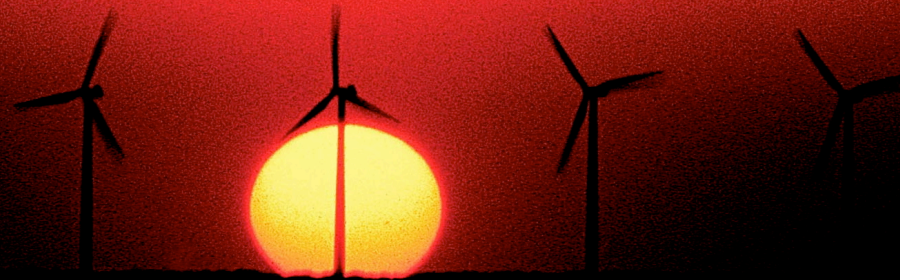


UNEP Climate Change and Resource Efficiency programmes: focus on **ENERGY**



**United Nations Environment Programme
Regional Office for Europe**

“Les défis énergétiques à la lumière du droit international au 21ème siècle”
Lyon, 9 December 2010

Objectives of this presentation

1. Introduce UNEP
3. Scope its Climate Change and Resource Efficiency/
Sustainable Consumption and Production
Programmes
3. Present UNEP energy approach and some examples

UNEP: What is it andwhat is its role?

- UNEP is the UN's organization for the environment and the voice for the environment within the UN-system;
- UNEP is responsible for providing leadership in the field of environment;
- UNEP encourages partnership in caring for the environment and
- UNEP inspires, informs and enables people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

UNEP around the world

UNEP is headquartered in **Nairobi, Kenya**.

UNEP is represented by six regional offices:

Africa: **Nairobi, Kenya**

Asia and the Pacific: **Bangkok, Thailand**

Europe: **Geneva, Switzerland**

Latin America and the Caribbean: **Panama City, Panama**

North America: **Washington DC, USA**

West Asia: **Manama, Bahrain**

Other Offices: **Vienna, Brasilia, Beijing, Osaka**

Liaison Offices: **New York and Brussels**

National Committees, GRID, WCMC, Energy/Risoe, GEO
collaborating Centres...



UNEP Programme of Work (PoW)

The PoW includes 6 subprogrammes that align with the Medium Term Strategy (MTS) cross-cutting thematic priorities:

- Climate change
- Disasters and conflict
- Ecosystems management
- Environmental governance
- Harmful substances and hazardous waste
- Resource efficiency – sustainable consumption and production

UNEP Programme of Work

Focus of Sub-programme 1 on Climate Change

Expected Accomplishments

- 1. Adaptation, planning, financing and cost-effective preventive actions increasingly incorporated into national development processes**
- 2. Countries make sound policy, technology, and investment choices that lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and potential co-benefits (clean and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and energy conservation)**
- 3. Improved technologies deployed and obsolescent technologies phased out, through financing from private and public sources**
- 4. Increased carbon sequestration occurs through improved land use, reduced deforestation and reduced land degradation.**
- 5. National-level policymakers and negotiators, civil society and the private sector have access to relevant climate change science and information for decision-making**

Examples of projects in Europe: Climate change

- **Under the Territorial Approach on climate change (TACC partnership) projects are being undertaken in Albania and Macedonia.**
- **Reducing GHG emissions in the transport sector– Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) in Central and Eastern Europe - The EST goes EAST Clearing House seeks to promote EST through its function as a multi-lingual portal and source for information exchange, knowledge, news and experiences.**
- **Mobilizing financing for climate change mitigation – designed to establish a dedicated financial facility for energy efficiency and renewable energy in Eastern Europe and CIS that can serve as a vehicle for the large-scale participation of private sector investors in partnership with public entities.**

