

Collaboration for Critical Raw Materials

Session at the UNECE Resource Management Week | 26 April, 2023 | Geneva

Stefanie Held, UNDP



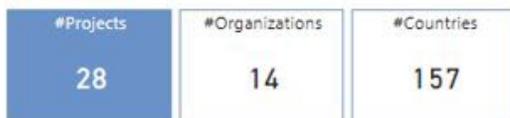
WORKING GROUP ON TRANSFORMING THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



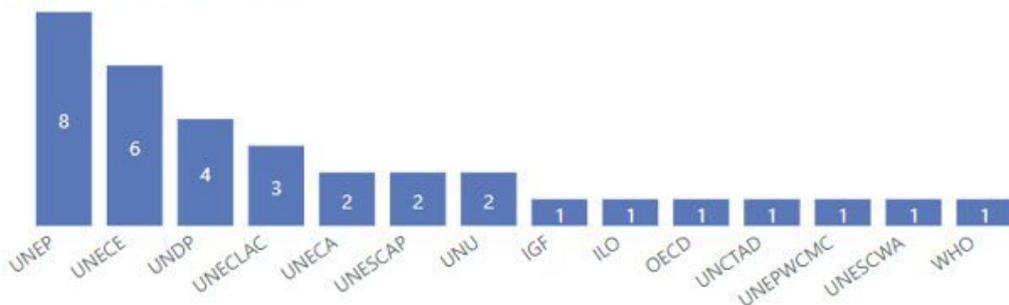
Transforming the Extractive Industries into Engines for Sustainable Development

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Projects on Critical Minerals & Metals (Critical Raw Materials)



