



**United
Nations**



UN-ENERGY PLAN OF ACTION

TOWARDS 2025

“ ... we have a double imperative – to end energy poverty and to address climate change. And we have an answer that will fulfil both imperatives. Affordable, renewable and sustainable energy for all. This is the objective of Sustainable Development Goal 7.

Without deep and rapid decarbonization of our energy systems over the next 10 years, we will never reach the Paris Agreement goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5-degrees. This will be fatal to the Sustainable Development Goals, to us all and the planet.

The commitments coming through the UN Energy-led process are a real signal of what is possible. Every country, city, financial institution, company and civil society organization has a role to play in building a sustainable and equitable energy future. I ask all of you to rise to this moment and be bold. Demonstrate your commitment to this energy future in the form of an ‘Energy Compact,’ which can deliver on a global roadmap to achieve our goals over the next decade. UN-Energy will continue to help drive action through the UN system. The age of clean, affordable energy access for all must start today. ”



António Guterres
United Nations Secretary-General

From his statement to the High-level Dialogue on Energy, 24 September 2021.

INTRODUCTION

As the UN's mechanism for inter-agency collaboration on energy-related issues, UN-Energy must step up its efforts in support of achieving SDG 7 and net-zero emissions. The High-level Dialogue on Energy 2021 – a historic event under the auspices of the UN General Assembly – has created considerable momentum which must be further strengthened and sustained. Moreover, the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP26) in 2021 exerted a new sense of urgency for accelerating the necessary energy transition, emphasizing that mitigation ambition is critical in this decade.

The Ukraine crisis is posing significant new challenges for the achievement of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. It is generating shockwaves through global food, energy and financial markets. We need to demonstrate that addressing today's energy challenges can and must also strengthen more ambitious climate action while advancing the SDGs, building back better from the COVID-19 crisis and leaving no one behind. Global cooperation on energy can also make an essential contribution towards realizing the inclusive, networked and effective multilateralism envisioned by the UN Secretary-General in Our Common Agenda, for people, for the planet, for prosperity and for peace.

UN-Energy will play a central role in these critical agendas. This Plan of Action will guide UN-Energy's activities in the upcoming years, providing clarity, focus and expected deliverables that will enable UN-Energy to make a crucial difference by accelerating action worldwide in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

UN-ENERGY CO-CHAIRS



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UNDP Administrator



Damilola Ogunbiyi
*Special Representative
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SECRETARIAT LEADERSHIP



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ABOUT UN-ENERGY

UN-Energy is the United Nations’ mechanism for inter-agency collaboration in the field of energy established by the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). It aims to promote coherence in the UN system’s multi-disciplinary response to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7) in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change, and to enhance coordination and collaborative actions within the United Nations with regards to policy development and implementation as well as knowledge sharing in the area of energy. UN-Energy reports to the CEB through the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP).

UN-Energy brings together some 30 organizations that are global leaders in their respective fields, covering together all aspects of energy and sustainable development. UN-Energy organizations are presently working with over 190 countries. Offering a host of services and programmes at the global, regional and national levels, UN-Energy organizations are a key partner for all stakeholders working towards SDG 7.

UN-ENERGY MEMBERS AND PARTNERS

MEMBERS (UN ENTITIES)

 FAO	 IAEA	 IFAD Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty	 ILO	 UNCDF	 UNCTAD	 UNDESA
 UNDP	 UNECA	 UNECE	 UNECLAC	 UNEP	 UNESCAP	 UNESCO
 UNESCWA	 UNFCCC	 UNFPA	 UN-HABITAT	 UNICEF	 UNIDO	 UNITAR
 UN-OHRLLS	 UN WOMEN	 WFP	 WHO	 WMO	 WORLD BANK	

PARTNERS (NON-UN ENTITIES)

 IRENA	 SEFORALL
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SECRETARIAT

 UNDESA

THE OPPORTUNITY

Energy can create transformational opportunities. Investing in clean, affordable and sustainable energy solutions will end energy poverty, spur innovation, grow multi-trillion-dollar markets, generate tens of millions of green jobs, develop sustainable cities and communities, and help create a just, equitable, net-zero future that leaves no one behind and makes peace with nature.

For the 759 million people in the world who lack access to electricity and the 2.6 billion without clean cooking technology, the introduction of clean energy solutions can bring vital services such as improved healthcare, better education and affordable broadband, creating new jobs, livelihoods and sustainable economic value to reduce poverty. In regions such as sub-Saharan Africa where half of secondary schools and a quarter of health facilities have no power, clean energy access will help save lives and offer opportunities for prosperity at a transformative scale.

