiative.

## ACTIONS AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

As of August 1, the following 55 developing countries have made formal commitments to be part of Sustainable Energy for All:



The first step by which countries engage is through a formal letter of commitment to contribute to the attainment of the three objectives of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative. Each country also commits to embark on a four-step country-action process that includes:

- Government consultations prior to the decision to join,
- A stock-taking exercise to determine the country's current status with regard to the three objectives,
- Preparation of an action/implementation plan, and
- Implementation of the plan.

All 55 countries have taken action and received funding to initiate a Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis, designed to identify areas that need scaling up in action and investments, and about half have already completed this step. Resources for undertaking these assessments have been provided by UNDP, the World Bank, the European Commission, and the African, Asian, and Inter-American Development Banks.

Once the assessments are completed, over the next 6 to 18 months, participating countries will set nationally tailored goals and prepare action/implementation plans to make progress toward one or more of the Sustainable Energy for All objectives. Each country decides in which area(s) it would like to scale up actions and investments. Each country decides its own plan of action, building on existing initiatives in place in the country. These action/implementation plans will address investment by national and regional programmes, enabling policy and regulatory frameworks, capacity building, matchmaking/identification of multi-stakeholder partners, access to financing, and monitoring and accountability frameworks.

Some countries will need technical assistance (in terms of data, institutions, capacities, skills, and investment readiness) and support to ensure that:

- a) each plan is prepared with the necessary rigor to ensure reliability and credibility of information and data,
- b) partners are identified and tentatively engaged to support selected high-impact opportunities,
- c) tentative funding sources and some commitments are already in place, and
- d) appropriate levels of consultation are carried out with all stakeholders, including businesses and civil society.

Sustainable Energy for All will provide mechanisms to share and capture lessons learned and national experiences; establish efficient and effective mechanisms for linking global and national commitments – matching gaps at the country level with international commitments and matching high-impact opportunities to investments; and track progress in order to identify areas that need targeted action and support.

The extraordinary progress of Sustainable Energy for All in the developing world to date would have never been achieved without the strong support of the following:

- **The UN Resident Coordinators.** Without their engagement and impressive convening power, success would not have been possible. Their facilitation has been crucial.
- The **European Commission's** political and financial backing. This has provided great impetus to the initiative and has acted as a catalyst for others to join. The support of EU embassies has also been extremely useful in the organisation and implementation of country visits and will prove critical in the stages of implementation.
- The **World Bank and Regional Development Banks.** The international financial institutions provide both their global, regional and national expertise and the ability to follow up with funding, helping to generate strong political support. The EC and the World Bank carried out several country-level Rapid Assessments and Gap Analyses in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the regional banks supported and funded them in their respective regions. The Inter-American Development Bank committed to funding all the assessments in its

member countries, creating the main catalyst for countries in the region to join. All regional development banks have initiated special programmes in support of Sustainable Energy for All with significant levels of funding.

- The UN System.** UNDP teams throughout the world provided support to the UN Resident Coordinators so that they could succeed in mobilising government support. UNDP also funded the large majority of country-level Rapid Assessments and Gap Analyses in all regions – a major contribution to the success of this initial stage of Sustainable Energy for All. UNIDO also provided support in many countries, particularly in Africa. Other agencies have pledged support in their own areas of expertise. FAO, for example, has begun consultations for a global programme on the linkage between energy and agriculture. The UN Economic Commission for Africa has held regional consultations on energy access. UNEP has provided support to a number of African and Asian countries on clean energy finance and technology needs assessments, as well as enabling policy frameworks promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- Businesses and Civil Society.** With the support of the Sustainable Energy for All partnerships team, the country action team is exploring opportunities for matching the extraordinary list of commitments made at Rio+20 with the emerging needs identified in the Rapid Assessments and Gap Analyses being undertaken throughout the world.

## HIGH-IMPACT OPPORTUNITIES

The [Global Action Agenda](#) identified a number of high-impact opportunities for engagement by stakeholders, organised into 11 action areas, which will drive positive outcomes in extending and enhancing access to, and adoption of, sustainable energy. This approach resonated with stakeholders and provided a focused point of entry for businesses wanting to engage with the initiative.

Approximately 50 high-impact opportunities were identified and prioritised by a team led by Bloomberg New Energy Finance, together with members of our task force on business action. The Sustainable Energy for All partnerships team focused on creating action and momentum on selected high-impact opportunities, based on their significance and the initiative’s ability to add value. We are building strong partnerships, encouraging common action, and forging lasting commitments. The table below summarises the status of 21 high-impact opportunities where there are partnerships and commitments:

HIGH-IMPACT OPPORTUNITY	STATUS
<p><b>Accelerating Private-Sector Investment Through Public-Private Leverage Mechanisms</b></p>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include WIRE, the World Institute for Renewable Energies, a collaborative platform of sovereign wealth funds and institutional investors that focuses on green assets and renewable energy in particular.</p> <p><b>Partnerships in development</b> include work led by Bank of America on identifying and supporting the development of risk mitigation mechanisms for sustainable energy investments.</p> <p><b>Government commitments announced</b> include Denmark, European Commission, Norway, United Kingdom, and the United States.</p> <p><b>Individual commitments announced</b> include African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Bank of America, European Bank for Reconstruction &amp; Development, Garantibank, GDF Suez, Inter-American Development Bank, IRENA, JUCCE, Masdar, OFID, and World Bank Group.</p>

