



UNITED NATIONS

الاستقيا
ESCWA

Shared Prosperity **Dignified Life**



Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

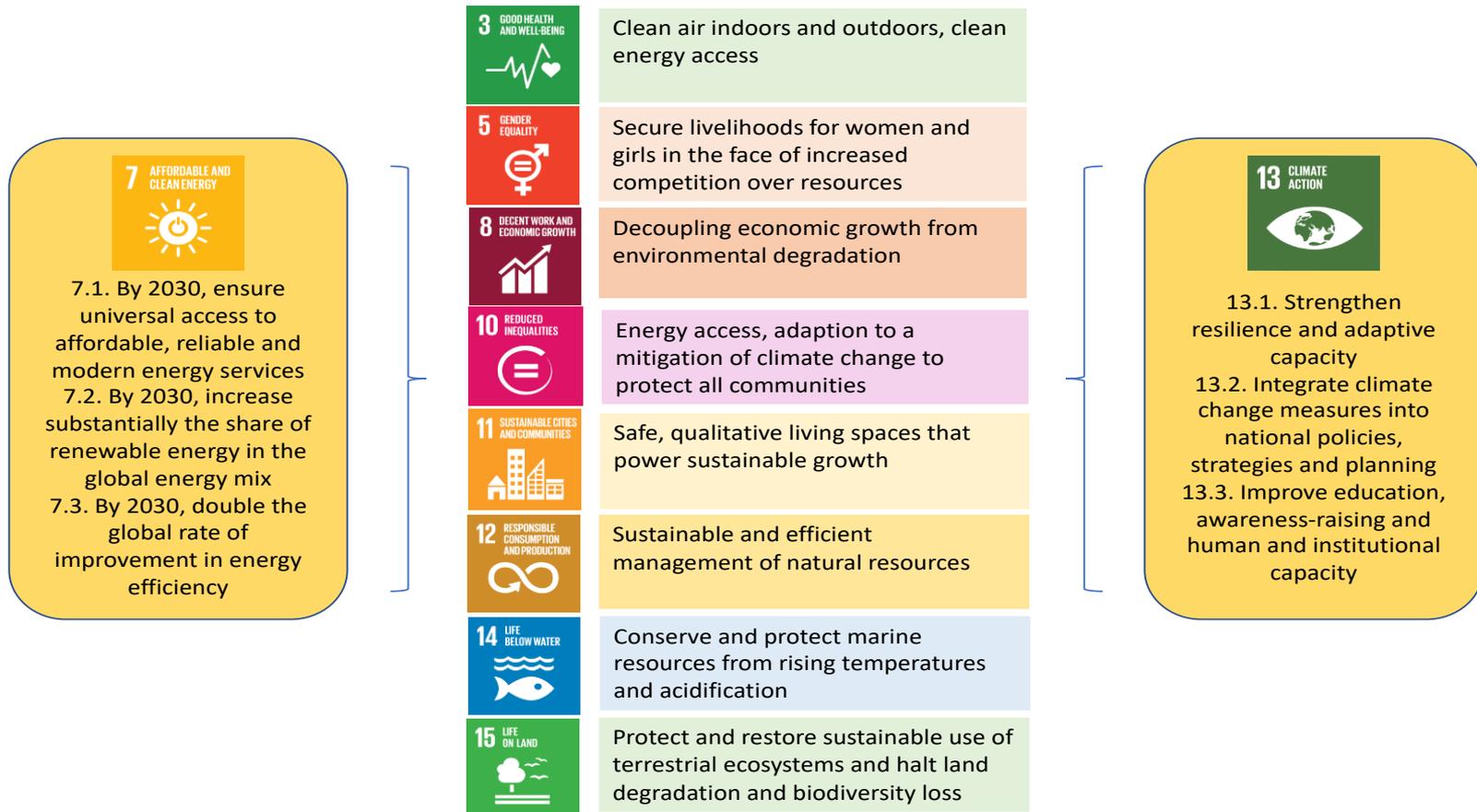
Expert Group Meeting on Mainstreaming Climate Action into National Development Planning in the Arab Region

Energy Vulnerability and Climate Action in the Arab Region

Ms. Radia Sedaoui, Chief Energy Section, ESCWA

25/11/2019

Climate action is overwhelmingly aligned with a large array of SDGs in its own right.



Progress in SDG 7 through a more sustainable use of energy not only helps mitigate climate change, but also forms a critical part of the adaptation of local communities, safeguarding productivity and economic opportunities, and a wide range of other SDGs.

KEY FACTS IN NUMBERS – Are we on track in the ARAB REGION?

Near-universal access to modern energy but very slow progress in energy efficiency and a marginal role of renewable energy



Electrification

- **92.5 per cent** in the Arab region is electrified.
- **30 million** still remain without electricity access. Mainly in three LDCs with only **50%** deficit in rural.



