



INTERNATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTIVITIES: OPPORTUNITIES FOR CPLP MEMBER STATES

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Outline

- Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (C2E2)
- Global Tracking Framework (2015)
- Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform
- Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE) Initiative
- Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

One Goal - Three Objectives

Achieving Sustainable Energy for All by 2030

ENSURING
universal access
TO MODERN ENERGY
SERVICES.

DOUBLING THE GLOBAL
RATE OF IMPROVEMENT IN
energy efficiency.

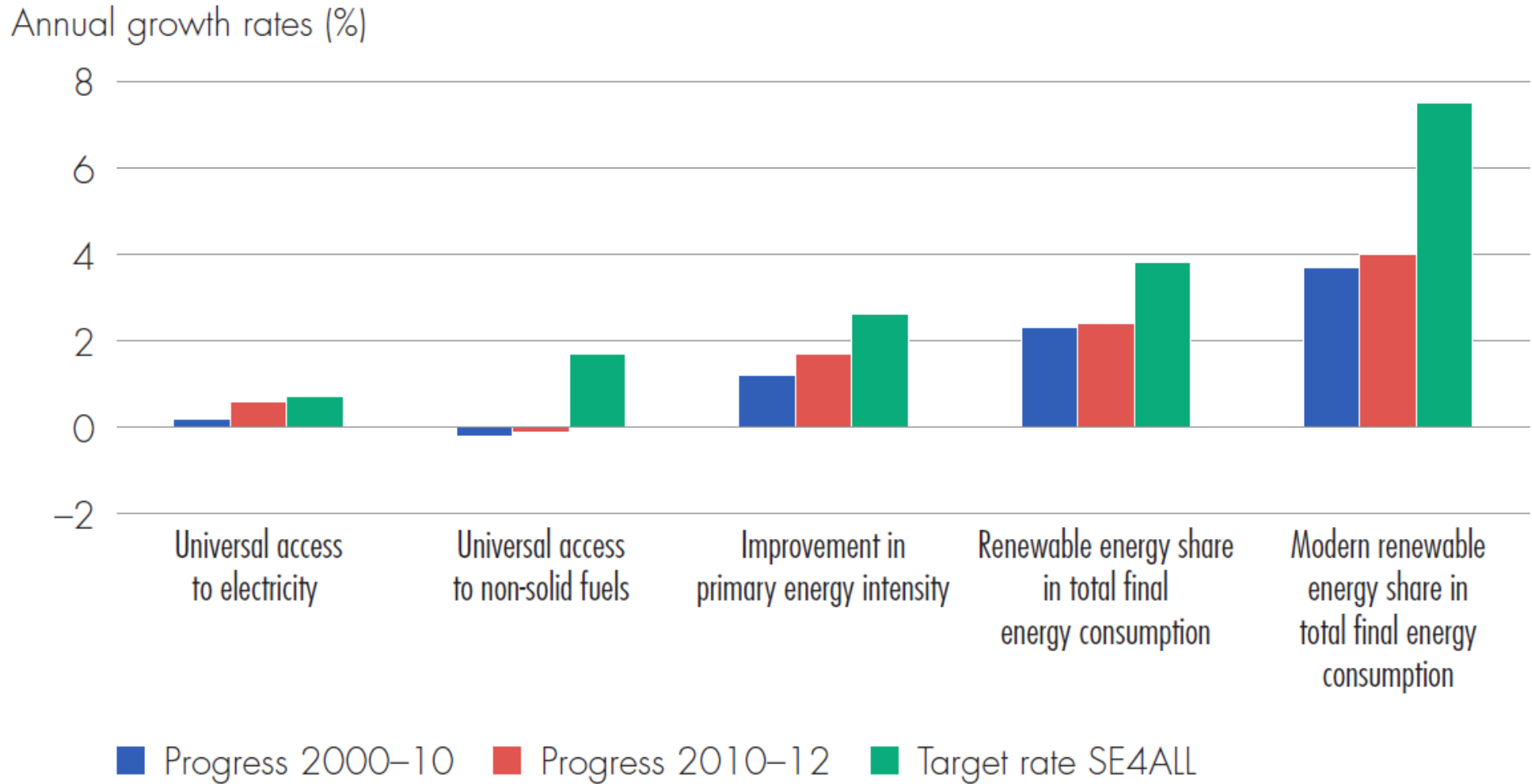
DOUBLING THE SHARE OF
renewable energy
IN THE GLOBAL
ENERGY MIX.



