Data and SDG 7

Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy

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About ESCAP

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is the most inclusive **intergovernmental platform** in the Asia-Pacific region. The Commission promotes cooperation among its **53 member States** and **9 associate members** in pursuit of solutions to sustainable development challenges. ESCAP is **one of the five regional commissions** of the United Nations.

Global framework for SDG 7

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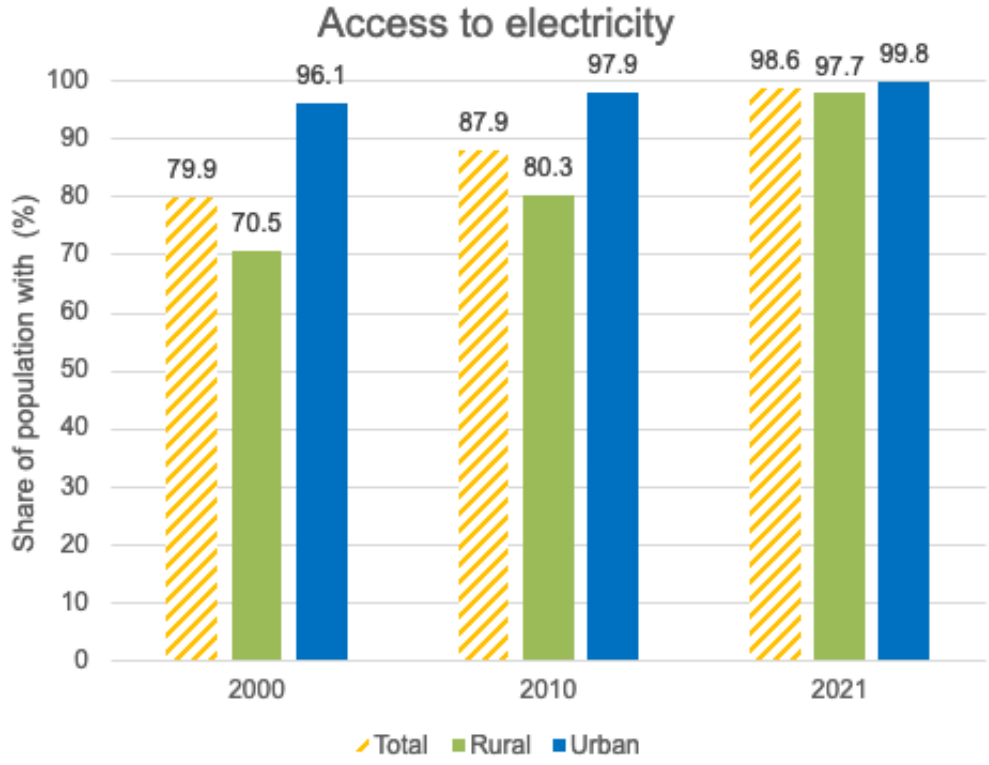
GOAL	TARGETS	INDICATORS
	7.1 ensure **universal** access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Proportion of population with access to **electricity** Proportion of population with primary reliance on **clean fuels** and technology
	7.2 increase **substantially** the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Renewable energy share in the total **final energy consumption**
	7.3 **double** the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Energy **intensity** measured in terms of **primary energy and GDP**