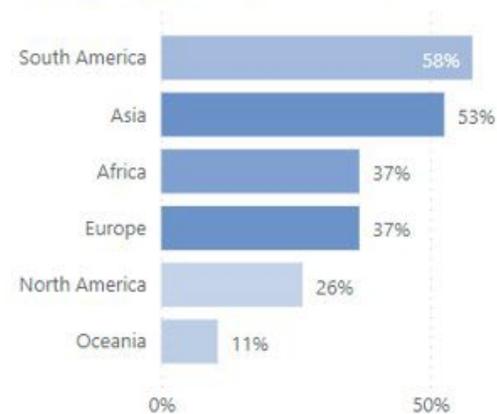
Projects by UN Agencies



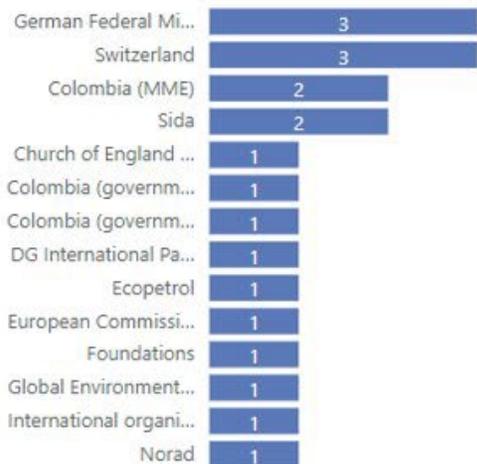
Partner Category



Regional distribution of Projects



Partner Organizations

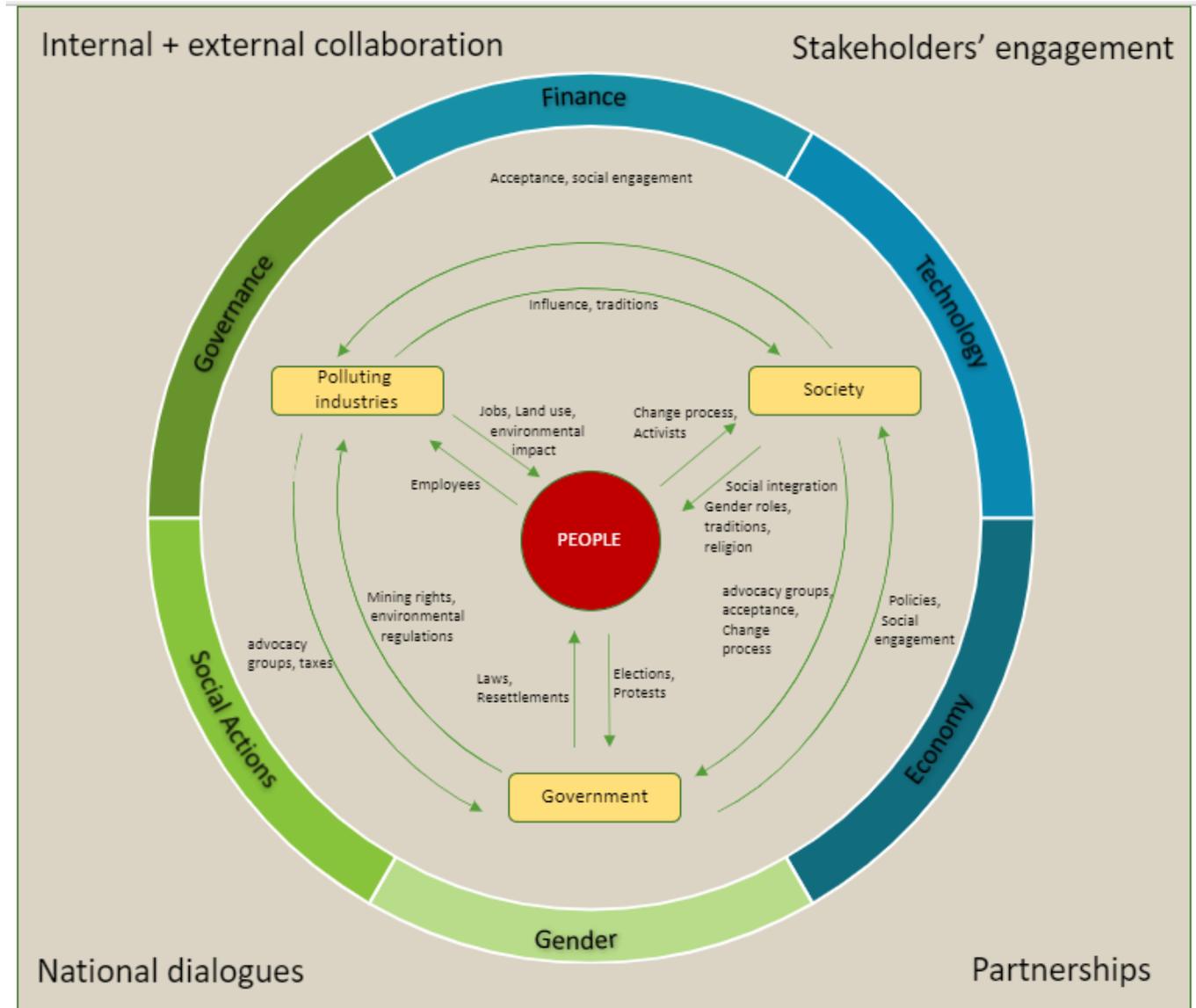


Projects

- Commodities Branch, Division on International Trade and Commodities
- Dialogues and public deliberation for sustainable development and democracy
- Enhancing traceability and transparency of sustainable value chains in a circular economy
- Expert Group on Resource Management
- Extractives for Development (E4D)
- Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management
- Guiding Principles for a responsible and sustainable minerals and metals sector
- Implementation of United Nations Environment Assembly Resolutions UNEA4/19 and UNEA5/12

Integrated people-centered just energy transition approach

- **Economy**
 - Long-term energy planning
 - Energy pricing and fossil fuels subsidy reform
- **Governance**
 - Energy governance offer
 - Advisory group
 - Youth engagement
- **Social protection**
 - Social Action for Energy (SAFE) Strategy
 - Global accelerator for jobs
 - Country outreach webinars
- **Gender equality**
 - Gender Equality Strategy integration
 - Country outreach webinars
- **Finance**
 - De-risking of investment in renewables
 - Carbon finance, Article 6
 - Finance facility
 - Energy transition accelerators financing platform
- **Technology**
 - Innovation and R&D



ENERGY TRANSITION

CHALLENGES

- ▶ Achieving 2 degrees – climate tipping points
- ▶ Trade offs: Climate change vs. long-term decarbonisation with energy security and affordability
- ▶ Socio-economic factors: skills and capacities at scale
- ▶ Resource management and circular economy: new players

OPPORTUNITY AND SERVICE LINES: FRAMEWORK APPROACH

- ▶ Pathways to net-zero societies
- ▶ People centred sustainable energy transition that is just and spans all sectors
- ▶ Structural transformation towards innovative modern societies: socio-economic
- ▶ Energy efficiency systems: industry and buildings
- ▶ Innovation, R&D: e.g. hydrogen ecosystems
- ▶ Carbon markets
- ▶ Finance facilities, carbon payment facilities
- ▶ Fossil fuel subsidy reform package
- ▶ Sustainable mining and carbon footprint

ENERGY ACCESS

CHALLENGES

- ▶ Access to 500 million more people by 2025
- ▶ Leave no-one behind: a rights based approach centred on empowerment, inclusion, equity, human development – last mile access
- ▶ Investment levels are going down and are concentrated to a few recipients
- ▶ Human capacity along the value chain, absorption capacity of countries