Starting point for SE4ALL goals

Proxy indicator	Universal access to modern energy services		Doubling global rate of improvement of energy efficiency	Doubling share of renewable energy in global energy mix
	Percentage of population with electricity access	Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels	Rate of improvement in energy intensity	Renewable energy share in TFEC
1990	76	47		16.6
2010	83	59	-1.3	18.0
2030	100	100	-2.6	36.0

How far is the rate of progress from that required to attain SE4all?

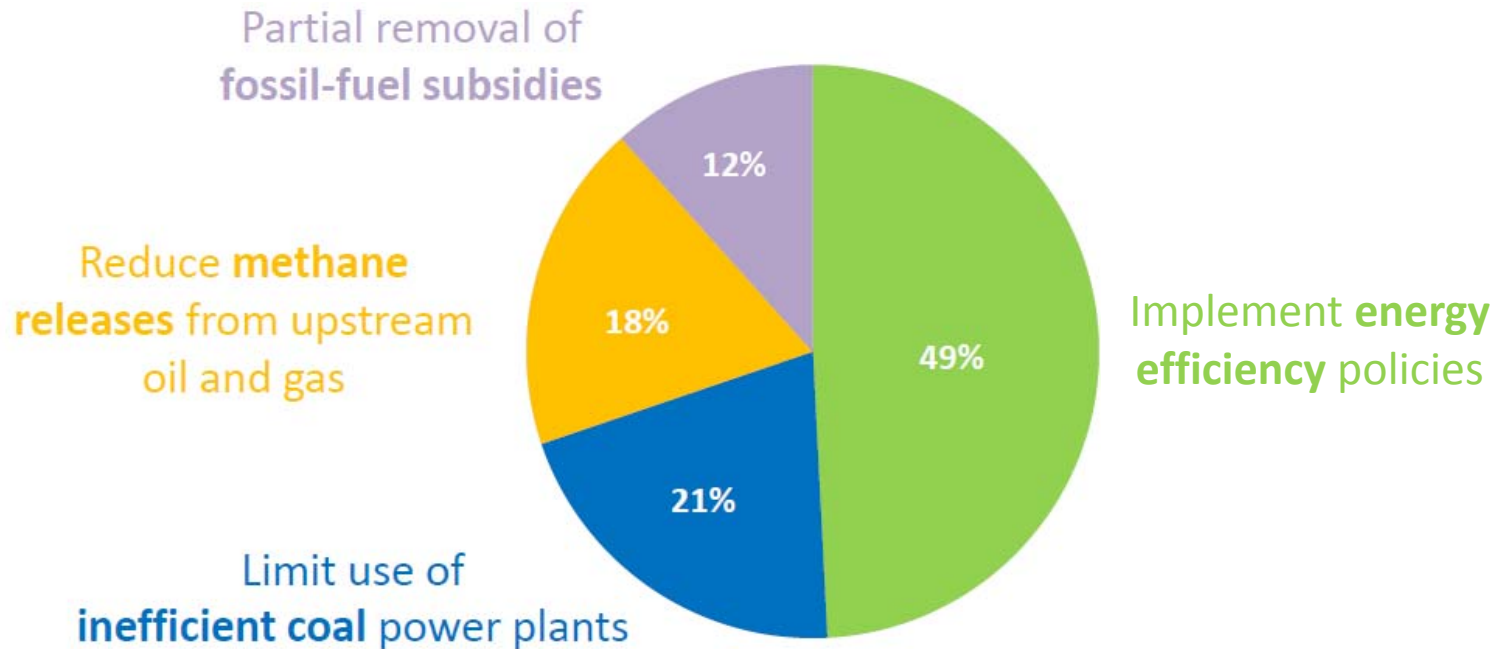


Annual Global Investment - actual and required (\$ billion)

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

Annual global investments of 1.0 -1.2 trillion are required to 2030 to meet the SE4ALL objectives.