<b>Advanced Lighting &amp; Appliance Efficiency</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include the Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment (SEAD) initiative led by the Clean Energy Ministerial and IPEEC, and the UNEP-led en.lighten initiative, a partnership with Osram, Philips Lighting, the National Lighting Test Centre, and the Global Environment Facility.</p>
<b>Clean Energy Solutions Center</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include the Clean Energy Solutions Center led by the Clean Energy Ministerial in partnership with UN-Energy, with support from the U.S. Departments of State and Energy, the Australian Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism, the UN Foundation, International Copper Association, and ClimateWorks.</p>
<b>Cool Roofs</b>	<p><b>Partnerships in development</b> include work in the U.S. being led by major roofing industry groups.</p>
<b>Corporate Energy Efficiency</b>	<p><b>Individual commitments announced</b> include AB SKF, ABB, ArcelorMittal, ARM Holdings, Banco Santander, BASF SE, Bayer, BMW Group, Brisa – Auto-Estradas de Portugal, DBG Financial Group, Dell, Deloitte UK, DuPont, Eaton, Embraco, Eskom, FEMSA, GDF Suez, Global Compact Network Pakistan, Henkel AG, Hitachi, Holcim Group, Infosys, Italcementi Group, KPMG, Lafarge, Meadwestvaco, Metsa Group, Microsoft, Mitsubishi Chemical Holding Corporation, National Confederation of Hellenic Commerce, Nike, Procter &amp; Gamble, SABMiller, Schneider Electric, Telefonica S.A., and Unilever.</p>
<b>Electric Vehicles</b>	<p><b>Partnerships in development</b> include cooperative work between Renault-Nissan and the Clean Energy Ministerial.</p> <p><b>Individual commitments announced</b> include Renault-Nissan.</p>
<b>Energy Efficiency in Buildings</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include WBCSD's Energy Efficiency in Buildings 2.0 initiative and the Powerhouse Alliance's work in Norway.</p> <p><b>Partnerships in development</b> include the Global Building Energy Efficiency Partnership of the UN Foundation with the International Copper Association, Johnson Controls, and others.</p> <p><b>Individual commitments announced</b> include Architecture 2030, Infosys, Lafarge, Skanska, and the Rezidor Hotel Group.</p>
<b>Energy-Smart Foods</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include USAID's Powering Agriculture initiative, an Energy Grand Challenge for Development.</p> <p><b>Partnerships in development</b> include FAO's work with WBCSD and other stakeholders.</p>
<b>Global Renewable Energy Atlas</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include the Global Solar and Wind Atlas by IRENA in partnership with the Clean Energy Ministerial, supported by Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and the United States.</p>

<b>Grid Extension</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include the Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership's development of electrification roadmaps and capacity building to bring energy access to the next 500 million people.</p> <p><b>Individual commitments</b> include Masdar.</p>
<b>Large-Scale Renewables</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include the Africa-EU Energy Partnership, World Bank's ESMAP programme, and World Bank's geothermal initiative.</p> <p><b>Partnerships in development</b> include UNEP's work on geothermal in East Africa.</p> <p><b>Government commitments</b> include Brazil.</p> <p><b>Individual commitments announced</b> include CLP Holdings, Eskom, GDF Suez, Global Wind Energy Council, Siemens, Solar Energy Industries Association, and Windmade.</p>
<b>Micro-Grids and Smart Mini-Grids</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include work by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Rockefeller Foundation's SPEED initiative, the UN Foundation-led Energy Access Practitioner Network, and WBCSD's Access to Energy initiative.</p> <p><b>Government commitments</b> include Brazil.</p> <p><b>Individual commitments announced</b> include ENEL, Practical Action, and Schneider Electric.</p>
<b>Modern Cooking Appliances and Fuels</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include work led by the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, the Global LPG partnership led by the Energy Transportation Group, World LP Gas Association's Cooking for Life initiative, and from the World Bank the Africa Clean Cooking Initiative, South Asia Household Energy Strategy, East Asia Clean Stove Initiative, and Central America Improved Cookstove Dissemination Strategy.</p> <p><b>Individual commitments announced</b> include Nexus Carbon for Development, Novozymes – Cleanstar Ventures, Soprise! – MicroGaz, and Toyola Energy.</p>
<b>Off-Grid Lighting and Charging</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include the Clean Energy Ministerial-led Global Lighting and Energy Access Partnership (Global LEAP) and the Solar and LED Energy Access Initiative (SLED), World Bank-led Lighting Africa, IFC-led Lighting Asia's India programme, TERI-led Lighting a Billion Lives, and Asian Development Bank-led Energy for All</p> <p><b>Individual commitments announced</b> include ACCIONA, d.light, EDP Foundation, Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership, Masdar, Nokero International, Nuru Energy, Philips, Shanxi Jinshang Energy Asset Management (Beijing) Ltd., Solar Electric Light Fund, Total, and Ubbink.</p>
<b>Phase Out of Gas Flaring From Oil Production</b>	<p><b>Partnerships announced</b> include World Bank's Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership.</p> <p><b>Individual commitments announced</b> include Statoil and Eni.</p>

<b>Renewable Energy Procurement</b>	<b>Individual commitments</b> include FEMSA, Infosys, Italcementi Group, Lafarge, and Vestas.
<b>Second-Generation BioFuels</b>	<b>Partnerships in development</b> include Novozymes-led work focused on emerging economies. <b>Individual commitments</b> include Agritech Faso, Eni, and Novozymes – Cleanstar Ventures.
<b>Sustainable Cities</b>	<b>Partnerships in development</b> include work by IRENA, UNDESA, and UNECE. <b>Individual commitments announced</b> include IRENA and World Bank.
<b>Sustainable Energy For Island Economies</b>	<b>Partnerships announced</b> include work by the Climate Institute, IRENA, Carbon War Room (in Aruba), the Alliance of Small Island States on SIDS-DOCK, and the World Bank's SREP programme. <b>Government commitments</b> include the annex to the Barbados Declaration, signed by 21 Small Island Developing States.
<b>Sustainable Energy Investment Readiness Index</b>	<b>Partnerships announced</b> include work by Bloomberg New Energy Finance with Inter-American Development Bank on clean energy investment climate in Latin America through Climatescope. <b>Partnerships in development</b> include DFID's work with Bloomberg New Energy Finance on clean energy investment climate in Africa and World Bank's work to develop a clean energy investment indicator for its Doing Business reports.
<b>Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Standards</b>	<b>Partnerships announced</b> include WBCSD's Mobility Initiative. <b>Partnerships in development</b> include Renault-Nissan and UNEP collaboration on the Global Fuel Efficiency Initiative, along with other vehicle manufacturers and IPIECA.

## II. MONITORING AND REPORTING

### PLANS FOR TRACKING AND REPORTING

To build and sustain public confidence in the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, the High-level Group recognises that a framework for global monitoring and reporting of progress is critical: It will provide transparency to the commitment process and contribute to the sharing of best practices. It will help show the need for policy and institutional reforms, as well as resource commitments, to achieve results. It will also increase awareness of the wide range of actions under way and the opportunities for synergies, partnerships, and coordination to avoid duplication.

