Progress Towards SDG7 in Asia and the Pacific

A Global Workshop in Partnership with APRU and Chulalongkorn University

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The Commission promotes cooperation among its 53 member States and 9 associate members.

The ESCAP secretariat supports inclusive, resilient and sustainable development by generating action-oriented knowledge, and by providing technical assistance and capacity-building services.

The ESCAP secretariat supports countries in achievement of national development objectives and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
Subregional Office and Divisions

Subregional Office for South-East Asia

- Strengthen Cooperation: Enhance subregional cooperation by boosting ESCAP’s presence and initiative.
- Accelerate SDGs: Promote SDG achievement through policy dialogues, collaborations, and capacity building in sustainable development.
- Collaboration with ESCAP divisions and sub-regional offices on regional initiatives in Southeast Asia.

Energy Division covers two core areas and one emerging topic:

- Sustainable Development Goal 7: Access to modern energy resources
- Energy Connectivity (focus on power sector)
- Emerging issues: critical raw materials.
Global framework for SDG 7

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

**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**

**GOAL**

**TARGETS**

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
• 59% of the world’s population
• 49% of global energy demand
• 57% of global fuel-related GHG emissions

• The Asia-Pacific share of modern renewable energy in final consumption lags behind Latin America, Europe, and North America
• Dependency on Fossil Fuels and High Contribution to Global GHGs
• Low technical capacity, and lack of favourable policy environments
Challenges: Renewable Energy

- Declining investments in electricity networks
- Insufficient progress in heating and transport sectors
  - Hydrogen has high upfront capital requirements and uncertainties over demand and policy support
  - Biofuel crop competition with food production and conservation interests
- Critical raw material supply chains need to be strengthened
ESCAP Support for SDG 7 and the Energy Transition
1. Asia-Pacific regional power grid interconnection roadmap.
Regional concept analysis – subregional working papers – flagship report – draft roadmap – endorsement of roadmap by Committee on Energy

2. SDG 7 roadmaps.
Flagship report - input to energy ministerial conference – ministerial deliberations – mandate to deliver support program – 19 countries with SDG 7 roadmaps and ongoing capacity building and follow up.
Countries

Bhutan  Armenia  Jakarta, Indonesia
Fiji     Kazakhstan  Iskandar, Malaysia
Georgia  Kiribati   City of Cauayan, Philippines
Indonesia Micronesia Provinces of Thailand - Surat
Lao PDR  Mongolia   Thani, Udon Thani and Chiang Rai
Nepal    Uzbekistan Cities of the Philippines –
Tonga    Thailand   Borongan, Ormoc
Viet Nam
Kyrgyzstan
Pakistan
Engagement with ASEAN:

- **Critical Minerals**: Support for the development of the ASEAN Minerals Development Vision
- **Promoting Green Investment in ASEAN**: Development of an ASEAN Investment Action Plan
- **Multilateral power trade in the ASEAN region**: Support for the implementation of the ASEAN Power Grid Advancement Program; Capacity building exercises
- **Decarbonising the transport sector**: ASEAN EV accelerator programme

Technical and policy support for ASEAN Member States:

- **Financing the Energy Transition—what we learn from JETP countries**: Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam
- **Cooling strategies**: Cambodia, Indonesia and Viet Nam
- **Planned contribution to the Joint SDG Funds in Cambodia**

Mainstreaming Gender:

- Regional-level analysis was completed focusing on the intersection between gender and climate change
- On-going analytical work in Viet Nam on climate impact on women’s entrepreneurship
• SDG 7 achievement is a “mixed bag” across the Asia-Pacific
• Access to electricity to focus on quality, reliability and affordability.
• Better energy efficiency performance across sectors to lower energy demand, reduce the need for additional energy supplies, and to increase the affordability of energy services.
• Vast untapped renewables potential exists, with greater investments in supply and grid infrastructure
• Improved grid infrastructure and cross-border connectivity can increase energy access, supply efficiency, and renewables deployment
Thank you

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