An energy revolution based on renewables and energy efficiency is urgently needed not just to accelerate economic progress and development, but also to slash greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are rapidly warming our planet. The energy sector today, dominated by fossil fuels, accounts for almost three quarters of human-caused GHG emissions. Clearly, energy is the decisive factor in cutting in half global CO₂ emissions by 2030, thereby helping to avoid an increasing frequency and severity of dangerous and unprecedented weather extremes. These include heatwaves, devastating floods and droughts, which can cause dramatically increased risks to food, water and energy security, population displacement, and loss of lives and livelihoods. Effectively linking energy and climate action will be key to the success of the UNFCCC COP process, including the upcoming COP27 in Egypt and COP28 in the United Arab Emirates.

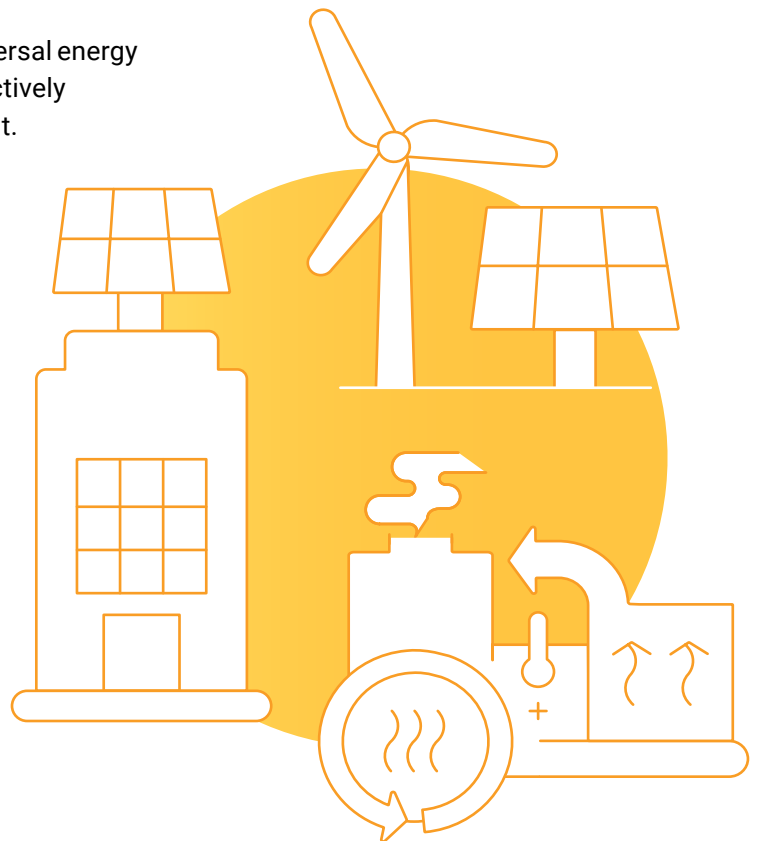
Indeed, energy is key to achieving both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and net-zero emissions in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Achieving SDG 7 in this Decade of Action would catalyse efforts towards a more prosperous, equitable, inclusive and sustainable future for people and the planet. SDG 7 aims to, by 2030:

- ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services,
- increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, and
- double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Realizing this tremendous opportunity will require efforts at unprecedented levels by all relevant stakeholders worldwide. Significant challenges persist: the electricity access rate, in access-deficit countries, must increase from 82% in 2019 to 94% by 2025 to achieve 100% access by 2030. This means a yearly gain of two percentage points, or electrification being brought to about 150 million people yearly between now and 2025. The clean cooking access rate in access-deficit countries must increase from 66% in 2019 to 82% by 2025 to achieve 100% by 2030, meaning a yearly gain of 3.0 percentage points or about 230 million people.

While globally there was already almost 3000 gigawatts of renewable energy capacity in 2020, representing nearly 29% of all power generation, and renewables accounted for 82% of newly installed capacity that year, fossil fuels still made up about 60% of global power generation. The current average annual rate of energy efficiency improvement must increase from the current 0.8% to 3%. Notably, global annual investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency must be tripled.

Clearly, much more needs to be done to achieve universal energy access and an energy transition that would effectively support the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Linking these efforts to global climate action, including through the UNFCCC COP process, will further catalyse impact. Indeed, the twin challenges of energy access and energy transition cannot be solved through piecemeal efforts. Rather, a globally coordinated response that goes beyond incremental changes is needed.