An online system will be developed to track actions and progress. The components of this online system, not yet implemented, will include a searchable commitment database. Tracking will be possible against many different criteria, such as objective, action area, country, technology, value, beneficiary numbers, and sector (government, private sector, civil society). The web site will also feature stories of progress and impact, as well as case studies to demonstrate types of possible commitments.

Measuring the impact of actions will be critical to assessing progress toward the initiative's three objectives over time. A number of organisations (IEA, the World Bank, UNIDO, REN21, and others) have been tracking developments in the energy area, and have or are developing indicators on energy access, efficiency, and renewables. But an early effort is needed to develop widely agreed ways of measuring key elements of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative. These metrics will:

- Improve the availability of information about the range and impacts of options for action and the actions that countries are taking to increase access to energy, renewable energy, and energy efficiency.
- Ensure sustainability of the commitments in terms of climate and other environmental goals.
- Help countries monitor actions they take to meet their agreed objectives.
- Enhance the effectiveness of implementation of policies at national and local levels.
- Ensure alignment of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative with other indicator sets for maximum compatibility in reporting.

This work will use a baseline report, described further below, to map out the longer-term tracking framework for the initiative's three objectives. Activities will include a review of existing energy indicators, development of a methodology, and creation of analytical tools for indicators, along with a proposed process for tracking progress on an annual basis. The analytical tools for data collection and processing will be integrated into the monitoring and reporting framework to institutionalise the process for annual collection and publication of data.

### BASELINE REPORT AND ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS

Reliable statistics for energy access, renewable energy, and energy efficiency are needed to establish a starting point for the Sustainable Energy for All initiative and sustain political commitment until 2030. While credible global energy databases exist, these need to be adapted to track progress towards each of the three objectives. With this in mind, the High-level Group requested a baseline report to be published in January 2013. This report has three goals:

1. Provide an overview of the current state of progress towards the achievement of the initiative's three objectives based on available evidence;
2. Build consensus among relevant institutions on the most suitable approaches for tracking progress through 2030; and



3. Serve as a basis to produce periodic tracking reports on progress toward each of the three objectives and the overall goal of Sustainable Energy for All.

The baseline report will define the appropriate methodologies for measuring the extent of access to modern energy services, the global share of renewable energy, and the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, analyse global trends towards achieving the initiative's objectives, and establish the baseline starting point in each case. It will also highlight high-performing countries that have made good progress in the past and identify countries and sectors in which opportunities for high-impact action exist due to unrealised potential.

Preparation of the baseline report will be coordinated jointly by the World Bank and the International Energy Agency, with the support of a Steering Group comprising other international energy knowledge institutions, including IIASA, IPEEC, IRENA, Practical Action, REN21, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UN Foundation, the World Energy Council, and WHO. Opportunities for broader consultation on the tracking methodology will be sought throughout the process.

Interim results will be available for discussion with UN stakeholders during key energy briefings planned in September and November.

## III. OUTREACH

A process of broad outreach and consultation has underpinned the Sustainable Energy for All initiative from the beginning. This has included a number of major public events with wide geographic distribution, outreach to developing countries through high-level missions, outreach to the business community, civil society, and UN Member States, and solicitation of field-based expertise through the Energy Access Practitioner Network.

### MAJOR PUBLIC EVENTS

The Secretary-General's initiative was launched through a number of global and regional events with the participation of the High-level Group Co-Chairs, also marking the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All:

- **The official UN launch**, 1 November 2011, at UN Headquarters in New York, featured a keynote address by the Secretary-General.
- **The global launch** at the 2012 World Future Energy Summit in Abu Dhabi, 15-17 January, featured a keynote address by the Secretary-General, the first showing of a new video about Sustainable Energy for All, and a meeting of the High-level Group.
- **The Asian launch**, held at the Sustainable Development Summit in Delhi, 2-4 February, included a day-long conference attended by 200 experts, and attracted 75 Indian and international media representatives, who published reports widely in the region.
- **The European launch** was hosted by the European Commission in Brussels on 8 February. Approximately 30 media personnel covered the event, and reports appeared in more than 200 media outlets across Europe. A private-sector consultation with 40 participants was organised by the UN Foundation.
- **The African launch**, held alongside the UNEP Governing Council and Global Ministerial Environment Forum in Nairobi, Kenya, on 20 February, featured a panel of ministers and experts and also included a press conference attended by Kenyan and international media, widely covered in both English- and French-language media across Africa. This session was complemented by technical sessions, featuring successful projects, lessons learned, and options for scale up and replication.

An additional national launch of the initiative was held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 23 August.

Attention to the Secretary-General's initiative was maintained through a series of additional events leading up to Rio+20 in June:

- **The Bloomberg New Energy Finance Summit 2012**, in New York, 19-21 March, had "The Future of Energy" as a theme and featured remarks on Sustainable Energy for All by High-level Group Co-Chair Chad Holliday.
- **The EU Sustainable Energy for All Summit**, held in Brussels on 16 April, was organised by the European Commission and Danish Presidency of the EU Council. Its full-day programme featured a keynote speech and press conference with the Secretary-General, as well as an announcement by EC President Jose Manuel Barroso of the EU's "Energising Development" initiative to provide access to sustainable energy services to 500 million people by 2030. The event was widely covered in the UK, France, Germany, Spain and Italy.
- **The 3rd Clean Energy Ministerial**, 24-26 April in London, brought attention to the Sustainable Energy for All initiative at this annual meeting of 23 energy ministers. The High-level Group met immediately prior to the event and took on a number of media opportunities.
- **A Small Island Developing States Conference** on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All was held in Barbados, 7-9 May, alongside a ministerial meeting on Rio+20 attended by senior policymakers from 32 African, Indian Ocean, the Pacific and Caribbean countries. It concluded with adoption of the "Barbados Declaration," call-

ing for universal access to modern and affordable renewable energy services while protecting environment, ending poverty, and creating new opportunities for economic growth. Twenty-one countries made voluntary commitments to take actions toward providing universal access to energy, switching to renewable energy, and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

- **The Pacific rollout** of the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All was held in Suva, Fiji, on 18 May. It was a collaborative effort by national, regional and international agencies in the Pacific, including UNDP, to mark the year and raise awareness of the importance of an energy-secure Pacific.

