



**United
Nations**

**POLICY BRIEFS IN SUPPORT OF THE
HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM 2022**

**ADDRESSING
ENERGY'S INTERLINKAGES
WITH OTHER SDGs**

GLOBAL LAUNCH

New York, 1 June 2022



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

PARLIAMENT PASSED BY UNANIMITY
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



ECLAC



ECA



International Institute for
Applied Systems Analysis



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs



GWNET
Global Women's Network
for the Energy Transition



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



UNECE



African
Energy
Commission



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



United
Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



Global Energy Interconnection
Development and Cooperation Organization
全球能源互联网发展合作组织



SDG7 YOUTH
CONSTITUENCY
YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY



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CLEAN
COOKING
ALLIANCE



POWER FOR ALL



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



Building a Sustainable Energy Future



GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR ACTION



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Imperial College
London



WE MUST DRASTICALLY STEP UP OUR EFFORTS OR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG7 WILL SLIP OUT OF REACH

Efforts towards universal energy access should be dramatically scaled up. In 2020, 91% of the global population had access to electricity and 69% of the global population had access to clean cooking solutions.

Modern renewable energy developments have advanced throughout the pandemic, despite the continued disruptions caused by COVID-19. However, progress in the heat and transport sectors continues to be slow.

The annual rate of improvement in energy efficiency would now need to be 3.2% through 2030. In 2019, a 1.5% global improvement rate in efficiency was recorded (second-lowest rate since the global financial crisis):

Clean energy investments for developing countries must be urgently scaled up. For the second year in a row, investments into clean energy in developing countries have been declining, amounting to only \$10.9 billion in 2019.

Global CO2 emissions reached an all-time high in 2021. There are many ways to respond to the immediate energy crisis that can pave the way to a cleaner and more secure future. The world does not need to choose between solving the energy crisis and the climate crisis.

The UN High-Level Dialogue on Energy in 2021 has delivered the roadmap on which the world needs to take action. The Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG 7 Action provides a clear way forward. Over 200 Energy Compacts including pledges of over US\$600 billion of investments in clean energy were registered.

A HOLISTIC FRAMEWORK IS REQUIRED TO ADDRESS THE INTERLINKAGES OF ENERGY WITH OTHER SDGs, INCLUDING A SET OF INDICATORS AND RELIABLE DATA