UNEP Programme of Work

Focus of Sub-programme 6 on Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

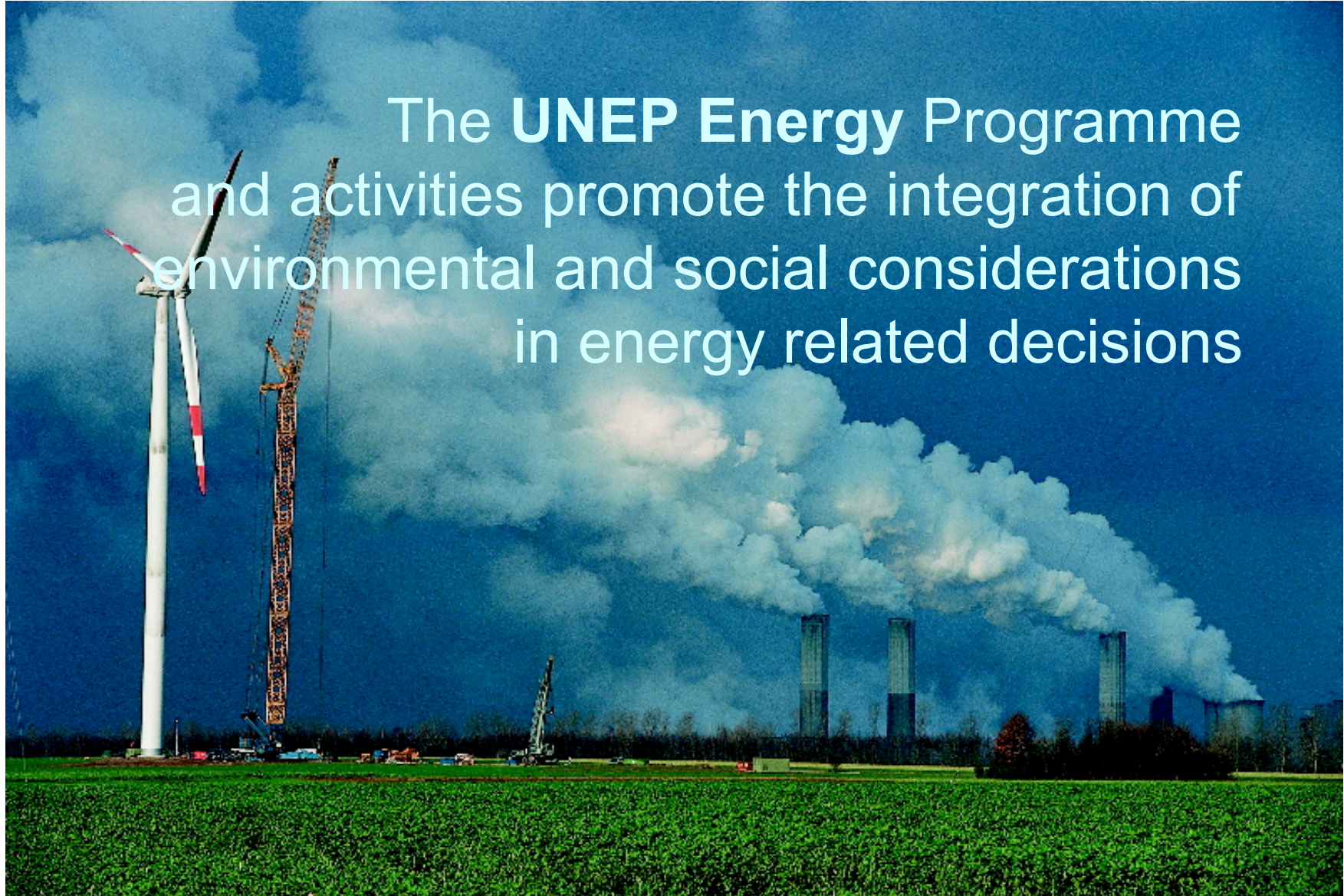
Expected Accomplishments

1. Resource efficiency is increased and pollution is reduced over product life cycles and along supply chains
2. Investment in efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods through public policies and private sector action is increased.
3. Consumer choice favours more resource efficient and environmentally friendly products.

Examples of projects in Europe: Resource Efficiency and SCP

- Policy, macro-economic assessments and instruments to empower governments and business to advance resource efficiency and move towards a Green Economy (Green Economy projects in Azerbaijan and Russian Federation; Food partnerships and Waste management partnerships in selected Eastern Europe Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) and South Eastern Europe (SEE) countries, organic agriculture in EECCA countries).**
- Policies and tools at the national level – Mainstreaming resource efficiency aspects into national economic and development planning (Bosnia & Herzegovina – MDGF project on assessment and capacity building on local environmental management and policy making; Ukraine – planned UNDAF: improving energy efficiency and renewable energy potential).**

The **UNEP Energy Programme** and activities promote the integration of environmental and social considerations in energy related decisions



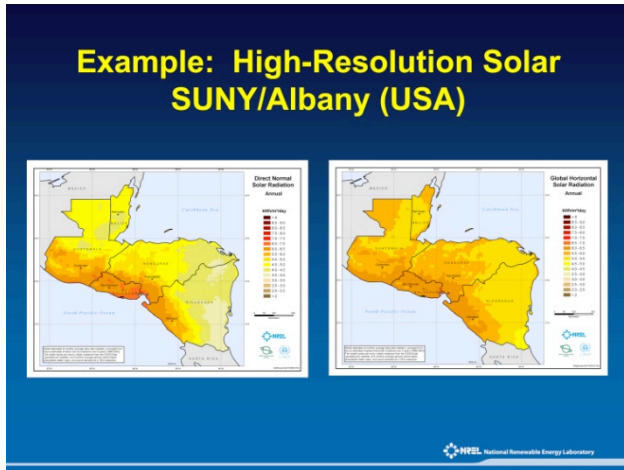
UNEP's objective is to help bring about a global shift to energy systems that:



- * Are less disruptive to the environment**
- * Do not harm human life**
- * Support sustainable development.**