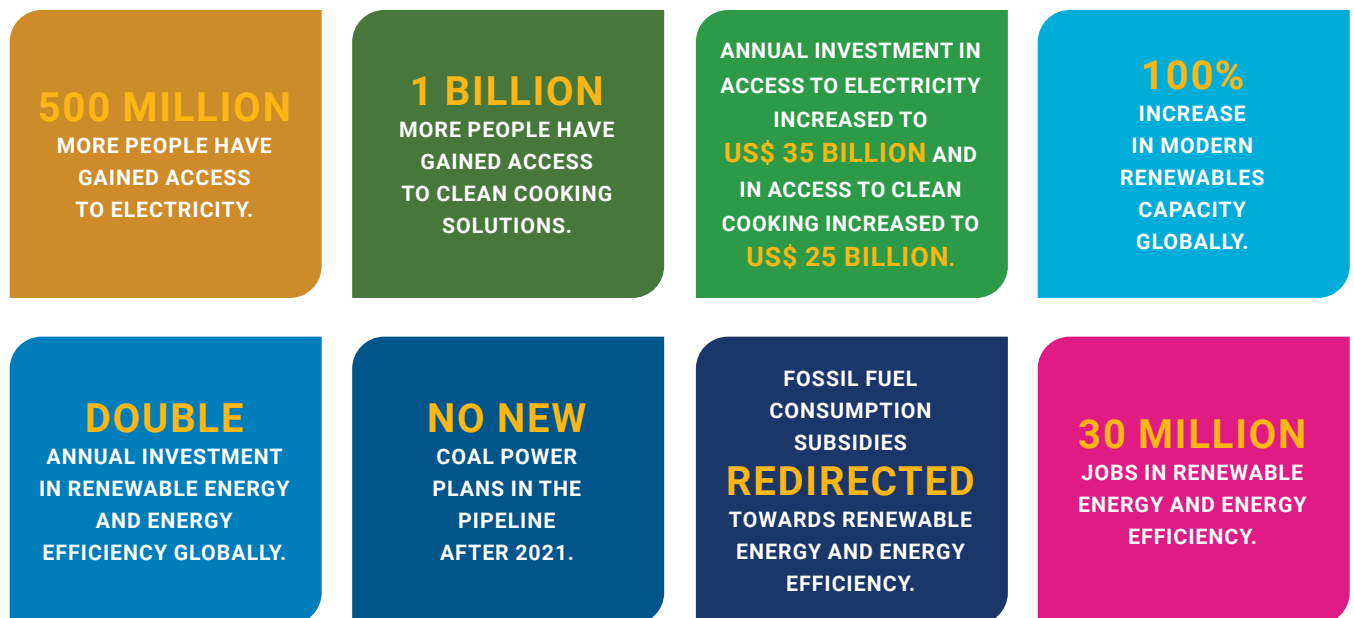
THE GLOBAL ROADMAP FOR ACCELERATED SDG 7 ACTION

In support of a coordinated effort to dramatically accelerate SDG 7 action, the UN Secretary-General convened the High-level Dialogue on Energy under the auspices of the UN General Assembly, which brought together world leaders on 24 September 2021. It resulted in a Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG 7 Action in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, delivered by the Secretary-General as a forward-looking summary of the Dialogue.

This Roadmap provides an invaluable guide for collective action on energy across sectors that transcends individual and piecemeal approaches and delivers scaled-up and broad impact. It calls for action in five key areas: closing the energy access gap; rapidly transitioning to decarbonized energy systems; mobilizing adequate and predictable finance; leaving no one behind on the path to a net-zero future; and harnessing innovation, technology and data. Importantly, the Roadmap also includes two sets of milestones for 2025 and 2030.

The Roadmap emphasizes that the “United Nations system, supported by UN-Energy, should significantly scale up its efforts towards attaining SDG 7 and net-zero emissions. UN-Energy should be strengthened to support UN entities and other partners, including by facilitating coordination and monitoring progress of Energy Compacts, towards implementation of the global roadmap.” UN-Energy must rise to this challenge and significantly scale up its activities in support of implementing the Global Roadmap.

2025 MILESTONES





2030 MILESTONES

UNIVERSAL

ACCESS TO
ELECTRICITY
AND CLEAN COOKING
SOLUTIONS.

TRIPLE

GLOBAL RENEWABLE
POWER CAPACITY.

DOUBLE

THE GLOBAL RATE
OF IMPROVEMENT IN
ENERGY EFFICIENCY.

