Meeting Summary

UN-Energy member and partner organizations met at the principals level via conference call on Tuesday, 11 January 2022, 08:00 - 09:00 EDT. The agenda and the list of participants are attached as Annex 1 and Annex 2.

1. Welcome and Address by Co-chairs
   a. UN-Energy co-chairs Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator, and Ms. Damilola Ogunbiyi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All, and Liu Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, welcomed participants and emphasized the importance of the follow-up work to the High-level Dialogue on Energy and of COP26. They outlined the task ahead for UN-Energy in support of SDG7 and in delivering on the Energy Compacts, and underlined the centrality of the Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG7 Action in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change that has been officially released by the Secretary-General on 3 November 2021, the role of the Energy Compact Action Network to be established, the importance of leading by example and delivering on the UN-Energy pledges. It was emphasized that joint programmes can play a key role in delivering action, building on existing efforts and avoiding duplications while presenting clear added-value.
   
   a. Main proposed action areas for UN-Energy, as circulated in a paper ahead of the meeting, are as follows:
      i. Catalyse world-wide SDG7 action through the Energy Compact Action Network
      ii. Scale-up significantly joint programmes to maximize impact
         1. Close the Energy Access Gap
         2. Ensure just, inclusive and equitable energy transitions to leave no one behind
         3. Promote energy's linkages to gender equality, health, food, education and all other SDGs.
         4. Lead by example: Greening UN-Energy organisations’ operations
      iii. Run an unprecedented decade-long global campaign for accelerated SDG 7 action.
      iv. Convene annually a game changing Global SDG7 Action Forum
      v. Inform global agenda setting and demonstrate thought-leadership, including through an annual SDG7 Action Report
      vi. Move the needle decisively towards the 2025 milestones
      vii. Leverage the power of data, digitalization and visualization for strengthening monitoring, tracking, accountability and the communication of results
2. Open discussion on UN-Energy’s way forward, including the proposed UN-Energy Plan of Action Towards 2025.

- Participants welcomed the proposed Plan of Action and in their interventions emphasized the following key points:
  a. Energy is critical for delivering on the Agenda for Sustainable Development as a whole. Energy is at the heart of food and water security, job creation, education, healthcare, developing new transport systems, combating climate change, and all other SDGs.
  b. A variety of needs and development contexts have to factored into the planning of UN-Energy. The implementation of the Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG7 Action will not be uniform for all countries. Getting the energy mix right in each country will be important.
  c. We must ensure focus on both national as well as local (municipal) levels to promote low carbon energy solutions across all end-use sectors. Localization of SDG implementation is a critical piece of the puzzle.
  d. Connections between energy, food and water and their link to job creation and industrial development must be at the heart of the energy transition.
  e. The opinion was voiced that safe and secure use of nuclear energy could play a critical role in delivering clean energy to medium- and low-income countries and will be central in delivering on our SDG7 and climate objectives.
  f. Carbon pricing and related instruments are central to an accelerated energy transition and will need to be developed expeditiously to deliver on SDG7.
  g. Pragmatic steps will need to be taken by UN-Energy to foster coherence in delivery of technical assistance support to Member States, to get the enabling environment right to pave the way for finance and the market to support, and to embrace new technologies, infrastructure support and capacity building including in energy planning (financial analysis of electricity system expansion). Aiming for coherence and also fostering learning at the country level are key.
  h. An inclusive approach is a must: without a much more robust involvement of youth, women (with special regard to clean cooking), indigenous communities, and people in displacement, a just and timely energy transition will not be feasible.
  i. Ongoing and planned programs to developing markets for social services (education, healthcare, WASH) by aggregating sustainable energy demand for supporting services and developing a consistent method to estimate the social benefits of sustainable energy will by critical, as is mapping the energy supply situation of schools worldwide and for people in humanitarian settings.
  j. Decoupling energy demand growth from economic growth, decarbonizing industry and developing clean hydrogen will be crucial.
  k. Actions taken by cities on the ground will determine success and a closer collaboration between the UN-System and cities and city networks will be essential going forward.
  l. Leveraging the capacity of the health sector to maximize the public health benefits from the global energy transition is a must, just as the need to end energy poverty in households and healthcare facilities, and improving the data on the health impacts of energy access.
  m. Resources need to be concentrated to address the constraints faced by low-income countries as well as conflict-ridden countries in their energy transitions, especially in Africa.
3. **Closing**

   a. The UN-Energy Co-chairs and the Secretariat took note of the many initiatives and programmes outlined by UN-Energy members, constituting a solid base for scaling up energy efforts and activities.

   b. There is a strong need for UN-Energy to show its added value by focusing on measurable, visible and accountable action, ‘connecting the dots’, reinforcing complimentary and avoiding duplications, and finding the most effective entry points for the most effective solutions to scale up already existing initiatives, weaving the normative, operational, advocacy, and political issues together.