Clean cooking

- Access to CFTs is encouragingly high in the Arab region with **90.3%** in 2017.
- **38 million** people still lack access to CFTs, mainly in rural LDCs and conflict areas.



Renewables

RE share has been plateauing at around **10.2%** of the region total final energy consumption since 2010, mainly in Residential sector (80%).

- The share of Solar, Wind and hydro power lies at only **19%** of the region's RE total.



Efficiency

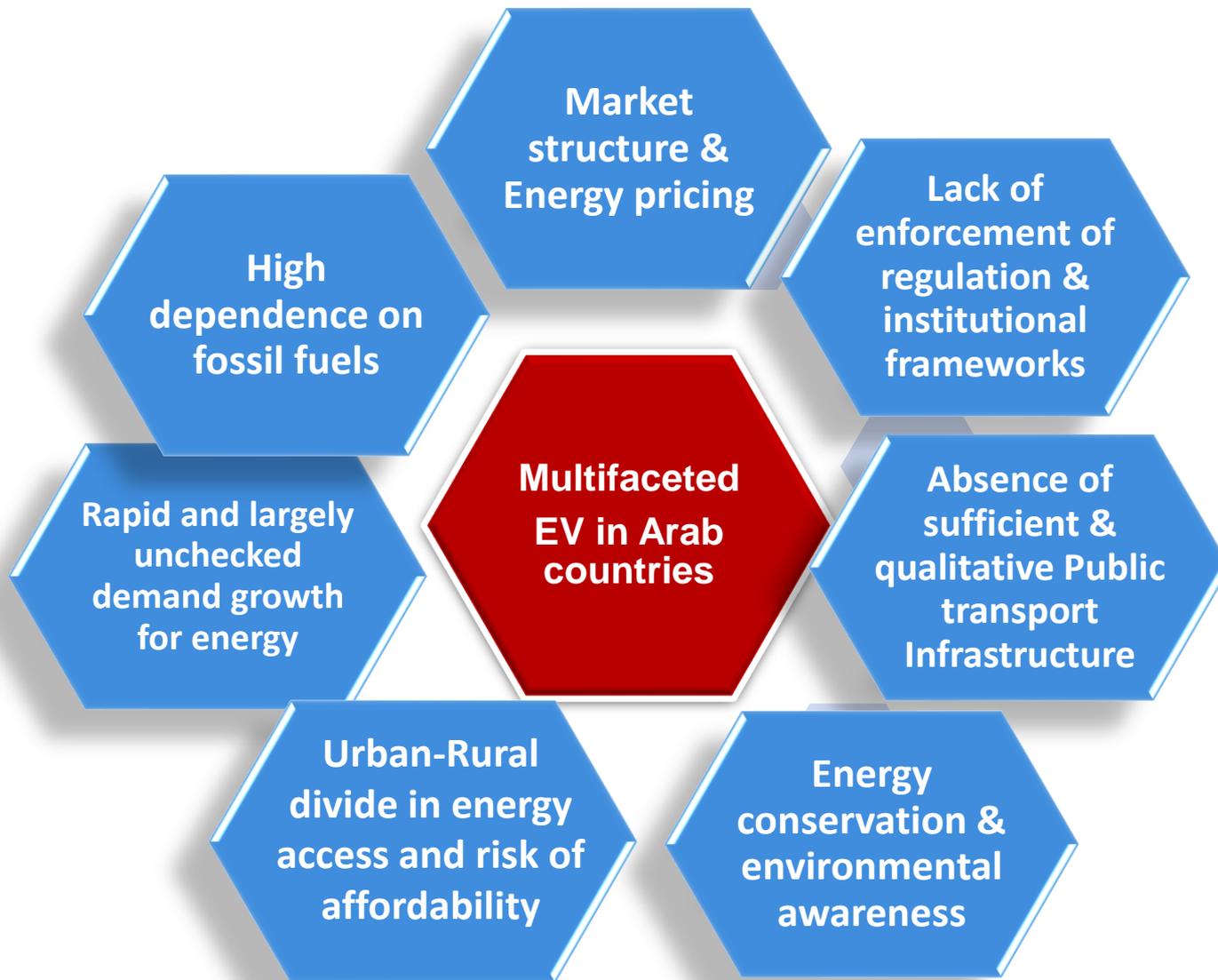
- **2nd** lowest energy intensity of the world's regions, largely an artefact of its fuel mix based on widespread efficient use of gas.
- **Transport** remains by far the most energy-intensive sector, followed by industry and agriculture.