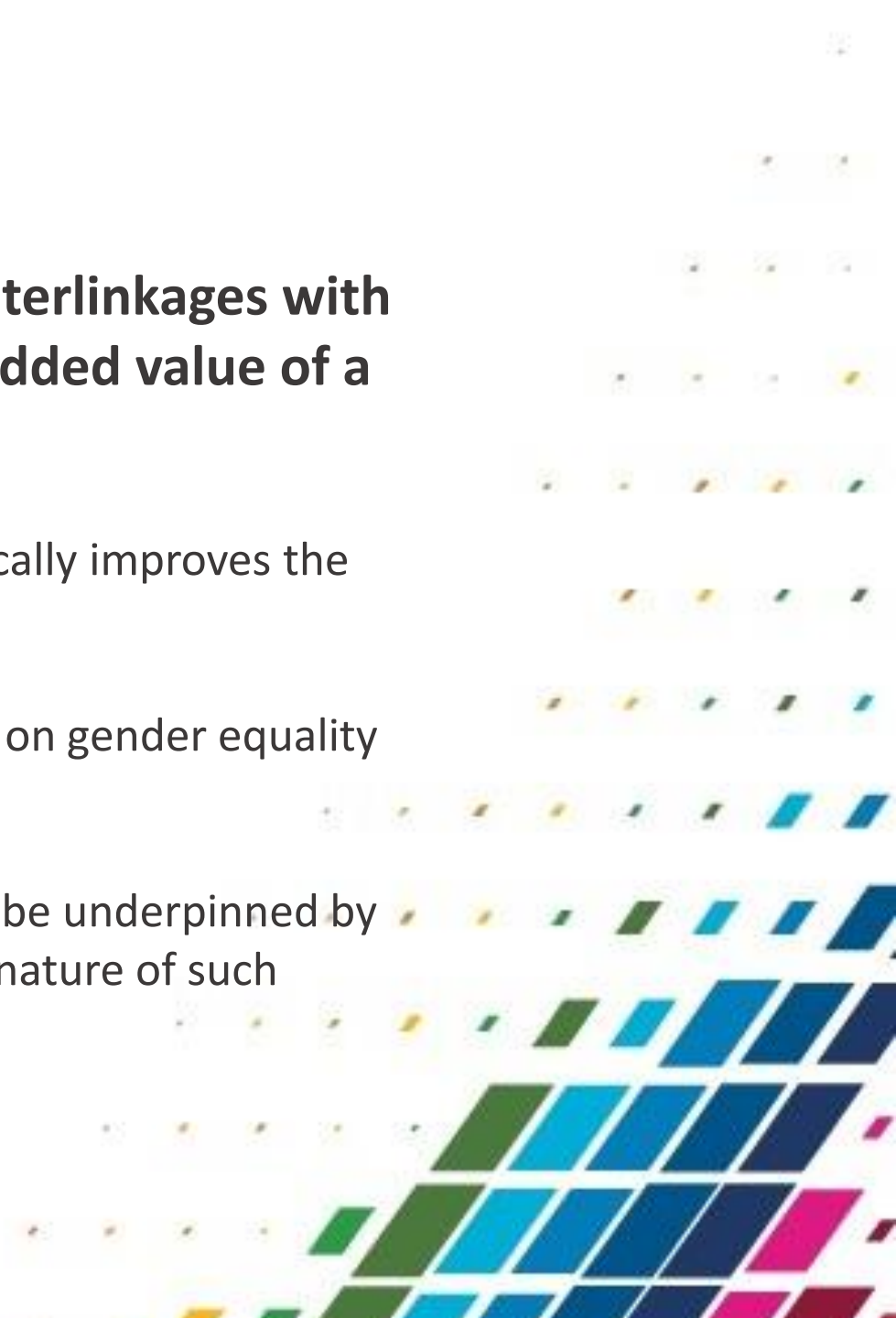
Investing in SDG 7 action can yield multiple benefits, boosting progress on other SDGs. Decisive action on sustainable energy will catalyse progress towards all the other SDGs, as well as global climate targets.

Energy's interlinkages with other SDGs need to be quantified and tracked to strengthen the foundation for evidence-based decision-making. This requires identifying potential indicators which can capture progress. Moreover, the dearth of data and lack of consistency in data must be addressed.



The exploration into potential indicators for energy's interlinkages with SDG 4, SDG5, and SDG 15 demonstrates the potential added value of a holistic framework for tracking interlinkages:

- Access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy in schools critically improves the quality of, and accessibility to, education.
- Clean energy is also a precondition for the achievement of SDG 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.
- Energy's interlinkages with sustainable land management should be underpinned by multiple indicators that reflect the complexity and multi-faceted nature of such relationships.