TRIPLE

ANNUAL INVESTMENT
FOR RENEWABLE
ENERGY AND ENERGY
EFFICIENCY GLOBALLY.

PHASE OUT

COAL POWER PLANS
WITHIN THE OECD
BY 2030 AND GLOBALLY
BY 2040.

60 MILLION

JOBS IN RENEWABLE
ENERGY AND ENERGY
EFFICIENCY.

UNIVERSAL

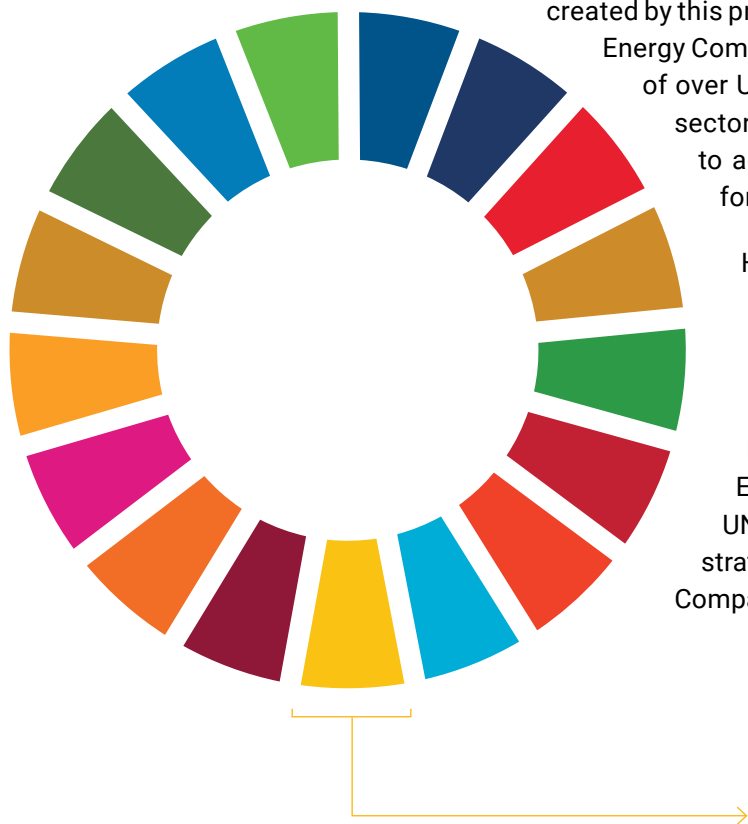
ACCESS TO
ELECTRICITY IN
ALL HEALTHCARE
FACILITIES AND ALL
SCHOOLS WORLDWIDE.

ACCELERATING ACTION: SCALING UP ENERGY COMPACTS

Implementing the Global Roadmap requires all stakeholders to accelerate action. Member States are to lead the way by taking ambitious measures and creating the enabling environment that allows broader coalitions of actors to contribute effectively towards achieving SDG 7. National planning is key to guide collective efforts, including through the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Other stakeholders, including business and industry, civil society, the scientific community, cities and regional governments, will also need to step up and strengthen their activities as each stakeholder group has an important and distinct value-added that will complement and bolster overall efforts.

By mobilizing voluntary commitments from all stakeholders and providing an effective tool for driving holistic and inclusive action, the Energy Compacts are a key vehicle to translate the Global Roadmap into concrete actions and partnerships. The ground-breaking announcement at the High-level Dialogue on Energy of over 150 Energy Compacts with voluntary commitments of more than US\$ 400 billion attests to the unprecedented momentum created by this process. This has since further grown to over 200 Energy Compacts that amount to investment commitments of over US\$ 600 billion by governments and the private sector alone. Several catalytic partnerships commit to additional investment upwards of US\$ 1 trillion for achieving SDG 7.

However, this will not be sufficient to fully implement the Global Roadmap. Rather, additional voluntary commitments, including through Energy Compacts, need to be mobilized and implemented. To this end, the Roadmap calls for the establishment of a global Energy Compact Action Network, supported by UN-Energy, to facilitate matchmaking, support strategic alliances, and enable delivery of Energy Compact commitments.





1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

UN-ENERGY PLAN OF ACTION

In response to the Global Roadmap's call for the UN system to significantly scale up action, UN-Energy presented its commitment made in the UN-Energy Pledge as part of its Energy Compact. This will guide UN-Energy's thematic orientation in helping to realize the Global Roadmap. In support of fulfilling its Pledge, UN-Energy will accelerate action, catalyse multi-stakeholder action, grow the momentum, inform the global agenda, and track and share results.