## COUNTRY MISSIONS

Between mid-March and the end of July, high-level missions were undertaken to 10 developing countries to discuss their participation in Sustainable Energy for All: Ghana, Kenya, Tajikistan, Uganda, Nepal, Mozambique, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. In each case the mission was led by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General with representatives of key partners, including the World Bank, UNDP, UNIDO, European Commission, and respective development banks. UN country teams, mobilised through the UN Resident Coordinators, facilitated political commitments from governments, the private sector, and civil society, and provided technical and financial support to enable country engagement.

In addition to briefings of government officials on Sustainable Energy for All, the visits included discussions with the government and stakeholders in each country to assess the energy situation on the ground, the country's main energy challenges, the energy strategies already in place, and the commitment of the government and stakeholders to the initiative. All of the visits involved meetings with the UN country team, the donor community in the country, the business sector, and civil society.

In addition to the 10 countries visited, and with the help of UN Resident Coordinators throughout the world, contacts were made with governments across all regions to assess their interest in participating in the Secretary-General's initiative. The UN Resident Coordinators and their teams, mostly UNDP officials, held discussions with government officials in each country. By the end of July, 55 countries had signed up to the initiative; several more are in the pipeline and expected to join in the next few months.

The UN Resident Coordinator system, with universal presence and established coordinating mechanisms with governments across sectors, plays a critical role in facilitating dialogue and action among development partners and the wide range of public and private sector actors in the sustainable energy arena. Recognising the importance of engaging these leaders, High-level Group Co-Chair Kandeh Yumkella presented plans for the Secretary-General's initiative to a global meeting of UN Resident Coordinators in New York in July 2011, and he and UNDP Administrator Helen Clark followed up with a letter to all the UN Resident Coordinators in February 2012, providing the High-level Group's Framework for Action and asking their support in advocating for the initiative with national and local partners – including the private sector and civil society – encouraging them to table their own commitments to action.

The country-level outreach to date has focused on building partnerships for action. The level of ambition of Sustainable Energy for All provides room for all stakeholders to contribute, whether big or small in magnitude of resources or scope. Within governments, more than just energy ministries must be involved. Due to the wide-ranging impact of energy services, other sectors such as economic planning, health, industry, and agriculture, to name just a few, must be actively engaged. Because of the need to scale up the level of action and investment, the participation of the business community is also sought. Given the scope of action needed, the engagement of civil society organisations and NGOs is similarly crucial.

The ultimate success of Sustainable Energy for All in developing countries will be based on three pillars:

1. Strong political commitment to act from the government,
2. Strong support from the international community, and
3. Strong partnerships and active involvement of businesses and civil society.

With governments, this has meant a formal letter of engagement with the initiative. With the international community, a 3+3 Partnership has emerged – the European Commission, World Bank, and the UN System plus the three regional development banks, namely the Inter-American, African, and Asian Development Banks. Looking forward, many others also need to contribute, including other bilateral programmes, regional institutions such as the African Union’s NEPAD and the UN regional commissions, major NGOs, and international businesses such as are represented on the High-level Group.

A successful in-country process will take advantage of resources and programs on the ground, recognising the variation in comparative advantage among different international actors in carrying out and coordinating in-country discussions. In some cases, bilateral donors will be in the best position; in others, regional development banks will be recognised as the key players.

## BUSINESS OUTREACH

The Sustainable Energy for All team has carried out a broad range of activities to involve the private sector. The purpose of this outreach has been to inform businesses about the initiative, seek advice on steps that should be taken to make progress toward the 2030 objectives, solicit their involvement with the high-impact opportunities, and support the making of commitments. Businesses have valued the Sustainable Energy for All platform for visibility as well as for the facilitation and brokering role it can provide in enabling a policy dialogue with governments, which is seen as critical to success in reaching the initiative’s three objectives.

Our outreach to the private sector has fallen into two main categories – direct engagement and awareness building at events:

### I. Direct Engagement

**High-level Group Members.** The partnerships team held one-on-one and group consultations with private-sector members of the High-level Group to discuss the various possibilities for individual commitments and collaborative partnerships. The team also provided member companies with materials to use in engaging their peer organisations in Sustainable Energy for All.

**Task Force on Business Action.** The UN Global Compact, with pro bono support from Accenture, engaged more than 70 companies in a focus group process that spanned 19 different industry sectors. Each focus group had between one and five virtual webinars or conference calls. Multiple one-on-one consultations were also conducted as part of the process. Companies were invited to provide comment and input related to:

- Priority actions that businesses could take to support Sustainable Energy for All.
- Case studies that demonstrate leadership and success in the areas of energy access, energy efficiency, and renewables.
- Tailored industry perspectives on barriers and challenges specific to policy and financing.

Most importantly, the focus group process led to discussions on ways companies could take action and advance the objectives of Sustainable Energy for All. The results of these focus groups will be presented along with research and interviews conducted over 10 months by the UN Global Compact and Accenture in a series of 20 reports – the first of which, “Sustainable Energy for All: The Business Opportunity,” was launched at the Corporate Sustainability Forum in Rio de Janeiro on 16 June.

**Industry Groups.** The partnerships team carried out in-person meetings and calls with more than 30 international industry and business associations; interacted with Global Compact member companies directly and through local network coordinators; and worked with the WBCSD to distribute informational materials to member companies and develop commitments.

**Individual Companies.** The partnerships team carried out meetings and conference calls with more than 250 individual companies from both developed and developing countries.