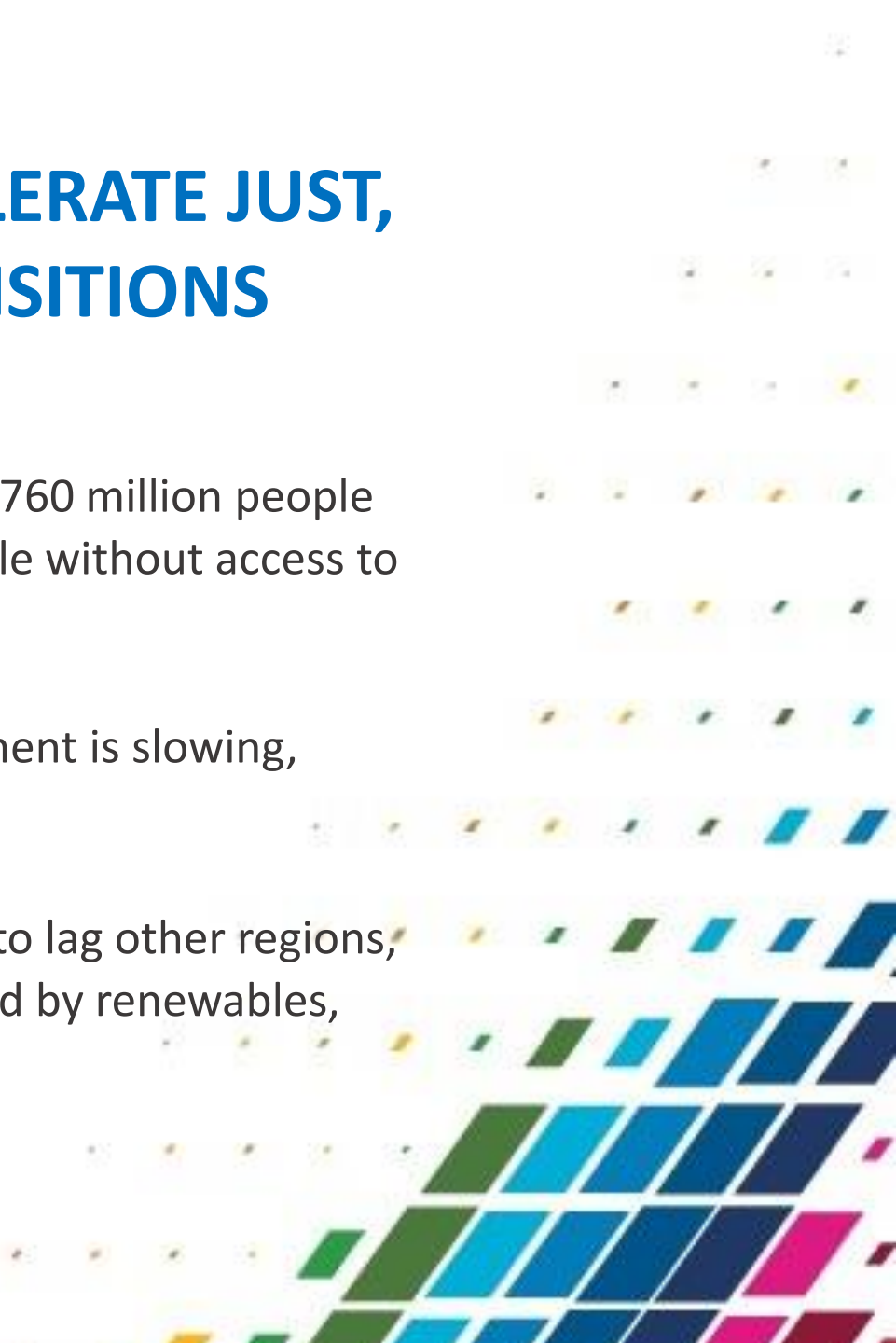


ADDRESS REGIONAL PRIORITIES TO ACCELERATE JUST, INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE ENERGY TRANSITIONS

Africa remains the least energized region, with close to 80% of the 760 million people globally without access to electricity and 36% of the 2.6 billion people without access to clean cooking.

In the **Asia-Pacific region**, the pace of energy intensity improvement is slowing, falling seriously short of the global target.

In the **Arab region**, renewable energy penetration rates continue to lag other regions, with only 4.6% of the region's total final energy consumption covered by renewables, mainly from traditional biomass.



The most significant development for the **ECE region** has been the Ukraine crisis and its consequences for energy prices and energy security.

While **Latin America** has historically had the lowest energy intensity in the world, there has been no reduction in the region's energy intensity level since 2014, and additional efforts will be required to reach the target set for 2030.

In the **Least Developed Countries**, access to energy is moving at a slower pace and falling behind actual needs to achieve structural transformation — a central pillar of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022-2031, and critical to achieving all other SDGs.



SDG7 Technical Advisory Group towards 2023

2023

July



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



September



SDG SUMMIT 2023
under the auspices of the UNGA





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Thank You!

<https://sdgs.un.org/sdg7tag>