



EU energy strategy and contribution towards the tracking of SDG7

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Policy Vision

**Energy:
key driver for sustainable
inclusive growth**

Key Partnerships and global coalitions:

- Africa-EU Energy Partnership, AEEP (2007)
- Sustainable Energy for All (2011)
- SDG 7 –2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development + COP 21 (2015)

Africa EU Energy Partnership

The AEEP is a long-term framework for strategic dialogue on energy issues between Africa and the EU

- Established in 2007, under JAES strategy
- Political framework for strategic energy dialogue
 - High Level Meetings
 - Stakeholder Dialogue
 - Monitoring Progress of the AEEP 2020 targets
- Steering Group includes COMESA, Egypt, Germany and Italy as co-chairs, plus AUC and EC



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Ministero degli Affari Esteri
e della Cooperazione Internazionale





Enhancing sustainable energy cooperation – 3 focal areas

- **Energy confirmed as top priority for sustainable development (SDG7) and climate change (COP21)**
- Commissioner Mimica identified 3 focal areas:
 - **Access to energy services**
 - **Renewable energy generation**
 - **Private sector engagement**
- Other important issues: **energy efficiency, gender, innovation**
- Commissioner Mimica restated the commitment towards supporting developing countries to ensure access to sustainable energy services to **500 million people** by 2030
- **Business as usual will not deliver** these ambitious results!



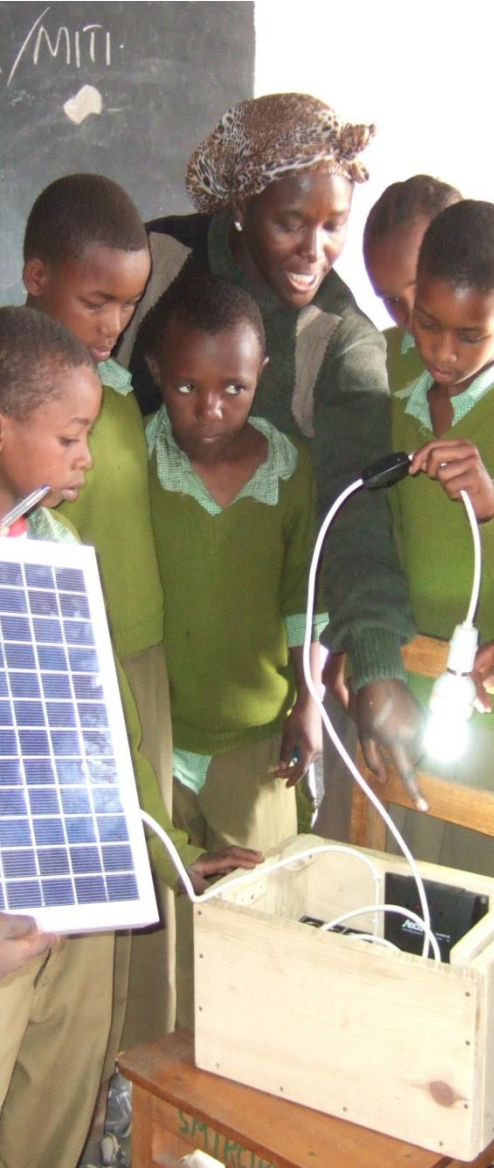
Enhancing sustainable energy cooperation - 3 Pillars:

- Build on **strong political ownership** for policy reforms needed to attract investments
- Increase the **partner countries' capacity** and **improve the regulatory framework** to attract investments
- **Stimulate investments** increasing access to energy with innovative co-financing schemes

Enhancing sustainable energy cooperation

- **Need for a robust system of monitoring and reviewing of political targets**
 - to track the progress towards the achievement of our (and SDG7) objectives
 - inputs from EUDs are being collected to quantify the impact of our strategic activities
- **Global Partnerships**





SDG 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

By 2030:

- Ensure **universal access** to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- Increase substantially the share of **renewable energy** in the global energy mix
- Double the global rate of improvement in energy **efficiency**
- Enhance international cooperation in **research and technology**, promote investment in clean energy technology
- **Expand infrastructure** in **developing countries**, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries



How to ensure the tracking/monitoring of energy targets and SDG7?

- Many initiatives already ongoing:
 - Indicators are being selected for SDG7
 - **EU** result-oriented framework
 - **WB/SE4All** Global Tracking Framework
 - **AEEP** tracking of targets
- **Need to increase coherence and reliability of the approach**
- **Who will lead this process?**

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

targets as per document of 2 Nov 2015		Proposed indicators
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	
7.1.1		Percentage of population with electricity access (%)
7.1.2		Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	"Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)" or "Renewable energy share in the total primary energy consumption (%)
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Rate of improvement in energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a.1	Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	Same as 13.a.1: "Mobilized amount of USD per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment"
7.b.1	Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States	Ratio of value added to net domestic energy use, by industry.