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.1

Proportion of population with access to electricity



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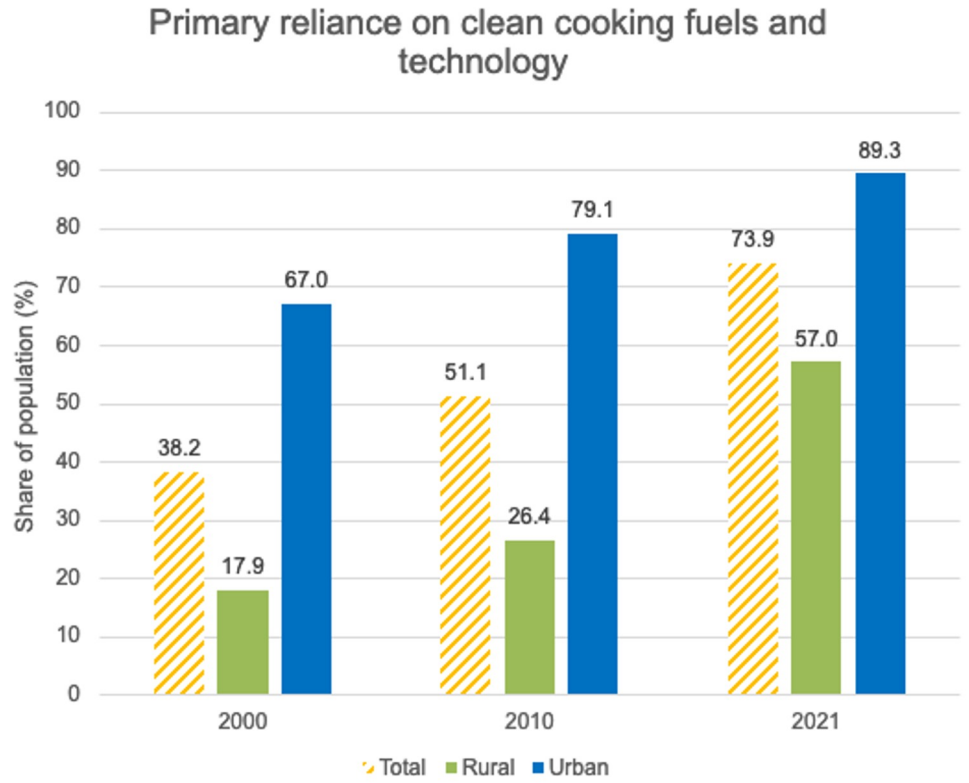
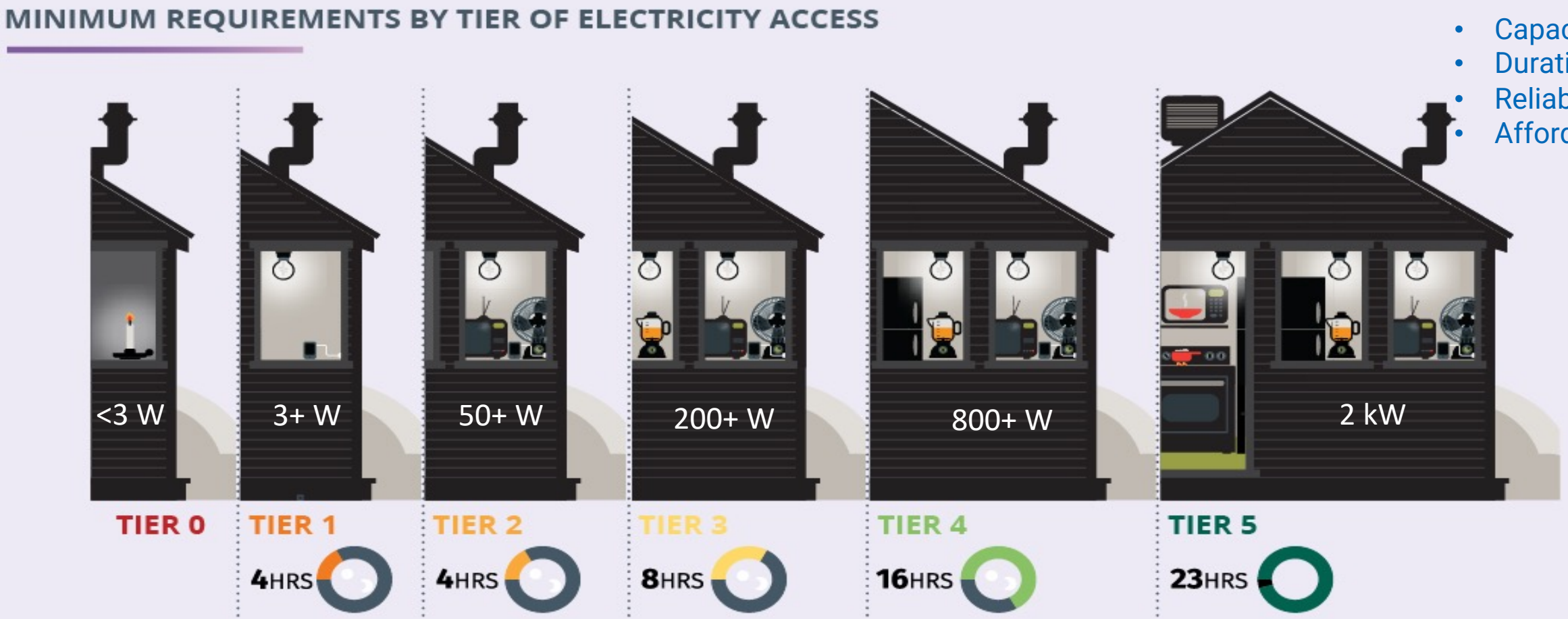
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.2