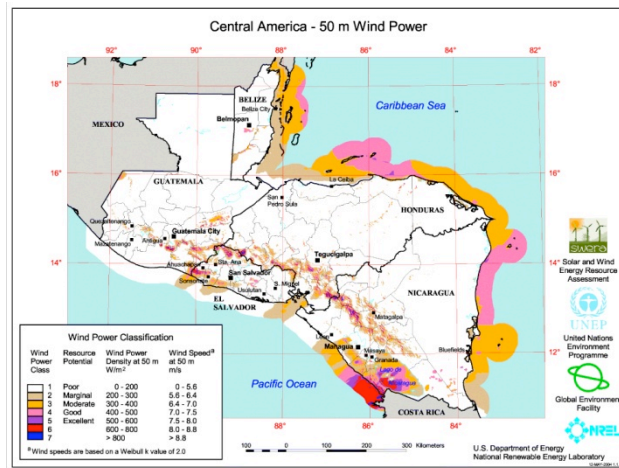
UNEP Energy Approach

Example: High-Resolution Solar SUNY/Albany (USA)



A programme that is:

- Technology neutral, opportunistic and focused on innovation
- Targets decision makers in government and industry
- Works with and through partners, strengthening capabilities in the process
- Demonstrates new approaches for larger adoption by others.



UNEP Works with Partners to:

- Influence the way various decision makers perceive energy as a driver of sustainable development
- Improve overall planning and management of energy systems
- Deploy and use renewable and 'low carbon' energy technologies
- Finance renewable energy and energy efficiency activities
- Increase the efficiency of energy transformation and use
- Develop alternatives to energy-intensive products and services, and shift consumer preferences to these alternatives.



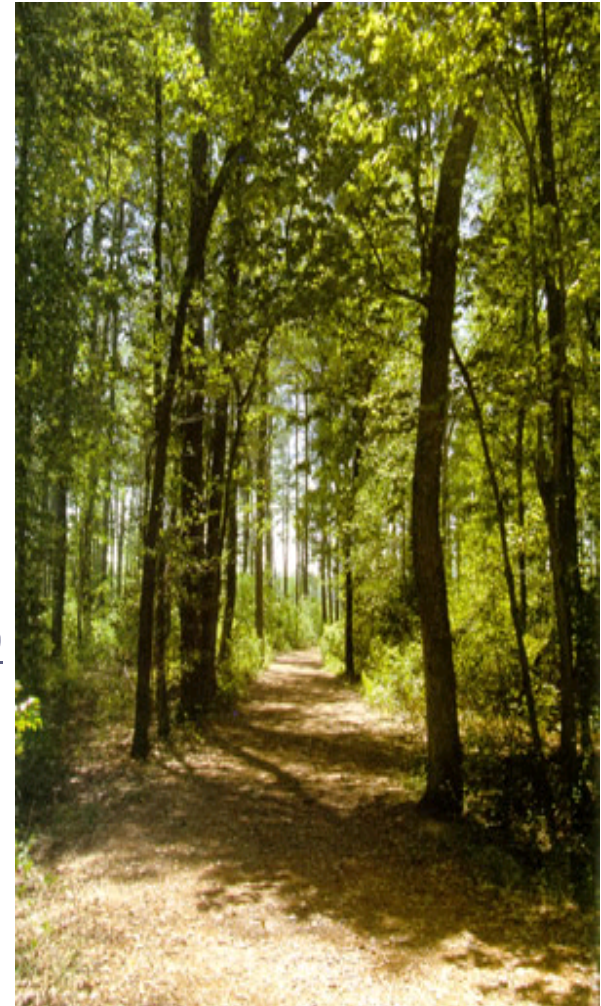
Collaborating Centres Are a Core Strength of UNEP's Energy Programme

UNEP Risø Centre (URC)

- Supports UNEP Energy in its aim to incorporate environmental aspects into energy planning and policy worldwide, with a special emphasis on developing countries
- 22 staff from 15 countries; energy planners, economists, scientists

BASE (Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy)

- A non-profit foundation which aims to mobilize investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency
- BASE helps build strategic partnerships between entrepreneurs and investors to finance sustainable energy in developing / industrialized countries



UNEP's Energy Branch



Renewable Energy Finance

Rural Energy Enterprise Development (REED)
Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF)
Renewable Energy Risk Management Instruments
Loan/Leasing Facility (PROSOL)
Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative



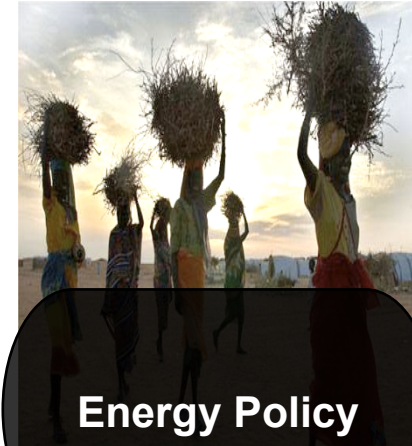
Transportation Policy

Promoting vehicles energy efficiency
Network for Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Latin America and the Caribbean (NESTLAC)
Global Initiative on Promoting Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems
Promoting Sustainable Transport in Latin America



climate change planning

Technology Needs Assessment
Regional Networks of National Climate Change Focal Points
Long-term Planning for Climate Change'



Energy Policy

en.lighten initiative
Solar Wind Energy Resource Assessment (SWERA)
Biofuel Activities
Renewable Energy for the 21st Century (REN21)
Global Network of Energy for Sustainable Development