UN-ENERGY WILL ACCELERATE ACTION

1

Scale up collective UN-Energy action

A host of complex systemic and technical challenges will need to be overcome in order to accelerate SDG 7 action. Supporting innovative projects and promoting the scale-up of proven technologies and business models will be key. Moreover, effective capacity building will be a determining factor in bridging those challenges. This will require the UN system to strengthen inter-agency coherence and cooperation at all levels to ensure that its comparative and unique strengths are leveraged accordingly.

UN-Energy, as the principal collaborative mechanism within the United Nations system for energy, will be instrumental in strengthening policy alignment and coherence across different UN entities, while promoting complementarity and avoiding duplication of efforts. By engaging in joint programmes which draw on the respective strengths of the participating entities, UN-Energy organizations can maximize the impact of their activities to accelerate action in key areas including the following:

a. Close the energy access gap

UN-Energy organizations will scale up joint programmes to support the provision of access to electricity and clean cooking solutions. Enhanced support will be provided to the development, maintenance and expansion of mini-grids, and to the electrification of healthcare and educational facilities, including by contributing towards the development of markets for sustainable energy in social sectors. UN-Energy will work not only towards increasing technical assistance for expansion of access to clean cooking, but also towards elevating its priority, including on the intergovernmental agenda, by building national and international coalitions and leveraging multi-stakeholder partnerships and platforms. Efforts will focus also on increasing investment in creating energy access, particularly in Least Developed Countries. The most relevant milestones for 2025 of the UN-Energy Pledge include reaching 500 million more people with electricity access and 1 billion more people with access to clean cooking solutions across the world, and raising energy access annual investment to US\$ 40 billion of which 50% is directed to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

b. Ensure just, inclusive and equitable energy transitions to leave no one behind

UN-Energy will work towards increasing modern renewables capacity globally and improving energy efficiency with a special focus on ensuring that no one is left behind. This includes ensuring that energy transition pathways allow for differentiated approaches to common goals, while supporting countries with technical cooperation and financing that helps them to adopt clean energy technologies, phase out coal, redirect fossil fuel subsidies, and avoid carbon lock-in, thereby contributing significantly to the reduction of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The most relevant milestones for 2025 of the UN-Energy Pledge include a 100% increase in modern renewables capacity globally and 100% renewables-based power targets established in 100 countries, 3% annual efficiency improvement in at least 50 countries across the world, redirecting fossil fuel subsidies towards clean energy and ending financing for new coal power plants, reducing annual global GHG emissions by at least one third in 2025, and doubling annual clean energy investment globally (relative to the current level).

c. Promote energy's linkages to employment, gender and intergenerational equality, health, food, education and all other SDGs

Integrated approaches that optimize the effects of energy on other sectors are urgently needed. This includes carefully managing the global energy transformation to ensure equity and inclusiveness. Gender issues need to be taken fully into account, in terms of both driving progress and managing impacts. Since clean energy transition is an intergenerational issue, youth engagement and their role as change agents to advance and benefit from clean energy actions need to be promoted. UN-Energy will work towards scaling up “nexus” partnerships and campaigns in support of peace, security and development by building on the UN system’s competencies, e.g. on energy and employment; energy and gender; energy and youth; energy in displacement settings; energy and health; energy and education; energy and climate; the water-energy-food nexus; and others. To support these activities, UN-Energy will also draw on existing analytical efforts such as those of the SDG 7 Technical Advisory Group.

UN-ENERGY WILL CATALYSE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

2 Scale up Energy Compacts

Through the Energy Compact Action Network, UN-Energy will create a framework to further strengthen the momentum brought about by the Energy Compacts, bring new stakeholders aboard, foster coalition-building, and drive a continuous increase in ambition and accelerated action, while catalysing the finance and investment required. Standing commitments will be analysed to identify underserved sectors and regions. The Network will also create a marketplace to connect offers of support with requests and will provide its members with opportunities to showcase outstanding leadership and innovative practices, while working towards scaling up best practices. It will provide a strategic lever to continue to mobilize thousands of multi-stakeholder partners that can drive action deeper and faster, as well as catalysing multi-billion-dollar investments for the benefit of billions of people.