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology



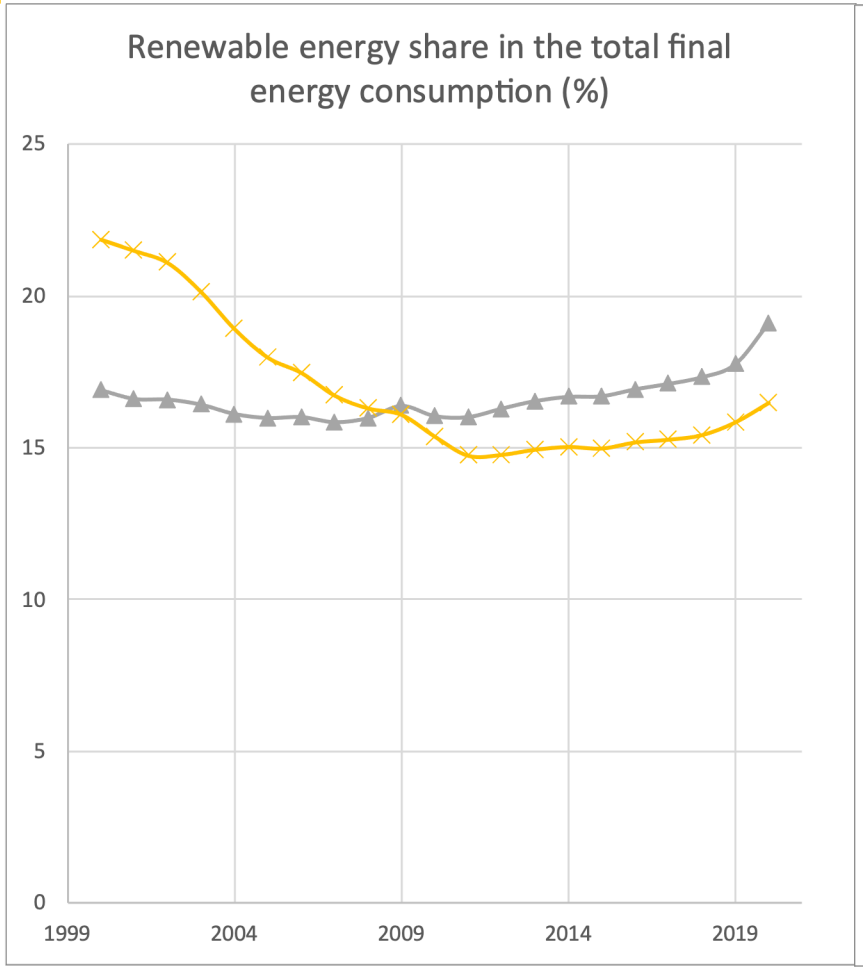
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

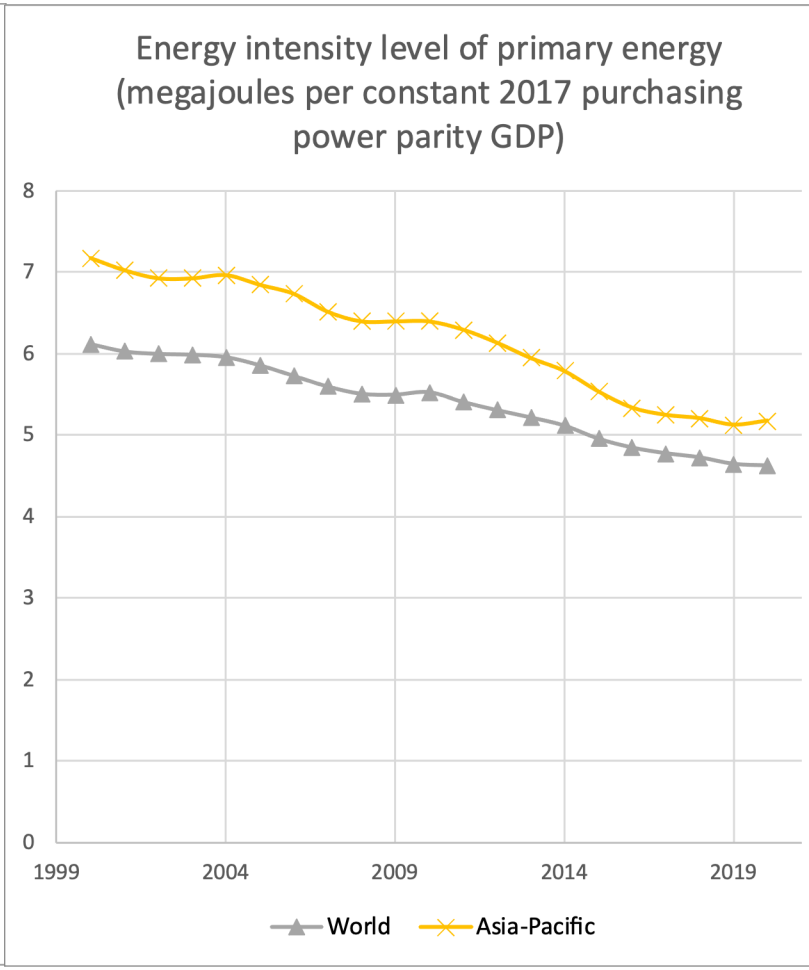


- Capacity
- Duration
- Reliability
- Affordability

Target 7.2: increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 : double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency





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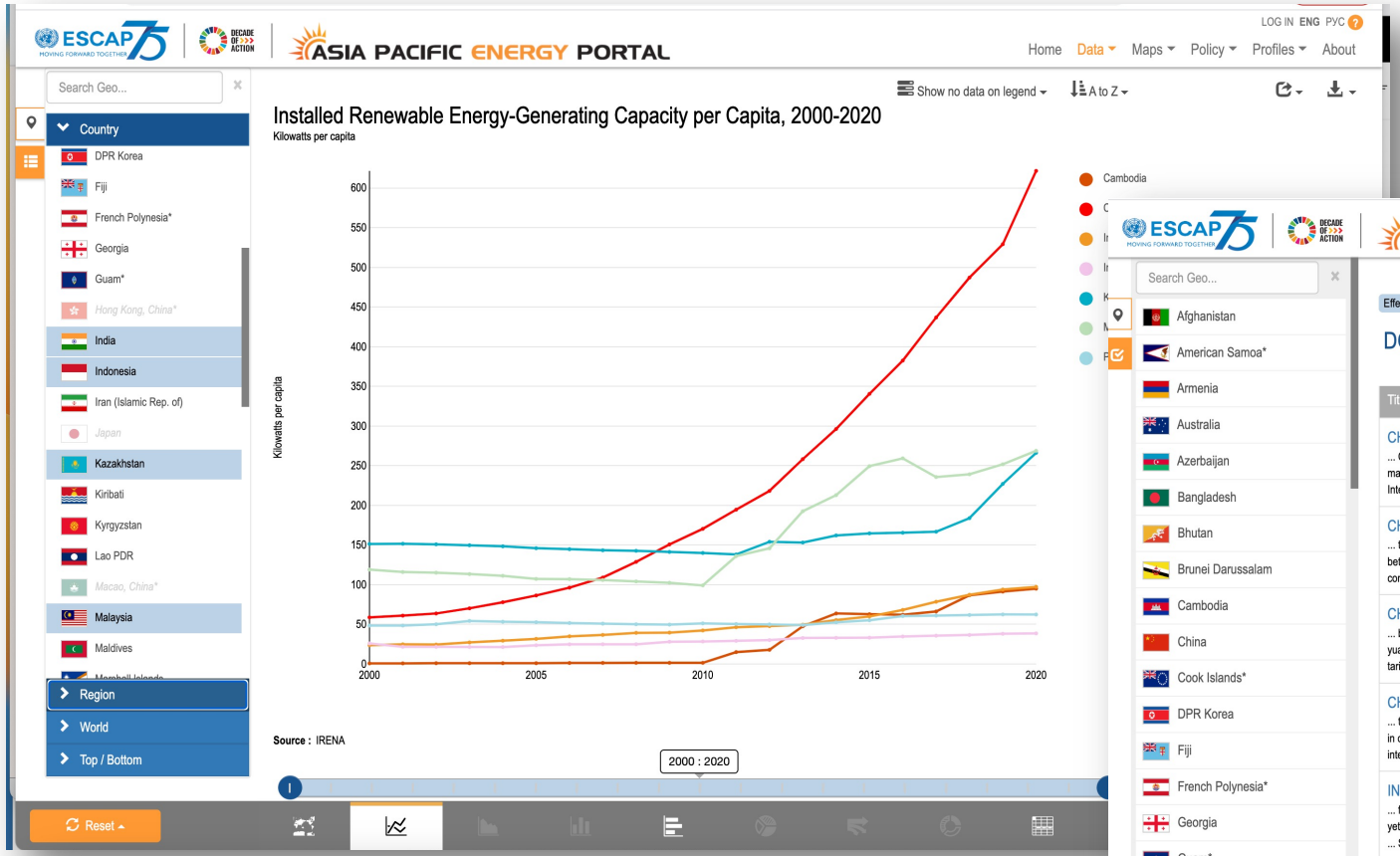