## II. Awareness Building at Events

Many conferences and events provided opportunities for the Special Advisors to the High-level Group – Aimée Christensen, Sujeesh Krishnan, and Knut Aanstad – and others to reach out to business about Sustainable Energy for All. These included:

- **UN Private Sector Forum** on Sustainable Energy for All, 20 September 2011, New York. Organised by the UN Global Compact. 400 participants. Moderator: Kandeh Yumkella. Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro spoke on behalf of the Secretary-General.
- **“Business Solutions for Sustainable Energy for All: Corporate Leadership in Addressing Energy Challenges in India,”** 1 February 2012, New Delhi. Organised by the World Business Council on Sustainable Development and TERI-BCSD. 50 participants. Aimée Christensen discussed the benefits of involvement with Sustainable Energy for All.
- **“Doing Business while Protecting the Global Commons,”** 1 February, New Delhi, World CEO Summit prior to the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit. Organised by TERI. 300 participants. Aimée Christensen discussed business perspectives on Rio+20.
- **High-Level Panel on Sustainable Energy for All,** 1 February, New Delhi, World CEO Summit prior to the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit. Organised by TERI and the UN Foundation. 300 participants. Kandeh Yumkella co-moderated a panel including High-level Group member Peter Bakker of the WBCSD and David Sandalow on behalf of U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu.
- **WBCSD Working Group on Energy and Climate,** 24 February, London. Organised by WBCSD. 20 participants. Sujeesh Krishnan discussed the initiative and plans for Rio+20 and beyond.
- **Informal Consultations at Bloomberg New Energy Finance Summit,** 19-21 March, New York. Organised by Bloomberg New Energy Finance and Sustainable Energy for All. 60+ participants. A large number of companies participated in breakout sessions on specific high-impact opportunities, including appliance efficiency and clean cooking solutions. Participants included High-level Group Co-Chair Chad Holliday and members Christine Eibs Singer and Michael Liebreich, as well as Richenda Van Leeuwen of the UN Foundation and Steve Lennon of Eskom.
- **Energy Efficiency Global Forum,** 28 March, Orlando, Florida. Organised by the Alliance to Save Energy and the Southeast Energy Efficiency Alliance. 300+ participants from leading global energy efficiency companies. Kandeh Yumkella, Vijay Iyer of the World Bank, and Carlos Pascual of the U.S. State Department outlined how Sustainable Energy for All can be a catalyst for energy efficiency investments across the world.
- **Private-Sector Briefing on Sustainable Energy for All,** 25 April, London. Organised by the UK government. 60 participants. High-level Group representatives, the UN Global Compact, and others conducted a private-sector briefing on Sustainable Energy for All. Aimée Christensen moderated; speakers included High-level Group member Christine Eibs Singer, Steve Lennon of Eskom, Ingunn Kroksnes of Statoil, and Kieron Stopforth of Bloomberg New Energy Finance.
- **Private-Sector Consultation during the Clean Energy Ministerial,** 25 April, London. Organised by DFID, in cooperation with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. 40+ participants from UK and European private-sector organisations. Speakers included High-level Group members Christine Eibs Singer and Andrew Steer, Steve Lennon of Eskom, and Mark Fulton of Deutsche Bank.
- **Financing Energy Access Discussion,** 26 April, London. Organised by Bank of America and U.S. State Department. 15 participants. Alongside the High-level Group meeting, financial institutions were invited to discuss

financing of energy access projects. Participants on behalf of the High-level Group were Carlos Pascual of the State Department, Matt Hale of Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Reid Detchon and Richenda Van Leeuwen of the UN Foundation, and Jerry Stokes of Suntech.

- **Sustainable Energy Partnerships Luncheon**, 17 May, New York. Organised by Business Council for the United Nations. 60 participants. Participants included High-level Group member Timothy Wirth, Assistant Secretary-General Robert Orr, and Sujeesh Krishnan.
- **Business of Clean Energy in Alaska Conference**, 20 May, Anchorage, Alaska. Organised by Renewable Energy Alaska Project. 200 participants. Knut Aanstad participated.
- **International Cablemakers Federation Luncheon**, 23 May, New York. Organised by International Cablemakers Federation. 15 participants. Sujeesh Krishnan participated.
- **Rio+20 Events**, 15-22 June, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Business engagement included:
  - » **Corporate Sustainability Forum**, 15-18 June. Organised by the UN Global Compact. 3000 participants, 1500 business leaders, from 62 countries. Sustainable Energy for All was a topic of plenary discussions and several workshop sessions, including one on high-impact opportunities with approximately 150 people in attendance.
  - » **Energy Day**, 19 June, RioCentro. Organised by Sustainable Energy for All and UN-Energy. This all-day event included panels on finance, new business models, and sector-specific strategies.
  - » **High-level Side Event on Sustainable Energy for All**, 21 June, RioCentro, 300 participants. Organised by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. This afternoon event featured announcements of commitments to accelerate and scale efforts toward Sustainable Energy for All. Participants included High-level Group Co-Chairs Chad Holliday and Kandeh Yumkella and members Helen Clark, Andris Piebalgs, Brian Dames, and Adnan Amin, as well as Leena Srivastava of TERI and Carlos Pascual of the U.S. State Department.
- **Green Growth Action Alliance Meeting**, 16 July, Washington. Organised by the World Economic Forum. 50 participants. The Green Growth Action Alliance is a coalition of private, public, non-profit, and multilateral participants working to promote the green growth agenda within the G20. Participants included High-level Group member Christine Eibs Singer, Aimée Christensen, and Reid Detchon of the UN Foundation.

## CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

The United Nations Foundation, UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, and Executive Office of the Secretary-General jointly facilitated outreach to civil society on Sustainable Energy for All. During the first half of 2012, three in-person meetings and three conference calls were organised between members of the High-level Group and a total of 90 civil society organisations. Detailed summaries of these interactions are available at <http://www.un-ngls.org/se4all>.

In Rio, High-level Group Co-Chair Kandeh Yumkella asked Group members Bunker Roy and Julia Marton-Lefèvre, along with Richenda Van Leeuwen of the UN Foundation and Simon Trace of Practical Action, to provide additional input into the civil society mobilisation process for the initiative. This request resulted from calls by some civil society groups for stronger representation within and opportunities to engage with the initiative in order to provide a stronger platform around which to make commitments in support of the initiative's objectives. In July the group submitted a roadmap that provides initial recommendations for engaging civil society "in ways that complement, augment and strengthen the Sustainable Energy for All action agenda and delivery process moving forward." It will be circulated widely for consultation and further input from global civil society organisations.