UN-ENERGY WILL GROW THE MOMENTUM

3 Lead a global campaign for SDG 7 actions

The effective mobilization and coordination of a global mass movement in support of accelerated SDG 7 action and implementation of the Global Roadmap requires clear and targeted communications that reach all the relevant audiences. In turn, credible and impactful outreach must be based on the systematic gathering and effective communication of timely, accurate, reliable and objective information on sustainable energy trends and management issues.

This allows for the creation of inspiring content which connects opinions, insights and data with energy influencers and decision makers to effectively advocate and mobilize action.

In light of this, UN-Energy will run a decade-long global campaign for accelerated SDG 7 action. The campaign will advocate the Global Roadmap, contribute to mobilizing additional Energy Compacts, communicate best practices, and amplify key messages in support of accelerating SDG 7 action, making use of dynamic digital platforms and social media, while also issuing newsletters, devising communication products and engaging in in-person outreach. The campaign will also leverage existing platforms and processes such as the UNFCCC COP, IRENA Assembly, Vienna Energy Forum and others.

4 Lead by example: Greening UN-Energy organizations' operations

To date, there are still ample opportunities to improve the UN system's environmental sustainability, including on all energy-related issues, with a view to reducing the carbon and environmental footprint of its own operations across the world. Building on existing efforts such as "Greening the Blue" and to ensure the UN is a credible voice on taking sustainable approaches leading the energy transition, UN-Energy organizations will accelerate their efforts towards ensuring that their facilities, procurement and operational activities are aligned to the net-zero vision. Such efforts will include powering, heating and cooling their facilities with renewable energy, including on off-grid premises (displacement camps, staff compounds, PKOs etc.), which can also be a vehicle for expanding clean energy access in such localities. UN-Energy will compile progress on these actions in its annual report.

5 Convene annually a Global SDG 7 Action Forum

The effective implementation of SDG 7 depends on the active engagement of all countries and all stakeholders, including enhanced international dialogues in support of effective and accountable delivery. The High-level Dialogue on Energy filled a gap by offering a global, inclusive platform that brought together all countries and a broad range of stakeholders to initiate a discussion on SDG 7 in support of the 2030 Agenda and net zero emissions.



To continue this dialogue and sustain the momentum achieved, an annual Global SDG 7 Action Forum will be organized, supported by UN-Energy, building on the UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All 2014-2024 under the auspices of the UN General Assembly, and other existing platforms. Organized at the margins of the UN General Assembly High-level Week in New York in September, it will bring together global leaders from government, as well as prominent actors from business and industry, cities and regions, civil society and other stakeholders to review progress, strengthen advocacy, support action on the ground and stimulate transformative insight and action. By providing the most inclusive global multi-stakeholder platform dedicated to the implementation of SDG 7, this Forum will strengthen global dialogue, enhance global advocacy and accelerate the sharing of experiences by all stakeholders to optimize their efforts, while promoting coherence and collaboration across sectors.

UN-ENERGY WILL INFORM THE GLOBAL AGENDA

6

Inform global agenda-setting and demonstrate thought-leadership

By harnessing the UN system's collective strengths, UN-Energy can provide analytical inputs for intergovernmental dialogues, share knowledge, and document best practices on policy options, institutional arrangements, finance, technologies and monitoring in response to a fast-moving global energy discourse. UN-Energy will publish selected policy analyses addressing key energy issues related to SDG 7 and cross-sectoral issues such as energy, climate and security linkages. It will also conduct an annual assessment in order to compile an overview of the relevant activities of UN-Energy organizations, assess additional requirements, and identify opportunities for accelerated progress. This assessment will also inform the Global SDG 7 Action Forum.

Each of the Global Roadmap's milestones for 2025 bears much complexity of its own, requiring dedicated examination and expertise which can support holistic policy-making with targeted inputs that can move the needle decisively towards achieving the 2025 milestones. To this end, UN-Energy will convene expert groups on specific milestones of the Global Roadmap, bringing together the leading experts in these areas. This will allow for issue-based discussions and products on subjects such as redirecting fossil fuel subsidies and phasing out coal, increasing finance for energy access and clean energy, and others. These efforts will build on existing platforms, leveraging the relevant capacities within UN-Energy organizations and their partners.

UN-Energy will also ensure that the implementation of its Plan of Action Towards 2025 is adequately and appropriately linked to that of other relevant global initiatives, including those of the UN Food Systems Summit and the Glasgow Climate Pact.

