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

**GOAL**

7.1 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

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

**TARGETS**

**INDICATORS**

- Proportion of population with access to electricity
- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
- Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
- 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
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.

Minimum Requirements by Tier of Electricity Access:

- **Capacity**
- **Duration**
- **Reliability**
- **Affordability**

**Tier 0**: <3 W

**Tier 1**: 3+ W (4 hrs)

**Tier 2**: 50+ W (4 hrs)

**Tier 3**: 200+ W (8 hrs)

**Tier 4**: 800+ W (16 hrs)

**Tier 5**: 2 kW (23 hrs)
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
5 Recommendations
1. Learn from others
2. Deepen the national knowledgebase

nexstepenergy.org
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


2.2°C of warming by 2050 impact to global GDP levels - -20%

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