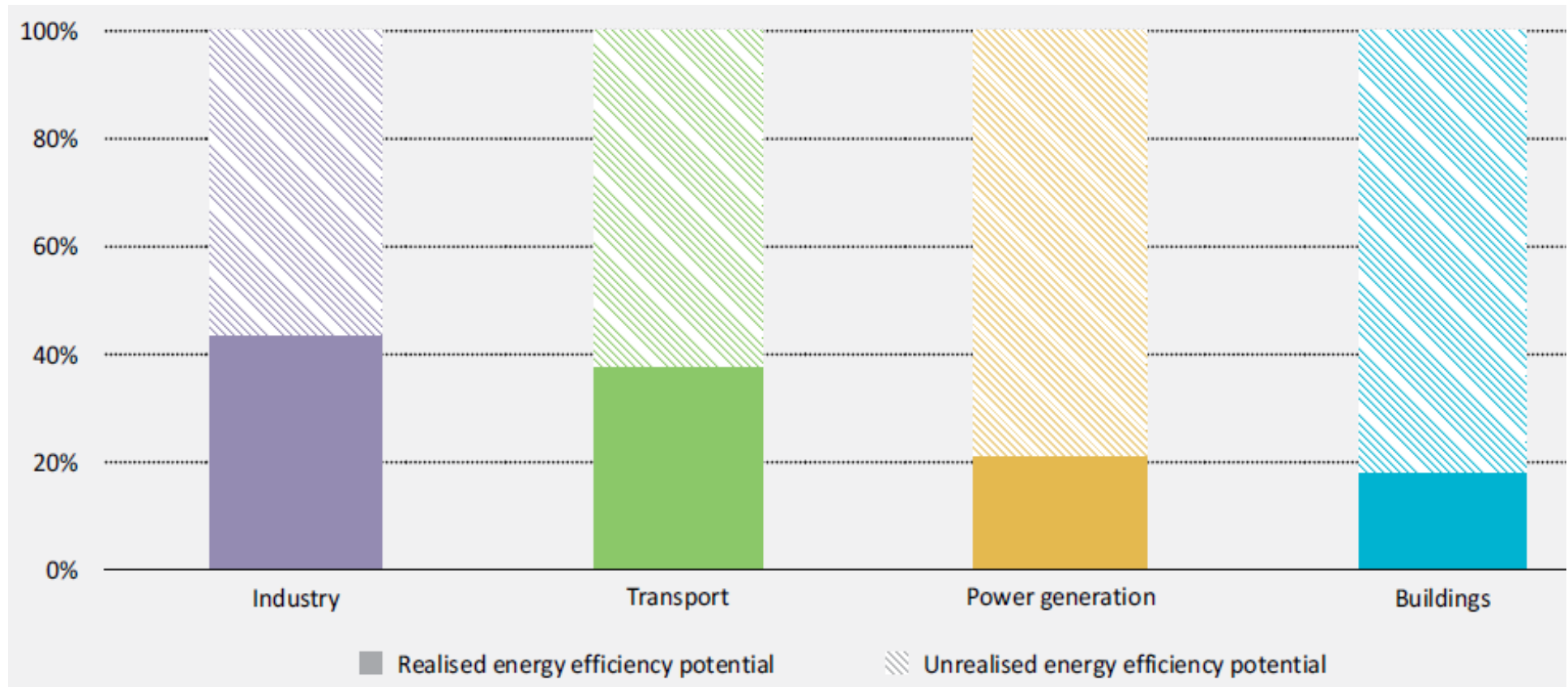
Energy efficiency policies need to be accelerated



Four measures can stop the growth in emissions by 2020 at no net economic cost, reducing emissions by 3.1 Gt, 80% of the savings required for a 2°C path

Source: *Redrawing the Energy-Climate Map*, IEA (2013)

Large energy efficiency potential in sectors



Two-thirds of energy efficiency potential will remain untapped by 2035 without the acceleration of energy efficiency actions.

Source: *World Energy Outlook*, IEA (2012)

What is the Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform?