UN-ENERGY WILL TRACK AND SHARE RESULTS

7

Leverage the power of data, digitalisation and visualisation for strengthening monitoring, tracking, accountability and the communication of results

UN-Energy will compile a dynamic overview towards the milestones of the Global Roadmap, building on existing tools for tracking and monitoring, including Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report, the work of the SDG 7 Technical Advisory Group and other relevant efforts. This will include establishing a dynamic online platform through which it will regularly provide updates on progress and activities undertaken.

In the framework of the Energy Compact Action Network, UN-Energy will also track the development and implementation of the Energy Compacts through transparent monitoring frameworks. UN-Energy's activities in support of monitoring and tracking will aim to be gender responsive, allowing for disaggregating progress with regards to women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

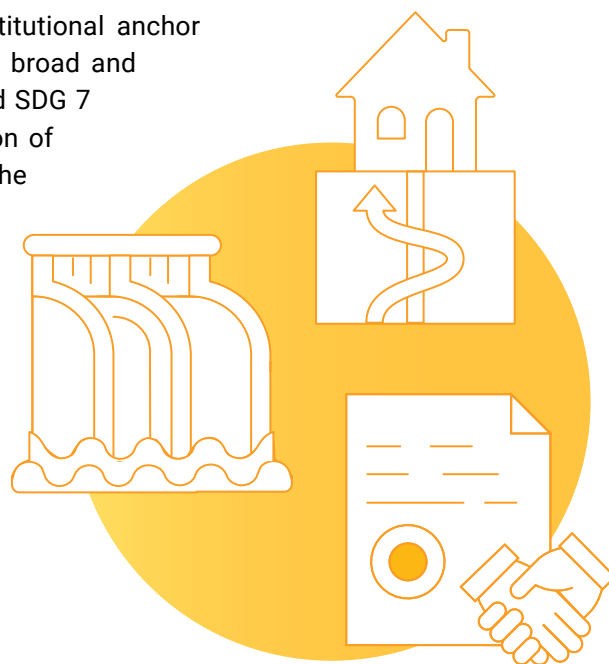
FACILITATING IMPLEMENTATION

Implementing this Plan of Action will require all UN-Energy organizations to step up their efforts. In doing so, enhanced coordination will optimize impact and avoid inefficient duplication of efforts. Guided by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination led by the UN Secretary-General, and under the leadership of the UN-Energy Co-Chairs, UN-Energy must live up to its mandate to serve as the UN’s mechanism for inter-agency collaboration on energy-related issues. UN-Energy must tap deep into the capacities of its members and build on their activities and networks which are essential for the operationalization of this Plan of Action.

The activities of UN-Energy entities need to catalyse transformative actions by a huge network of diverse stakeholders in order to achieve the level of impact required on the ground. The Energy Compact Action Network, supported by UN-Energy, will be essential in this regard. In all of this, UN-Energy will be guided by the existing mandates and priorities of Member States. The strengthened commitment and engagement of Member States, as demonstrated for example by the Global Champions for the High-level Dialogue on Energy, will be crucial to the implementation of the Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG 7 Action.

The UN-Energy Secretariat at UNDESA will serve as an institutional anchor at the UN, underpinning a global platform that will mobilize broad and impactful networks of stakeholders in support of accelerated SDG 7 action. Notably, successfully facilitating transformative action of the magnitude described in this Plan of Action will require the UN-Energy Secretariat to continue to strengthen its capacity.

Most importantly, by working together in this way, we can make great strides towards realizing the potential of energy as a crucial enabler for the achievement of the SDGs and the objectives of the Paris Agreement, ensuring a more prosperous, equitable and sustainable future for people and the planet.



RESULTS FRAMEWORK WITH DELIVERABLES FOR 2025

Delivering effective results in support of the Global Roadmap will not only spur progress towards SDG 7, but it will also catalyse action to combat climate change and attain many other SDGs, including on poverty eradication, gender equality, climate change, food security, health, education, sustainable cities and communities, clean water and sanitation, decent jobs, innovation, transport, and refugees and other situations of displacement. By strengthening cooperation and coordination among its membership, and mobilizing multi-stakeholder action, UN-Energy can inspire and catalyse the level of action required to set the world on a pathway towards a sustainable energy future.

