

SDG7 Outlook for Asia and the Pacific



Over **300 million people** need access to electricity by 2030. **1.6 billion people** will remain without access to clean cooking fuel.

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



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

Without accelerated action, RE share will reach **14%** by 2030.



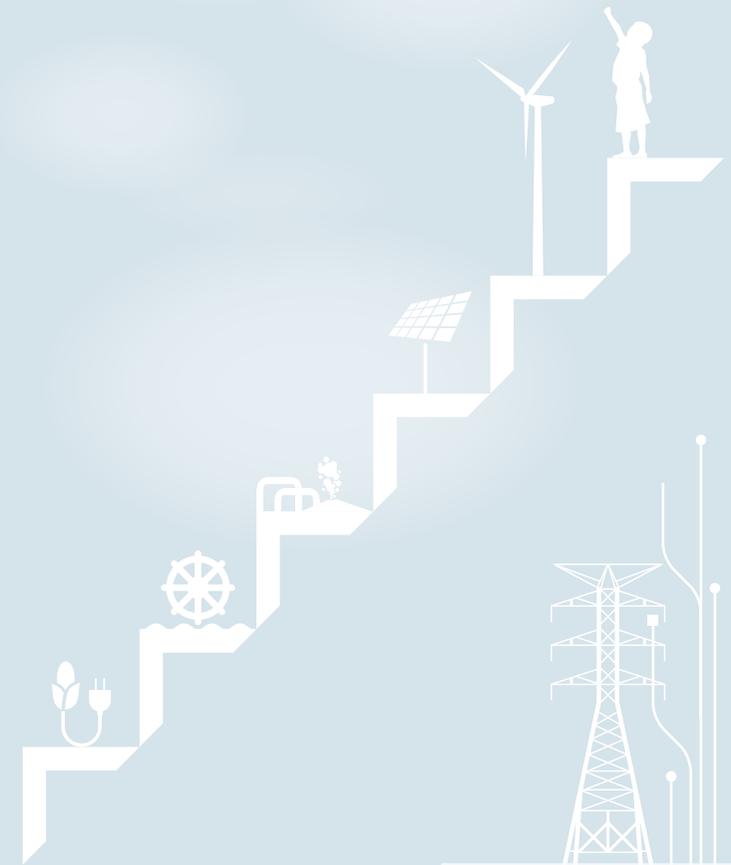
Energy intensity will be **3.97MJ per \$GDP** by 2030 - higher than the target of 2.52MJ per \$GDP.

Target 7.3 double the global rate of improvement in **energy efficiency**

NEXSTEP

National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning

Policy decision tool for advancing national energy transition strategies and implementation of SDG7 to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement



Challenges for policymakers in the energy transition

Interlinkages – achievement of SDG7 is critical to achieving other SDGs

Energy is the key enabler of all development; striving to achieve other SDGs will impact the supply and demand of energy. Policymakers need to know how to account for changes arising from these interlinkages.

Choosing the optimum combination of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency – putting together the jigsaw puzzle

Striking the right balance of RE and EE is critical to achieving the SDG7 targets and reducing emissions.

While both contribute to emission reduction, improving energy efficiency helps increase the share of renewable energy cost-effectively.



Energy access – walking the last mile

Finding the right approach to provide electricity access in a cost-effective manner given the limitations of grid extension in remote areas

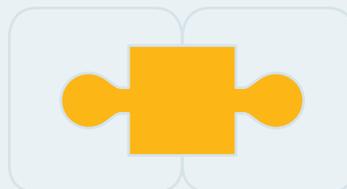
Identifying appropriate technologies to support 2 billion people who will remain without clean cooking in 2030



Energy transitions

National energy transition strategies should:

- diversify national energy mix;
- increase the share of renewable energy for low carbon development;
- increase affordability for end users.



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Addressing these challenges is critical to the success of SDG7 and emission reduction, but there is no one-size-fits-all solution for countries.

NEXSTEP can help address these challenges by informing policy decisions for comprehensive and integrated strategies to advance national plans for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. The tool includes 3 major components to identify nationally relevant energy transition policies:

1. Energy Modelling the national energy system based on a country's historical energy profile, current gaps, demographic and macroeconomic context, national development priorities, interlinkages, NDC targets and energy resources.
2. Economic Analysis of all possible technical options to suggest the least-cost options.
3. Policy Analysis to identify the most effective policies for implementation in the national context.

NEXSTEP provides a menu of policy options for the SDG7 targets and NDCs from which policymakers may select instruments best suited to national needs and priorities in implementing SDG7 and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.