VPoA Priority Area 2b. Sustainable Energy and ICT Connectivity
Sustainable Energy and ICT connectivity

- Global picture
- Regional picture
- Challenges
- Suggested recommendations
% of population with access to electricity

Data Source: UNSG Report E/2018/64
Regional - % of population with access to electricity
Regional - % of population with access to electricity

2014  2015  2016
Global and Regional

- 83.5% urban - rural 40.5% gap - significant
- 61.6% urban – rural 13.5% gap regional
- Two thirds of the LLDCs’ population (about 300 million) rely on biomass for cooking
- Only 13.7% of the population in African LLDCs had access to clean fuels and technologies in 2016
- Energy efficiency - in LLDCs of 7.6 megajoules per constant 2011 purchasing power parity GDP in 2015 is still much higher than global average of 5.3.
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)

Average African LLDCs
Average, LLDCs
World

2014  2015
Region – energy connectivity

• National reports - Significant progress in energy connectivity – renewable – solar, hydro.
• National power generation and cross border interconnector plans have been adopted, with most of the key projects adopted as part of the master plans for the RECs.
• Increased public-private-partnerships and increased role of private sector
• Challenges
  • The pace of completion of power projects has been very slow
  • Lack of resources
Suggested recommendations

• LLDCs and transit states to accelerate preparation of power projects and scale up projects on cross border inter-connectors
• International community to provide technical and financial support to these efforts
• Light up and power Africa initiatives should be strengthened
• LLDCs to take full advantage of climate funding especially for energy.
• Encourage private sector participation in the development of country’s energy sector.
• LLDCs to intensify implementation of Rural Electrification Programmes to promote Universal Access to electricity.
ICT connectivity - % Population Internet Access
Mobile Cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
Fixed-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

- World
- Developing
- Developed
- Average all LLDCs
- Average African LLDCs

2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014
Current Constraints and Challenges

- Relatively high cost of ICT services, in particular broadband services,
- Infrastructural gaps,
- Low digital literacy rates,
- Poor quality regulation
- High cost of accessing submarine cables.
- Not many people in LLDCs own ICT equipment such as computers and televisions.
Suggested recommendations

- LLDCs and transit countries are encouraged to collaborate to establish ICT infrastructure, applications and services with the support of governments, private sector, development partners, MFIs and regional banks.

- Formulate national broadband policy to improve access to international high-capacity fiber-optic cables and high bandwidth networks

- Create appropriate enabling environment - policies, legal and regulatory framework - Provide capacity-building support to LLDCs

- Work with cellular service providers with the view to reduce the cost of broadband access
Thank You

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