The Arab region is highly vulnerable to climate change

- Reduced precipitation
- Increased heat
- Land degradation, and deforestation
- High energy intensity of water supply
- Increased water pollution and chronic shortages
- Food insecurity
- Long- term damage to ecosystems and local biodiversity
- Frequent occurrence of natural disasters and extreme weather events
- Rapidly rising carbon footprint and air pollution
- Access to education and health facilities
- Socioeconomic inequalities and gender
- Limited access to finance and technology
- Conflict, regional instability and changing migration patterns



EV Is a Highly Relevant Concept with Implications that Deserve far Greater Discussions at Social, Economic, Environmental and Governmental Levels



Energy Vulnerability results from a State's inability to safeguard the universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services for **current and future generations**.

Towards More Sustainable Energy Systems

Energy demand management is a key strategy to decouple energy consumption from economic growth

Reforming and rationalizing energy prices and mitigate their impact

Effective enforcement of EE performance standards and regulations .

Expansion of safe, energy efficient, effective and sufficient public transport options

Improving communication, collection and dissemination of information and data and active role of civil society

Diversify on how and what energy to use

Diversifying the supply side of energy

Increasing the share of clean energy

Enhancing Regional energy trade

Decentralized energy supply

Increase the take-up of off-grid systems in Arab LDCs

Greater Value-creation from carbon

Energy productivity offer a more intuitive indicator for improvements in how energy is used

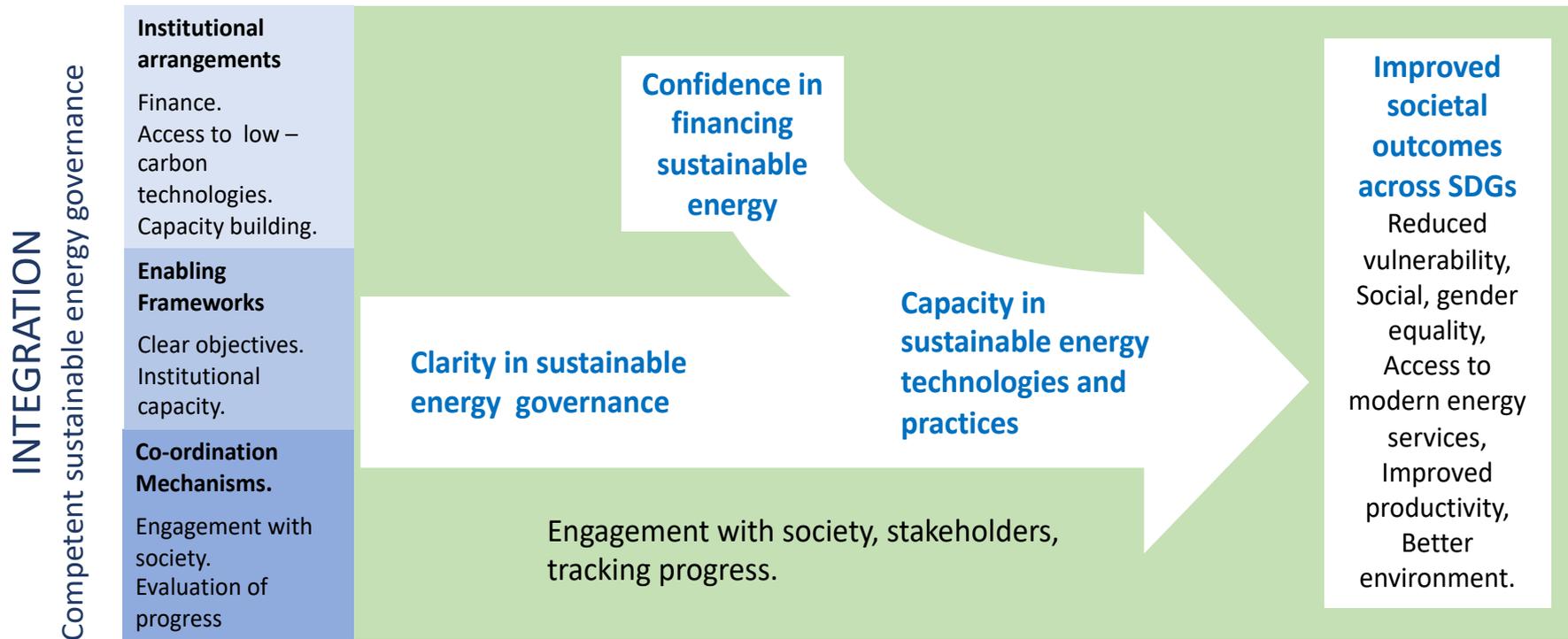
Establishing sustainable DSM systems for domestic energy use

Implementing large-scale energy efficiency retrofit programs across all economic sectors.

Re-prioritising structural economic diversification

Education, research and development

Advancing the integration and alignment of policies for SDG outcomes



ALIGNMENT Continuity from ambition to outcomes

Thank you



UNITED NATIONS

الاسواق

ESCWA