Through a partnership between UNDP and Practical Action, six launch events of the "Poor People's Energy Outlook 2012" were planned for 2012 in support of Sustainable Energy for All, to raise awareness and educate about energy

poverty, advocate the role of energy access in poverty reduction, and stimulate follow-up actions. To date, four events have been held in Zimbabwe, Sudan, Kenya, and Bangladesh. Two further events are scheduled to take place in Nepal and Peru in August 2012. The events have brought together representatives from government, the private sector, civil society, and development partners and were accompanied by public outreach through the media.

In addition to the major public events listed above, significant opportunities for civil society outreach occurred at many other events, including the following:

- **Presentation on Sustainable Energy for All, InterSolar North America**, 11-14 July 2011, San Francisco. Organised by InterSolar. Speaker: Richenda Van Leeuwen.
- **Government of Norway/IEA conference on “Energy for all: Financing access for the poor,”** 10 October, Oslo. Organised by the Government of Norway. The Secretary-General delivered a keynote.
- **The Role of the United Nations in Promoting Prosperity and Development,”** 26 October, Washington. Organised by CSIS and the United Nations Foundation. 150 participants. Speaker: Kandeh Yumkella.
- **Roundtable on Sustainable Energy for All**, 29 November, Washington. Organised by Interaction and the UN Foundation. Speaker: Richenda Van Leeuwen.
- **UNF/UNEP Workshop on “Eradicating Energy Poverty,”** 5 December, Durban, South Africa. Organised by the UN Foundation and UNEP. Speaker: Reid Detchon of the UN Foundation.
- **UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, side event on energy access**, 8 December, Durban, South Africa. Organised by the UN Foundation. Moderator: Richenda Van Leeuwen.
- **Investor Summit on Climate Risk and Energy Solutions**, 12 January 2012, UN Headquarters, New York. Organised by Ceres, the UN Foundation, and the UN Office of Partnerships. 500 participants. Speakers: High-level Group Co-Chair Chad Holliday and members Timothy Wirth and Andrew Steer, Assistant Secretary-General Robert Orr.
- **“Rio+20: A New Agenda for Sustainability – or More of the Same?”** 22 February, Washington. Organised by the Woodrow Wilson Center. Speaker: Reid Detchon.
- **Energy and Climate Change Governance Panel**, 28 February, Washington. Organised by the Organization of American States as part of a dialogue series on Rio+20. Speaker: Reid Detchon.
- **“Delivering Sustainable Energy for All: Opportunities at Rio+20,”** 20 April, Washington. Organised by the Center for Global Development. 200 participants. The Secretary-General delivered remarks. Other speakers included High-level Group member Timothy Wirth, Vijay Iyer of the World Bank, and Carlos Pascual of the U.S. State Department.
- **Civil Society Consultation during the Clean Energy Ministerial**, 25 April, London. Organised by Practical Action, ONE Campaign, and Christian Aid, in cooperation with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. 31 civil society organisations and academic institutions participated. Speakers: High-level Group members Helen Clark, Andrew Steer, and Sanjit ‘Bunker’ Roy, as well as Technical Group members Susan McDade, Daniel Kammen, and Nebojsa Nakicenovic.

## MEMBER STATES AND UN PROCESSES

With resolution A/RES/65/151, the UN General Assembly in 2010 declared 2012 the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All in order to recognise the importance and urgency of addressing energy challenges as well as the centrality of energy to sustainable development. To create progress towards this overall goal, the resolution, inter alia, requested “the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant agencies within the United Nations system and UN-Energy [...] to organise and coordinate activities to be undertaken during the Year.”

In support thereof, the Secretary-General launched his initiative on Sustainable Energy for All at the General Assembly in September 2011. The aim was to mobilise action by all stakeholders to achieve three linked objectives by 2030 – ensuring universal access to energy access, doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix – each carefully identified as crucial elements in reaching the overall goal. A High-level Group on Sustainable Energy for All was subsequently established to organise efforts towards the development of an Action Agenda on the basis of which all stakeholders would be able to make concrete commitments in support of the three objectives. The creation of this High-level Group, together with the Secretary-General's "Vision Statement on Sustainable Energy for All" (A/66/645), was presented to Member States and the general public at a briefing held at the United Nations on 1 November 2011. The General Assembly took note of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative in resolution 66/206, adopted on 22 December 2011.

By January 2012, the High-level Group had progressed far enough in its work – including technical assessments from two expert task forces, which detailed the rationale for action on energy access and on efficiency and renewables, respectively – to present the Framework for Action as a basis for further engagement with all stakeholders in the process towards the development of the Action Agenda. Consequently, on 24 February, the Sustainable Energy for All secretariat in New York held a briefing for Member States and civil society at the United Nations on the work of the High-level Group, including the Framework for Action, which was distributed at the event. During the briefing, Member States were actively invited to partner and interact with the initiative through an open and transparent dialogue. Subsequently, a large number of individual Member States, as well as groups thereof, acted on this invitation by engaging with the initiative through the secretariat. In total, the secretariat conducted both informational sessions and individual meetings with a majority of Member States and groups over the course of the ensuing months.

The launch of the Global Action Agenda in April provided another critical moment to engage Member States. The Secretary-General and other senior UN leaders also participated on several occasions in the informal monthly meetings of the Friends of Sustainable Energy for All, a group of more than two dozen Permanent Representatives organized by the Danish and Norwegian missions to the UN. The work to engage with Member States also proceeded through the UN Resident Coordinator system at the country level, as well as the many regional rollout meetings and related energy events noted above. In addition, the initiative developed an informational newsletter, which was circulated widely to interested UN missions and delegates.

At the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June, the secretariat organised a number of high-level side events to raise awareness of the work of the High-level Group, create a space for further interaction between High-level Group members and Member States, and showcase the importance of the issue. In the Rio+20 outcome document, "The Future We Want," Member States recognised "the critical role that energy plays in the development process" and also recognised that "improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy and cleaner and energy-efficient technologies are important for sustainable development, including in addressing climate change." Noting the Secretary-General's initiative, Member States said they are determined "...to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality and, through this, help to eradicate poverty and lead to sustainable development and global prosperity." On 27 July the General Assembly formally endorsed the outcome document.