Key in this will be the level to which UN-Energy activities will lead to increased efforts of its organizations towards the realization of the UN-Energy Pledge in support of the Global Roadmap. The following table provides a set of deliverables for UN-Energy:

ACCELERATE ACTION

1

SCALE UP COLLECTIVE UN-ENERGY ACTION: FOCUS AREAS

Joint programmes, supported by UN-Energy and leveraging relevant Energy Compacts, significantly scaling up collective UN system action and collaboration with Member States and other stakeholders, contributing to the achievement of the UN-Energy pledge:

- 500 million more people with electricity access.
- 1 billion more people with access to clean cooking solutions across the world.
- 100% increase in modern renewables capacity globally and 100% renewables-based power targets established in 100 countries.
- 3% annual efficiency improvement in at least 50 countries across the world.
- 30 million jobs in renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- Redirect fossil fuel subsidies towards clean energy and end financing for new coal power plants.
- Annual global GHG emissions to be reduced at least by one third in 2025.
- Double annual clean energy investment globally (relative to the current level).
- Raise energy access investment to US\$ 40 billion of which 50% is directed to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

In working towards these milestones, advancing gender equality and women's empowerment will be crucial. UN-Energy will seek to strengthen synergies across the SDGs, including the interlinkages of energy with employment; youth; health; education; climate; energy in displacement settings; the water-energy-food nexus; and others.



CATALYSE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ACTION

2 SCALE UP ENERGY COMPACTS

An **Energy Compact Action Network**, established and supported by UN-Energy, to:

- mobilize additional Energy Compacts to match the ambition of the Global Roadmap.
- develop and apply dynamic monitoring frameworks, providing transparency in tracking progress on the Energy Compacts.
- share lessons-learned, results and impacts, and new opportunities regarding the Energy Compacts on a real-time basis.
- establish the global marketplace to connect offers of support with requests for SDG 7 action, in support of implementing the Global Roadmap.
- improve collaboration, coordination and effectiveness of relevant activities of the network participants.

GROW THE MOMENTUM

3 LEAD A GLOBAL CAMPAIGN FOR SDG 7 ACTION

A **global campaign for SDG 7 action**, advocating for the implementation of the Global Roadmap, contributing to:

- mobilizing additional Energy Compacts and partnerships.
- amplified key messages in support of accelerating SDG 7 action.
- effective use of dynamic digital platforms and social media.
- global awareness and knowledge of SDG 7 and the means to achieve it.

4 LEAD BY EXAMPLE: GREENING UN-ENERGY ORGANIZATIONS' OPERATIONS

A **carbon neutral UN** achieved through the Greening the Blue initiative:

A successful "Greening the Blue" initiative, ensuring the UN is a credible voice on taking sustainable approaches.

5 CONVENE ANNUALLY A GLOBAL SDG 7 ACTION FORUM

The annual **Global SDG 7 Action Forum** in the margins of the UN General Assembly High-level Week in New York, as a multi-stakeholder platform to constructively review, discuss and advance issues related to accelerating SDG 7 action, leveraging the UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All 2014-2024 under the auspices of the General Assembly.



INFORM THE GLOBAL AGENDA

6

INFORM GLOBAL AGENDA SETTING AND DEMONSTRATE THOUGHT- LEADERSHIP

A series of **evidence-based policy analyses**, key messages for policy makers and other analytical products, effectively drawing on the analytical capacities of UN-Energy organizations, contributing to:

- Informed global agenda setting including the UN General Assembly, review of SDG 7 at the High-level Political Forum, UNFCCC Conference of Parties, and other intergovernmental fora, contributing towards a fast-moving global energy discourse.
- Annual assessment of the activities, lessons and results of UN-Energy.
- Issue-specific analysis in support of implementing the Global Roadmap, including on closing the energy access gap; rapidly transitioning to decarbonized energy systems; mobilizing adequate and predictable finance; leaving no one behind on the path to a net-zero future; and harnessing innovation, technology and data.
- Analysis of interlinkages between energy and other SDGs, contributing to synergies in the implementation of the Global Roadmap, as well as analysis of energy, climate and security linkages.
- Appropriate and adequate links in the implementation of the UN-Energy Plan of Action Towards 2025 to other relevant global initiatives, including those of the UN Food Systems Summit and the Glasgow Climate Pact.

TRACK AND SHARE RESULTS

7

LEVERAGE THE POWER OF DATA, DIGITALISATION, AND VISUAL- ISATION FOR STRENGTHENING MONITORING, TRACKING, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND THE COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

An **SDG 7 Action Data Hub**, building on and upgrading the existing UN-Energy website, to:

- bring together existing analysis, tools, best practices, indicators and disaggregated data on SDG 7 and energy's interlinkages with climate action and other SDGs.
- establish a dynamic online platform which monitors and tracks progress towards the milestones of the Global Roadmap, building on and utilizing existing analysis and datasets e.g. the Tracking SDG 7 Energy Progress Report.



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