EU result oriented framework

SWD (2015)	Name of the indicator ¹	Technical definition
	Level 1 - Development progress	
Level 1 11	Percentage of the population with access to energy services (SDG 7.1)	Electricity comprises electricity sold commercially, both on grid and off grid. It includes self-generated electricity (solar photovoltaic, hydro, thermal generators, wind turbines)
Level 1 12	Renewable energy as a proportion of total energy production (SDG 7.1)	Electricity produced from renewable sources (includes hydropower, geothermal, solar, tides, wind, biomass, and biofuel) - percentage of the total electricity produced.
	Level 2 - Results of development aid	
Level 2 11	Number of people provided with access to sustainable, modern energy services with EU support (SDG 7.1)	Additional number of people having access to sustainable, modern energy services as a result of an EU funded intervention.
Level 2 12	Renewable energy production supported by the EU (SDG 7.1)	Additional quantity of electricity expressed in MWh per year produced from renewable sources (hydro, solar, wind, geothermal) thanks to EU funded interventions.
Level 2 13	Kilometres of transmission/distribution lines installed or upgraded with EU support (SDG 7.b)	Sum of km of transmission, sub-transmission and distribution lines which have been installed or upgraded through EU funded interventions including sub-stations and transformers



WB/SE4All Global Tracking Framework

- The **multi-tier approach (vs binary approach)** to measuring energy access proposed in the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework of 2013 introduces a **five-tier** measurement methodology based on various energy attributes:

Attributes of energy supply		Tier 0	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5
Capacity	Household electricity	No electricity ^a	Very low power	Low power	Medium power	High power	
	Household cooking	Inadequate capacity of the primary cooking solution				Adequate capacity of the primary cooking solution	
Duration and availability	Household electricity	<4 hours	4–8 hours		8–16 hours	16–22 hours	>22 hours
	Household cooking	Inadequate availability of the primary cooking solution				Adequate availability of the primary cooking solution	
Reliability	Household electricity	Unreliable energy supply				Reliable energy supply	
Quality	Household electricity/cooking	Poor quality of energy supply			Good quality of energy supply		
Affordability	Household electricity	Unaffordable energy supply		Affordable energy supply			
	Household cooking	Unaffordable energy supply				Affordable energy supply	
Legality	Household electricity	Illegal energy supply			Legal energy supply		
Convenience	Household cooking	Time and effort spent sourcing energy cause inconvenience			Time and effort spent sourcing energy do not cause inconvenience		
Health and safety	Household electricity	Unhealthy and unsafe energy system				Healthy and safe energy system	
	Household cooking ^b	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5

Source: World Bank/ESMAP (forthcoming 2014).

a. The detailed multi-tier matrix for household electricity considers a continuous variable between tier 0 and tier 1 for basic lighting services so as to capture the contribution of solar lamps that do not reach the minimum output threshold required for tier 1 access but that are highly affordable and enable households to reduce or eliminate the use of kerosene for lighting.

b. Levels are defined based on the technical performance of the cookstove (for example, in terms of efficiency, pollution, and safety), kitchen ventilation, and conformity of usage (use of required accessories, regular cleaning, and so on.)

AEEP targets – as decided during the first High-Level Meeting, September 2010, Vienna

AEEP 2020 Targets

Access

- to modern and sustainable energy services to at least an additional 100 million Africans

Energy Security

- Double the capacity of cross-border electricity interconnections
- Double the use of natural gas
- Double African gas exports to Europe

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

- 10,000 MW of new hydropower
- 5,000 MW of wind power
- 500 MW of all forms of solar power
- Triple the capacity of all other renewables
- Increase energy efficiency in Africa in all sectors

- **Monitoring process is in place**
- **Targets beyond 2020 should align with international initiatives (SDG7)**

Upcoming high-level events

AEEP Stakeholder Forum

- *Business and Science: Leading the way to sustainable energy*
- May 16/17th 2016, Milan, Italy

Day 1 – 16/05/2016	Day 2 – 17/05/2016
Stakeholder day Thematic discussions Gala Dinner	High-level day Political Declarations
Exhibition	

- participation of **African and European Ministers, Commissioners, 300+ high-level participants, including private sector**
- Possibility to organise a **business-oriented side event ('Matchmaking')** and private-sector exhibition – to be confirmed

Upcoming high-level events

SE4All Advisory Board, Brussels, 15-16 June

- The EU will host the next **SE4All Advisory Board** (15-16 June, during European Development Days)
- **Discussion on global tracking as a possible EU contributions** to the Agenda:
 - How to measure (EU) input to the SE4All/SDG7 objectives?
- **What other objectives should be pursued building on the outcomes of COP21?**



Thank you for your attention!

For more information:

<http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/energy>

<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/topic/energy>