## ENERGY ACCESS PRACTITIONER NETWORK

Meeting the electricity needs of 800 million people who will not be reached by traditional utilities is a daunting challenge. To date, energy access in unelectrified areas has typically relied on a cadre of practitioners, including small-scale enterprises (SMEs), social enterprises, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) – often struggling on their own or with limited support to run a successful energy operation under the most demanding conditions.

Several of these entities have been working diligently over the last two decades to mitigate barriers and move the market forward, but it has not been easy. In the process they have been hampered by a myriad of obstacles: unresponsive policy environments; inadequate financing for customers, assets, and operations; and insufficient resources for developing innovations and building capacity to serve the poor.



Today, established entrepreneurs are positioned to expand energy service delivery. Moreover, a variety of new-to-market entrants have been emerging, many of which have benefited from the pioneering efforts and experiences of their predecessors. These practitioners are bringing fresh approaches, products, and services to the marketplace – propelled by evolving technologies, financing mechanisms, and business models that are adaptable to the poor – and they are already delivering significant results on the ground.

Based on in-depth consultations with these energy service providers over the last two years, the United Nations Foundation formed a global Energy Access Practitioner Network in 2011 as part of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative to address the electrification aspect of achieving universal energy access by 2030, focusing on the contribution that mini/micro-grids and decentralised solutions can make and attempting to address market fragmentation in the sector. In its first year of operation, the Practitioner Network has grown to more than 500 members in more than 100 countries, including 220 civil society organisations, 40 social enterprises, and 140 SMEs and other private-sector entities. Collectively they deliver energy services to well over 11 million households annually. The Practitioner Network seeks not to duplicate the work of others in this space, but serves as a “network of networks,” an integrating platform for action. It is a sister initiative to the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, which seeks to foster the adoption of clean cookstoves and fuels in 100 million households by 2020, toward the goal of universal adoption, the other pillar of energy access.

Based on input from its six working groups, the Practitioner Network released a set of recommendations on “Achieving Universal Energy Access by 2030” at the Rio+20 summit. Drawing on the practical experience of practitioners – both for-profit and non-profit – working on the front lines of delivering energy services, and the communities with which they work, the report focuses on ways to help practitioners achieve the scale and scope of operations to tackle the problems of energy access in developing countries.

Members of the Practitioner Network who prepared the report say five areas are of particular importance – understanding the market, improving policy and regulatory frameworks, facilitating finance, advancing mini- and micro-grids, and improving standards and testing. The report will inform governments, investors, the private sector, civil society organisations, social enterprises, the United Nations, and policymakers about the policy shifts and innovative business models that are needed to catalyse the sector and provide sustainable energy to the poorest communities, which suffer the most from not having access to high-quality, safe, and affordable energy services.

Members have identified networking and information sharing as the primary value of the Practitioner Network, followed by the partnership opportunities it provides. Some 82 per cent of the current respondents say they are satisfied or highly satisfied with the Network’s performance to date, affirming the usefulness of the Practitioner Network in the energy access space.

## IV. COMMUNICATIONS

### OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Communications activities led by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the UN Foundation, with support from the global public relations firm Weber Shandwick, successfully raised awareness of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative globally, helped to secure political support from Member States, and supported the mobilisation of commitments from key stakeholders.

Earlier this year, a package of professionally designed marketing and communications materials was produced and distributed to all High-level Group members. These materials highlighted the benefits of achieving the initiative's three objectives and were made available at Sustainable Energy for All regional rollouts, major energy events, and UN fora, including the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) – for which they were updated and in some cases translated into Portuguese. They included fact sheets on Sustainable Energy for All and each of its three objectives, as well as infographics; a commitment brochure and flyer; High-level Group member bios; a monthly e-newsletter; and an overview of high-impact opportunities.

The Sustainable Energy for All website ([www.sustainableenergyforall.org](http://www.sustainableenergyforall.org)) was launched in April and updated for Rio+20 to include commitments made to date, as well as a plethora of resources on the initiative. This included collaboration with the UN Global Compact and Global Hand on a back-end database system that integrates the business.un.org database into the site, allowing energy-related commitments registered on other UN voluntary commitment sites to be pulled in to the initiative's website. Social media tools, including Twitter, Facebook and YouTube, were also utilised and made available on the site.

One-on-one media interviews and op-eds were another important vehicle for outreach. In January, the Secretary-General wrote a high-profile op-ed on Sustainable Energy for All that was published in *The New York Times* and *International Herald Tribune*. In addition, the High-level Group Co-Chairs wrote a number of op-eds published in outlets around the world, including *European Voice* (Brussels), *O Globo* (Brazil), *Mail and Guardian* (South Africa), *Maerkische Oderzeitung* (Germany), *Mint* (India), AOL Energy, Devex, and through Project Syndicate and all.Africa.com. An article by High-level Group member Carlos Ghosn, chairman of the Renault-Nissan Alliance, appeared in *Forbes*. Other op-eds on Sustainable Energy for All included an article by the heads of IRENA, UNDP, and UNEP to mark the African launch of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, published in 20 newspaper in sub-Saharan Africa, and two articles carried by Project Syndicate at the time of Rio+20 – one on the public health benefits of achieving sustainable energy for all, co-authored by Kandeh Yumkella, Michelle Bachelet of UN Women, and Margaret Chan of the World Health Organization, and one co-authored by Kandeh Yumkella and High-level Group member Helge Lund of Statoil.

High-level Group Co-Chairs and members also conducted numerous media interviews throughout the year, including with CNN, Forbes, Bloomberg, Reuters, and a wide range of newspapers. Co-Chair Kandeh Yumkella was featured on CNN's "African Voices," and he also taped a public service announcement on Sustainable Energy for All, along with Brazilian fashion icon Gisele Bündchen and former California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, to be aired in the autumn of 2012.

The initiative produced a number of videos that were featured on its website and shared with High-level Group members and initiative stakeholders. A launch video debuted at the Abu Dhabi global rollout and was used at other initiative events, including Rio+20. Videotaped interviews were also produced that featured the Co-Chairs and numerous members of the High-level Group, as well as several Technical Group members. The initiative also filmed videos with the founder of We Care Solar, a member of the Energy Access Practitioner Network, and with an African doctor whose clinic received the organisation's Solar Suitcase. Each video was promoted through the initiative's social channels and website.