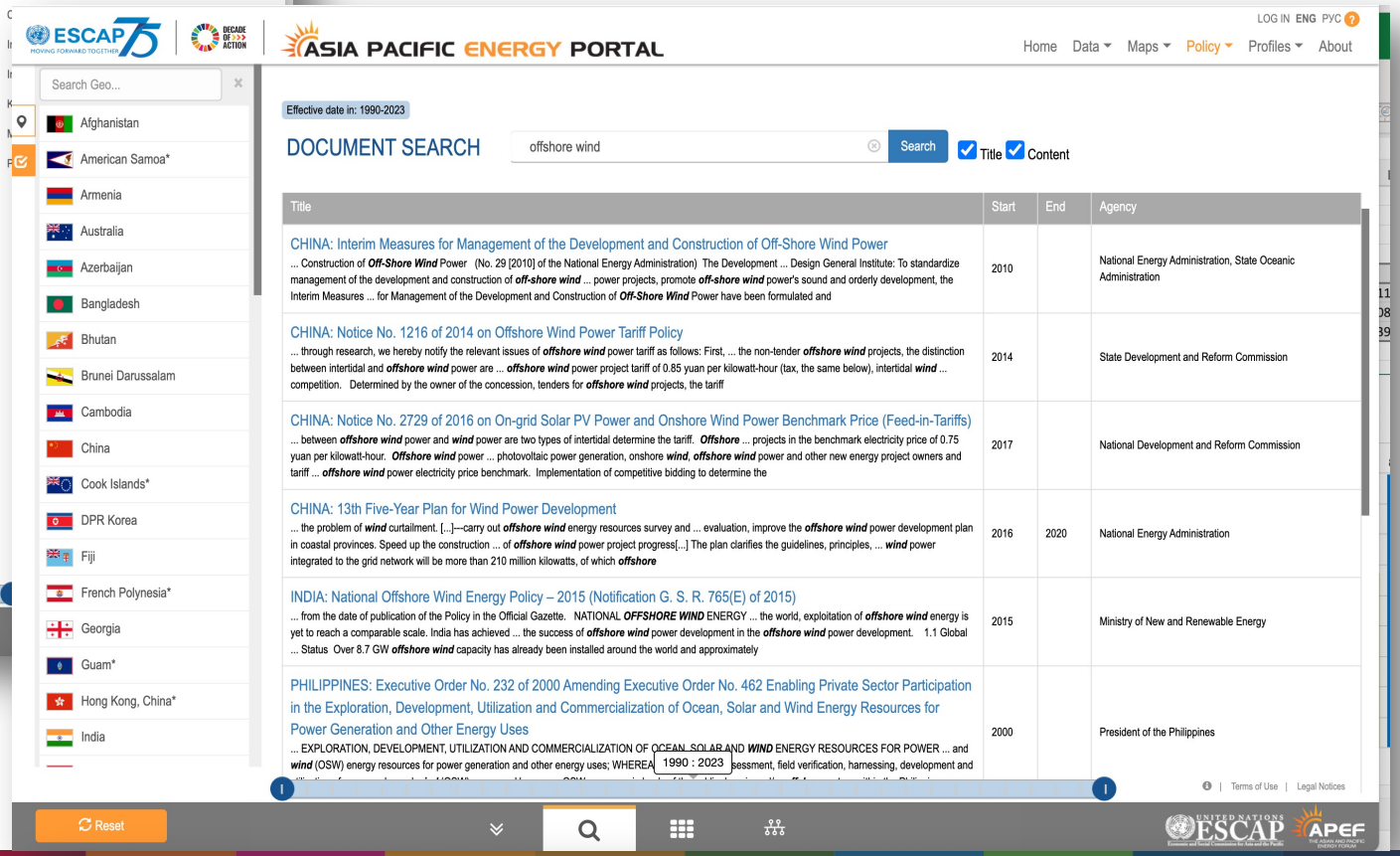
5 Recommendations