- Established to support specific sector-based energy efficiency accelerators.
- Targeting action at various levels - regions, countries, cities and companies.
- Developing Public-Private Partnerships including organisations, development banks, financial institutions etc.
- Platform was formally launched at UN SG CC Summit in September 2014 with an evolving group of Accelerators

Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform

Lighting

Global market transformation to efficient lighting



Appliances & Equipment

Global market transformation to efficient appliances & equipment



Vehicle Fuel Efficiency

Improve the fuel economy capacity of the global car fleet



Buildings

Promote sustainable building policies & practices worldwide



District Energy

Support national & municipal governments to develop or scale-up district energy systems



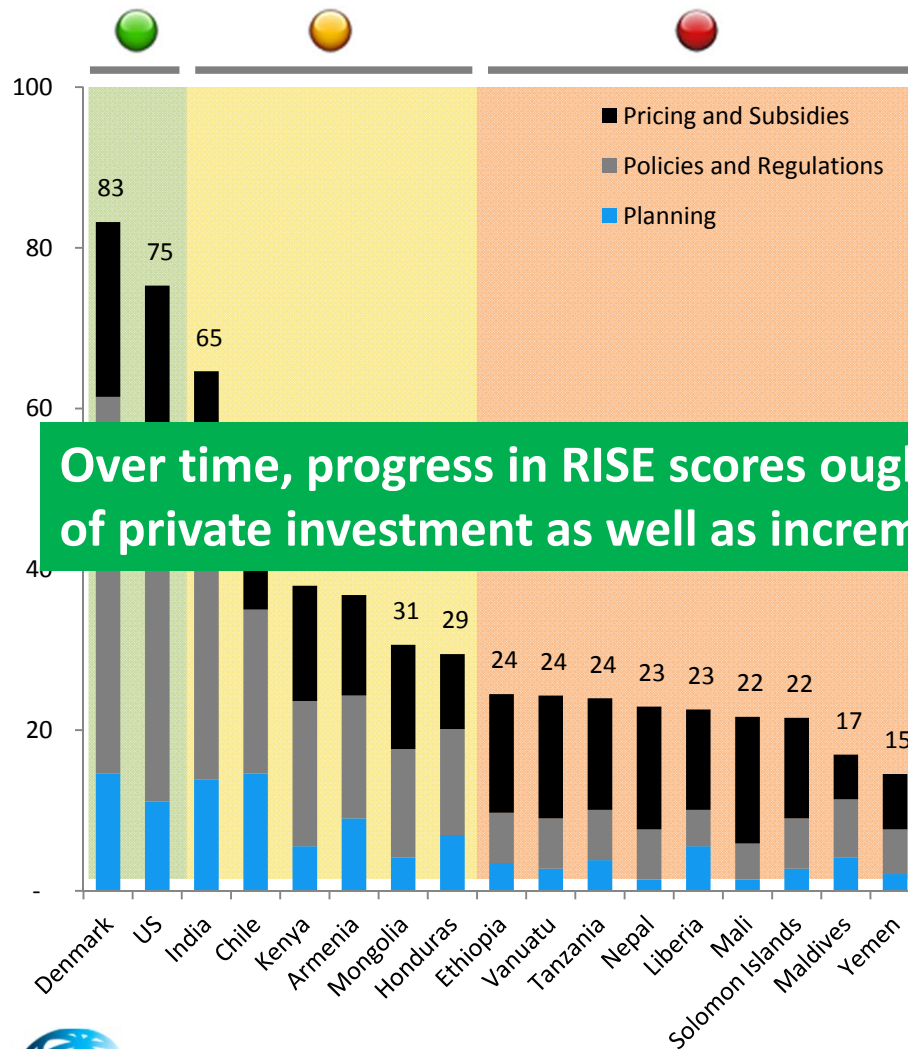
Industry

Implementing Energy Management Systems, technologies & practices

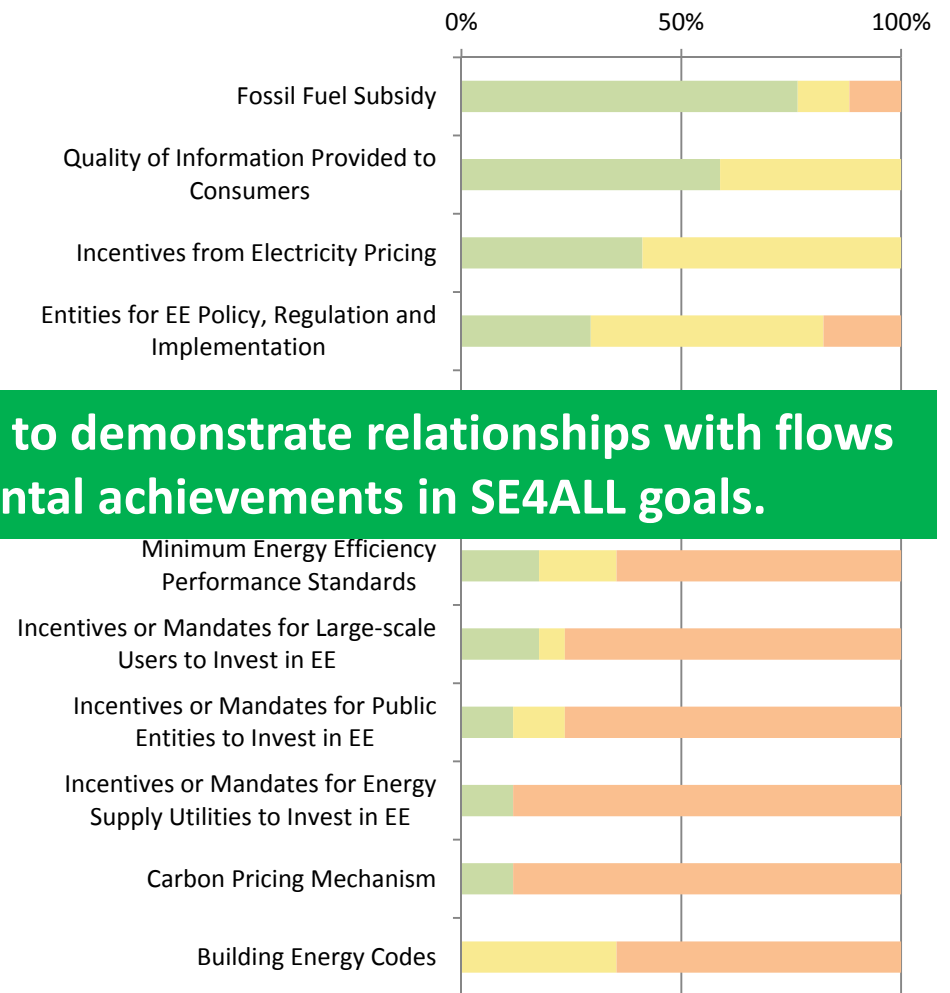


Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE)

RISE energy efficiency score



Proportion of countries in traffic lights



Over time, progress in RISE scores ought to demonstrate relationships with flows of private investment as well as incremental achievements in SE4ALL goals.

Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE)

- A suite of indicators that assesses the legal and regulatory environment for investment in sustainable energy.
- Provide a global reference point that will support decision-making and inform country-level interventions under the SE4ALL initiative
- Pilot phase of 17 countries completed in 2014
- RISE encompasses 28 indicators and 85 sub-indicators across four categories.
- Global rollout in 2015 to 110 countries.
- Angola, Brazil, Mozambique and Portugal are the Member States of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) included in the 2015 expansion.

Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)

- Established as part of the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC in 2013 that engages through a National Designated Entities (NDEs): national CTCN focal points selected by each country.
- Mission: To stimulate technology cooperation and enhance the development and transfer of technologies to developing countries at their request.
- Three core services include:
 1. Provide technical assistance to developing countries to enhance transfer of climate technologies
 2. Provide and share information and knowledge on climate technologies
 3. Foster collaboration and networking of stakeholders on climate technologies

CTCN: Opportunities and Current Status in CPLP

- Opportunity to coordinate and submit technical assistance requests to the CTCN
- Strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity building for climate technology transfer in the country
- NDE's in CPLP: Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Equatorial Guinea
- Mozambique has requested assistance for a feasibility study to use waste as a fuel for cement factories
- Opportunities for South-South Cooperation



Obrigado