OPPORTUNITY AND SERVICE LINES: PROVEN APPROACHES TO BE SCALED UP

- ▶ Derisking renewable energy
- ▶ Decentralised energy solutions, e.g. Africa Minigrad Programme, Energy4Sahel, Energy for Health
- ▶ Energy as a service
- ▶ Digital enablers
- ▶ “Boots on the ground” in 20 countries
- ▶ Solutions for urban – rural – industry available

ENERGY RESILIENCE

CHALLENGES

- ▶ Making entire systems adaptive and resilient: Quality of service
- ▶ Energy in crisis and fragile environments
- ▶ Investment levels are going down and are unequal, some countries receive nothing.
- ▶ Lack of quality utilities
- ▶ Human capacity along the value chain
- ▶ Regional connectivity, energy independence, energy interdependence

OPPORTUNITY AND SERVICE LINES

- ▶ Integrating energy in emergency response plans
- ▶ Supporting upstream policy frameworks
- ▶ Considering industrial value chains
- ▶ Off-grid solutions
- ▶ Solutions for urban – rural – industry available

Thank you!

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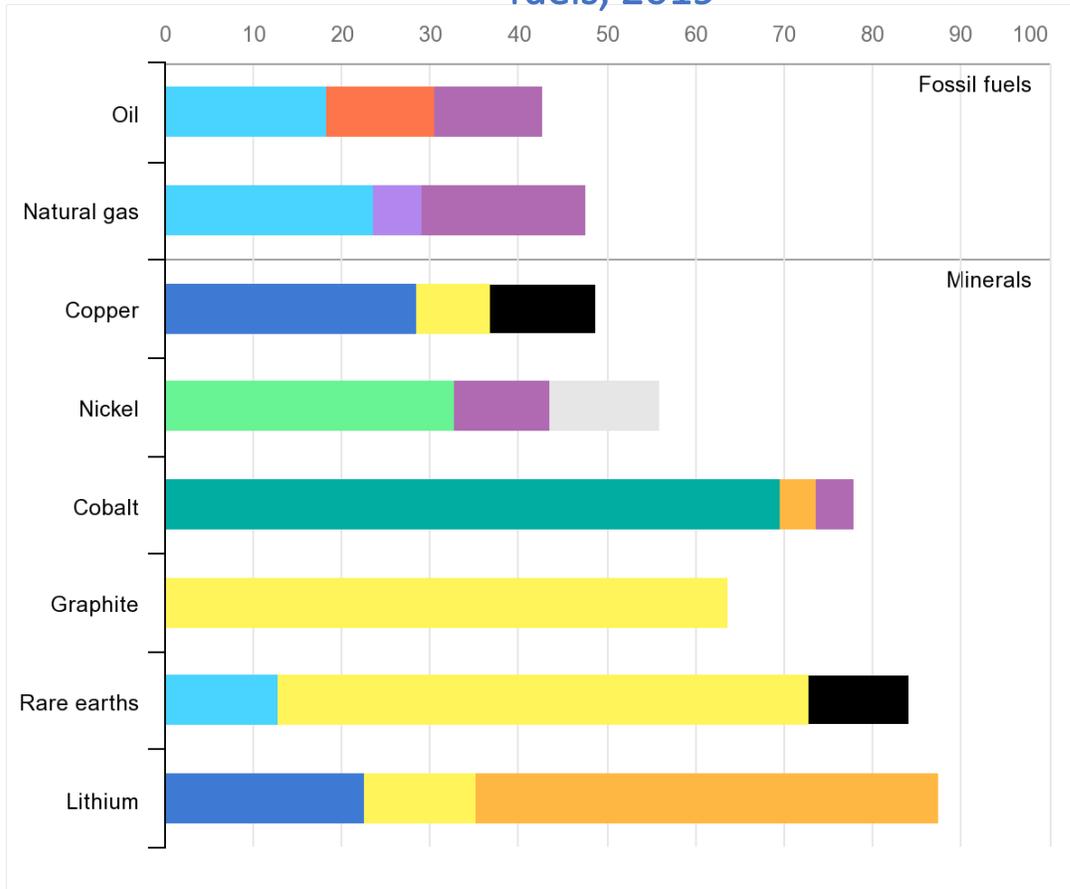
**WORKING GROUP
ON TRANSFORMING THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



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Share of top three producing countries in extraction of selected minerals and fossil fuels, 2019



- An energy system powered by clean energy technologies differs profoundly from one fuelled by traditional hydrocarbon resource
- A typical electric car requires six times the mineral inputs of a conventional car and an onshore wind plant requires nine times more mineral resources than a gas-fired plant
- Since 2010 the average amount of minerals needed for a new unit of power generation capacity has increased by 50% as the share of renewables in new investment has risen.
- Currently doubling of overall mineral requirements for clean energy technologies by 2040