1. Learn from others





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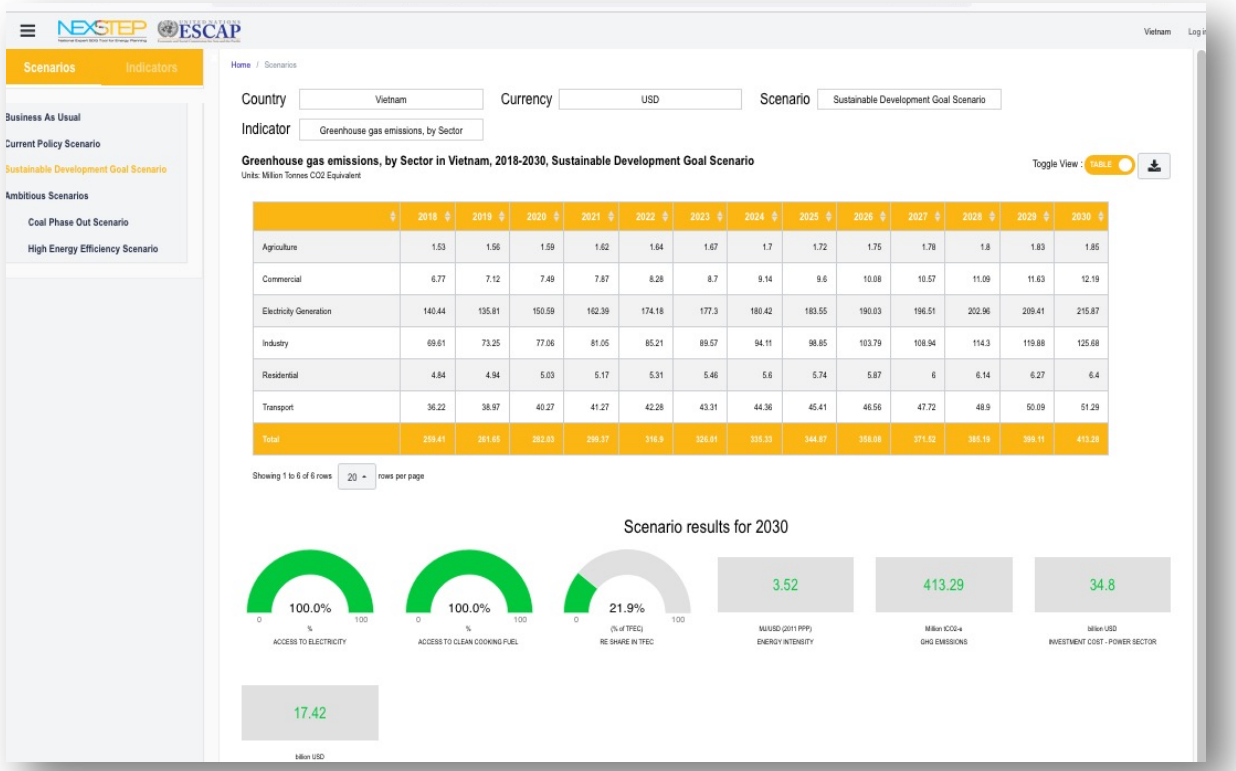
2. Deepen the national knowledgebase



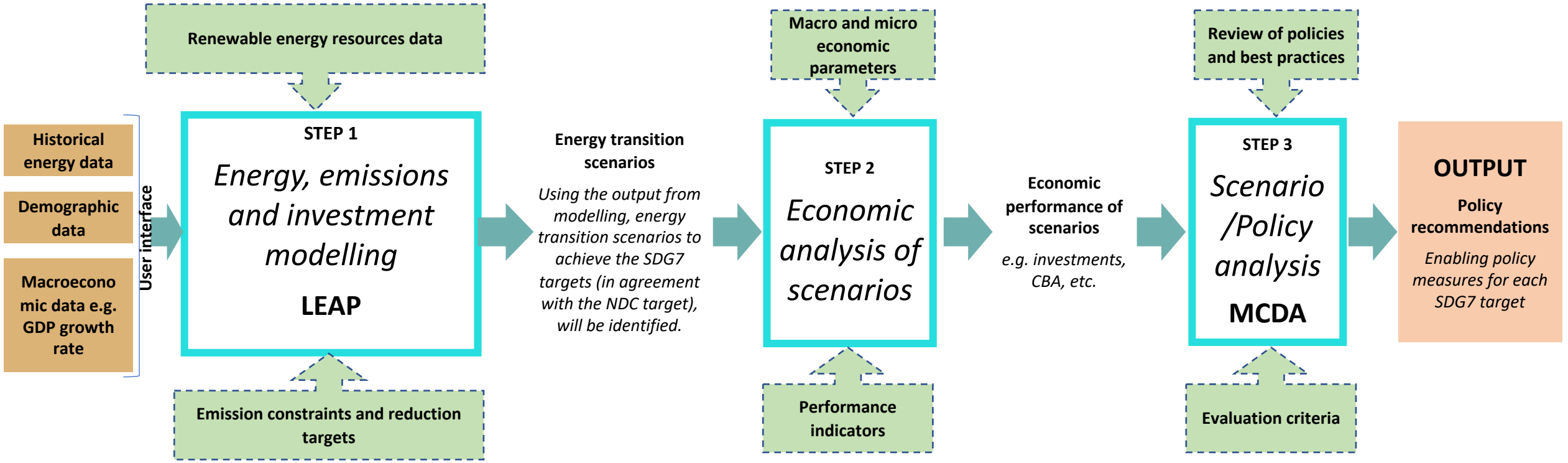
DATA

Supply
Demand
End use
Economic
Demographics
Etc.

