

Sustainable Energy & LDCs

Supporting structural transformations through
environment and trade measures

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The Energy Mix & Economic Structure

“Given their low-carbon profile and rich natural capital and cultural assets, LDCs are also well positioned in the transition to a green economy via a sustainable energy mix.”

Co-Chairs' Communiqué

“Our Common Action Agenda to Promote Sustainable Energy in the Least Developed Countries”
High-Level Event on Sustainable Energy for the Least Developed Countries

LDC Case Studies

Togo: Electricity Access Rates

In progression
(From 17% rate in 2000 to 31% in 2012)

Urban areas: 68%

Rural areas: 9%

The Gambia

More than one third of Gambians have access to electricity, with rural electrification of 25%.

Access to clean cooking solutions is limited to 5% nationally.

The Gambia

Set a high target of renewable electricity to be achieved by 2030 of 48%

(Includes hydro power shared with Senegal and Guinea)

Sierra Leone

SE4All Agenda aims to reach near universal access to electricity by 2030 (92%)

Green mini grids will account for 37% of the total access figures

Funding LDCs' Energy Needs

Starting Positions

- Investments needed to support LDC governments
- Private sector appetite risk allocation and political risk
- International organizations / DFIs can play a role in leveraging private investment

Examples

Power Africa

Add 30,00 megawatts

60 millions new homes

\$7bn in financial support & loan guarantees

ACEF Initiative:

\$20M grant fund

Leverage direct loans or loan guarantees up to \$250 million from OPIC

Tenors extending up to 20 years

SUNREF by AFD:

Technical and Financial Assistance

Benin, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo

Biomass, small solar plants

AiIB

Approved loan for Bangladesh

Expand/Upgrade (SDG7.b) Energy Distribution

12.5million people in rural areas

Funding Energy Needs & Benefits

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**

SDG7 (Target 7.a)

Trade as MOI

Global Value Chains

Many end use environmental products require a large number of components sourced from LDCs, creating a line of entry into GVCs

Energy Technology:

For example, LDCs such as Bangladesh, Senegal and Zambia are producers in ball-bearings which are an important component of wind-turbines

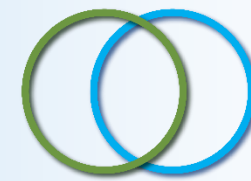
Environment

Investment Climate:

Burundi in process of building 3 hydroelectric power plants
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\$270million
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INDCs ([230kg](#))

Investment Climate:

Opportunities to stimulate investment in national industries
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Increase local employment
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Potential for Energy Efficient Technology

South-South Opportunities

- While South-South trade in Renewable Energy is dominated by China and South-East Asia, trade in other regions is set to grow:
 - African countries imported US\$342 million in wind powered generating sets from other developing countries
 - Ethiopia was one of the largest importers (\$19 million in 2011-2012).
 - China exported PV cells and modules worth \$869 million from 2009-2013 to African countries

Thank you!

For more information on Environment and Trade Hub,
Please contact
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Launch of UNEP Environment and Trade Hub at WTO 10th Ministerial Conference in Nairobi (12/2015)