   c. ‘Greening the Blue’ is critical, UN-Energy entities must lead by example, accelerate their own energy transitions and rapidly bring down their climate footprint.

   d. UN-Energy will meet soon again on the technical level and prepare a detailed action plan to be launched in March 2022, based on the guidance received at today’s meeting and the Global Roadmap.

   e. The Co-chairs and the Secretariat thanked all participants for the valuable contributions and adjourned the meeting.
### Annex 1: list of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SRSG for Sustainable Energy for All (co-chair)</td>
<td>Damilola Ogunbiyi, Kanika Chawla, Ugo Nwadiani</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. UNDP (co-chair)</td>
<td>Achim Steiner, Michiko Okumura, Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Chibulu Luo, Patricia Purcell, Anne Marx Lorenzen</td>
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<td>3. CEB</td>
<td>Federica Pietracci</td>
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<td>4. EOSG</td>
<td>Julia Panzer, Jose Dallo</td>
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<td>5. FAO</td>
<td>Dongyu QU, Zitouni Ould-Dada, Olivier Dubois</td>
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<td>6. IAEA</td>
<td>Rafael Mariano Grossi, Wei Huang, Bertrand Magne</td>
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<td>7. UNEP</td>
<td>Mark Radka, John Christensen</td>
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<td>8. UNECA</td>
<td>Jean-Paul Adam, Linus Mofor</td>
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<td>9. UNESCAP</td>
<td>Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Hongpeng Liu</td>
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<td>10. UN ESCWA</td>
<td>Mounir Tabet, Radia Sedaoui</td>
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<td>11. UNFCCC</td>
<td>James Grabert</td>
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<td>12. UNFPA</td>
<td>Diene Keita</td>
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<td>13. UNICEF</td>
<td>Henrietta H Fore, Gautam Narasimhan</td>
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<td>14. UN HABITAT</td>
<td>Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Vincent Ndoungtio Kitio</td>
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<td>15. UNIDO</td>
<td>Gerhard Müller</td>
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<td>16. UNITAR</td>
<td>Nikhil Seth, Thomas Fohgrub</td>
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<td>17. UN OHRLLS</td>
<td>Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Shifaana Thowfeeq</td>
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<td>18. UN WOMEN</td>
<td>Asa Regner, Diana Rodriguez</td>
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<td>19. WB</td>
<td>Gabriela Elizondo Azuela, Elisa Portale, Stephen Halloway</td>
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<td>20. WHO</td>
<td>Zsuzsanna Jakab, Heather Adair-Rohani, Paul Safar</td>
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<td>21. WMO</td>
<td>Petteri Taalas, Roberta Boscolo</td>
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<td>22. IRENA (Partner)</td>
<td>Wilfried Biya, Anastasia Kefalidou, Sofja Giljova,</td>
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<td>23. SEforAll (Partner)</td>
<td>Glenn Pearce-Oroz</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. UN DESA (Secretariat)</td>
<td>Zhenmin Liu, Minoru Takada, Martin Niemetz, Nadine Salame, David Koranyi, Pragati Pascale, Anna Bessin</td>
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ANNEX 2: Agenda

UN-Energy meeting at Principal Level
11 January 2022 – 8:00 to 9:00 AM NY Time
Teleconference

Agenda

1. Welcome remarks
   
   Mr. Achim Steiner, Administrator of UNDP and UN-Energy Co-Chair
   
   Ms. Damilola Ogunbiyi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All and UN-Energy Co-Chair
   
   Mr. Liu Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

2. Open discussion on UN-Energy’s way forward, including the proposed UN-Energy plan of action towards 2025

   UN-Energy Principals and other Representatives:
   1. FAO: Mr. Qu Dongyu, Director-General
   2. IAEA: Mr. Rafael Grossi, Director General
   3. UN ESCAP: Ms. Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Executive Secretary
   4. UNICEF: Ms. Henrietta Fore, Executive Director
   5. UNIDO: Mr. Gerd MÜLLER, Director General
   6. UN-Habitat: Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director
   7. UNITAR: Mr. Nikhil Seth, Executive Director
   8. UN ESCWA: Mr. Mounir Tabet, Deputy Executive Secretary
   9. UN WOMEN: Ms. Asa Regner, Deputy Executive Director
   10. UNFPA: Ms. Diene Keita, Deputy Executive Director
   11. WHO: Dr. Zsuzsanna Jakab, Deputy Director General
   12. WB: Ms. Gabriela Elizondo-Azuela, Practice Manager, Energy Global Programs, Energy Climate Finance and ESMAP
   13. UN ECA: Mr. Jean-Paul Adam, Director, Technology, Climate Change and Natural Resources
   14. UNFCCC: Mr. James Grabert, Director of Mitigation division

3. Closing by the UN-Energy Co-Chairs