ANALYTICAL TOOLS

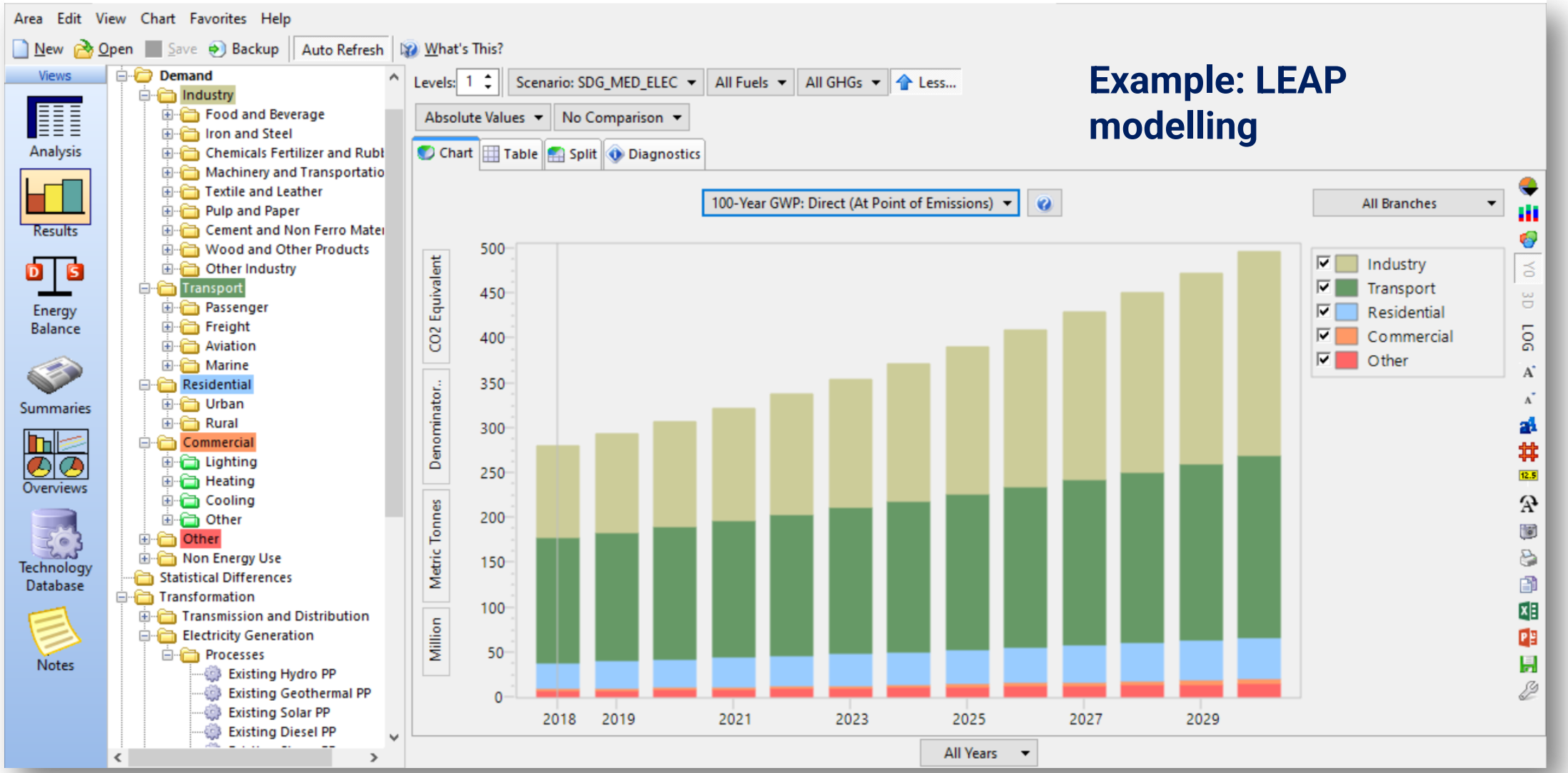
nexstepenergy.org

Methodology



The unique feature of this methodology is the backcasting approach for energy and emissions modelling which is important for the case of SDG7 planning.