The Sustainable Energy for All initiative was featured very prominently at Rio+20 – in the Secretary-General's remarks, press conferences, and op-eds; numerous side events on energy; the initiative's own high-level side event; two press conferences; airport advertising; and at the reception honouring the Secretary-General and commitment makers. Sustainable Energy for All's press conference on 19 June included High-level Group Co-Chair Kandeh Yumkella and member Carlos Ghosn, Technical Group member Leena Srivastava, and Assistant Secretary-General Robert Orr. A second press briefing on 21 June featured Co-Chairs Kandeh Yumkella and Chad Holliday, Prime Minister Freundel Stuart of Barbados, and High-level Group member Timothy Wirth of the UN Foundation. Taken together, these efforts resulted in extensive coverage of the commitments made to Sustainable Energy for All at Rio+20 and its aftermath.

Going forward, the initiative's communications activities will build on the powerful momentum generated to date and continue to expand outreach to key stakeholders in the private sector, government, and civil society. As implementation mechanisms for the initiative evolve, our communication activities will also evolve to leverage the capabilities of key stakeholders and commitment makers. Areas of focus will include supporting commitment mobilisation; developing high-impact opportunities; highlighting actions at the country level and sharing success stories; and disseminating resources for knowledge sharing. Wherever possible, these activities will seek to tell the story of what is changing on the ground as a result of the initiative's mobilisation of multiple stakeholders.

At the close of 2012, the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, communications efforts will highlight total commitments for the year, including those registered since Rio+20.

The following are selected media highlights about Sustainable Energy for All from Rio+20:

- Reuters: [UN chief unveils clean energy pledges, investments](#)
- The New York Times: [Dot Earth Blog: Dispatches from Rio and Nepal: Knife fights over firewood](#)
- The Guardian: [Beyond Rio, green economics can give us hope](#)
- The Financial Times: [Rio+20 declaration lacking on pledges](#)
- Bloomberg: [UN reaps pledges worth billions for sustainability drive](#)
- NPR: [Rio environment meeting focuses on 'energy for all'](#)
- Ethical Corporation: [Transformative change through business-government partnerships](#)

Selected remarks by the Secretary-General highlighting Sustainable Energy for All:

- 6 June 2012: [Press Conference by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on Rio+20](#)
- 21 June: [Rio+20: Ban announces more than 100 commitments on sustainable energy](#)
- 21 June: [Remarks at the Gala Reception for Sustainable Energy for All](#)
- 28 June: [Remarks to General Assembly on outcome of Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development](#)
- The Korean Herald placement of the Secretary-General's op-ed ran in several national publications the week prior to Rio+20: [A global movement for change](#)
- 24 May: The New York Times published the Secretary-General's op-ed on Rio, entitled "The Future We Want," which highlighted Sustainable Energy for All: <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/24/opinion/the-future-we-want.html>

## SUMMARY OF MEDIA IMPACT

Proactive media outreach on behalf of the initiative was tied principally to the major public events for Sustainable Energy for All, including the global launch at the World Future Energy Summit in Abu Dhabi and subsequent rollouts in Delhi, Brussels, and Nairobi, as well as the EU Sustainable Energy for All Summit, the 3rd Clean Energy Ministerial, and the Small Island Developing States Ministerial. This activity resulted in significant global media coverage from

January to June 2012 by international top-tier and local outlets, as well as visibility and recognition across social media channels.

Outreach to top-tier sustainability and development media in the U.S. resulted in more than 25 interviews, including broadcast opportunities at Rio and placements in publications ranging from *Forbes* to TreeHugger. This activity increased the visibility and background awareness about the initiative with key reporters and drove interest in Sustainable Energy for All in advance of formal announcements and corporate commitments.

Media coverage has included articles, op-eds, and features in leading global newspapers, including *The New York Times*, *Financial Times*, *International Herald Tribune*, and UK's *Guardian*, among others; wire-service articles carried by *Associated Press*, *Reuters*, *Bloomberg*, *Dow Jones*, *Agence France-Presse*, and *all.Africa.com*; segments on CNN International and the BBC World Service; articles in leading newspapers in India, Kenya, and several European markets; and articles and mentions in a variety of online energy and developments news sites, such as AOL Energy, *Forbes.com*, and *Devex*. Distribution of Sustainable Energy for All press releases around major events resulted in many thousands of pick-ups on news sites and blogs and in social media.

## Social Media

The digital support for Sustainable Energy for All included launching and maintaining a social media presence for the initiative:

- **Twitter:** In January 2012, a Twitter account for Sustainable Energy for All, @SGEnergyforAll, was launched. Daily content included news about the initiative, videos, and quotes, with at least three original tweets a day. To date, the account has more than 4,000 followers. We have written 723 Tweets and are following 296 other Twitter accounts.
- **Facebook:** The initiative maintained a Sustainable Energy for All Facebook page, providing news clips, issue-related content, and engagement. The page currently has more than 12,000 "likes."
- The **Rio+Social** event on 19 June attracted more than 600 bloggers and involved nearly 40 million social network participants. Streaming its proceedings live, it shared relevant data and messages about energy. New generations were brought in through a presentation and performance by the rock band Linkin Park.

## V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SUPPORTERS

The Sustainable Energy for All initiative has depended on generous contributions from its supporters. Major gifts that have sustained the initiative and its activities were received from:

- The Government of Norway
- The Government of Denmark
- The European Commission
- The United Nations Foundation
- The United Kingdom (Department of International Development)
- Masdar
- Bank of America

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- The African Development Bank
- First Solar
- Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco
- Johnson Controls
- Veolia Environnement
- International Copper Association

We deeply appreciate this support.

## MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S HIGH-LEVEL GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

### Co-Chairs:

Kandeh Yumkella, Director-General, *UN Industrial Development Organisation*; Chair, *UN-Energy*  
Charles Holliday, *Chairman, Bank of America*

### Principals:

Farooq Abdullah, *Minister of New and Renewable Energy of India*  
Suleiman Jasir Al-Herbish, *Director-General, OPEC Fund for International Development*  
Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, *CEO and Managing Director, MASDAR*  
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