Example: LEAP modelling



3. Quantify the costs of inaction

2021 value lost to electrical outages
(for affected firms, globally)

4.2%

of sales

Source: World Bank

2018 deaths from burning fossil fuels

8

million

Vorha K. et al. (2021). Global Mortality From Outdoor Fine Particle Pollution Generated by Fossil Fuel Combustion. Available at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.110754.

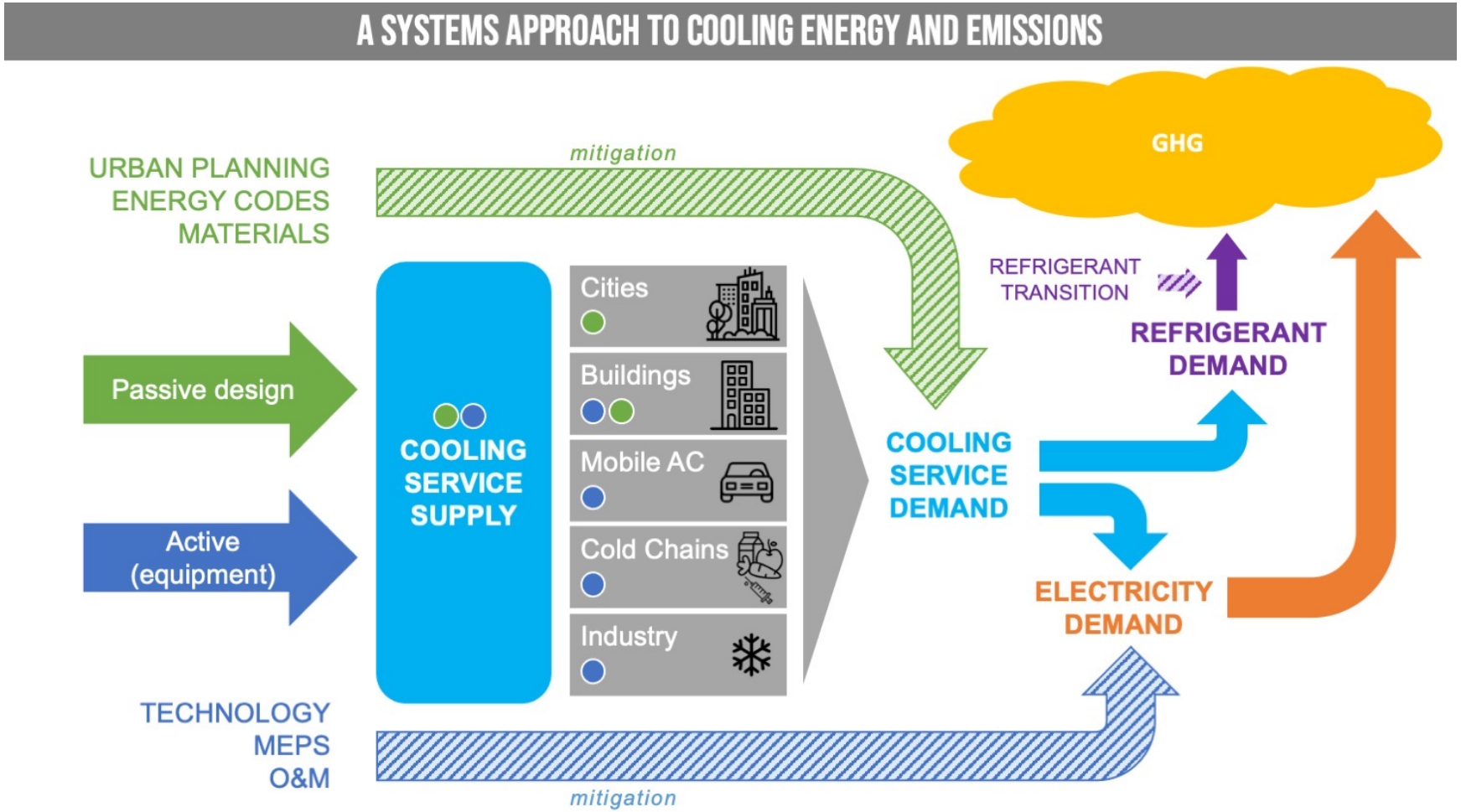
2.2°C of warming by 2050 impact to global GDP levels

-20%

global GDP

Source: Oxford Economics

4. Think in systems and co-benefits



5. Enable innovation

Example: Virtual Singapore

A 3D-empowered Smart Nation where the data is used in applications related to national security, urban development, climate change adaptation, etc.

A virtual no-risk testing platform

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