

Analysis of SDG7 localisation status in ASEAN cities

17 September 2020

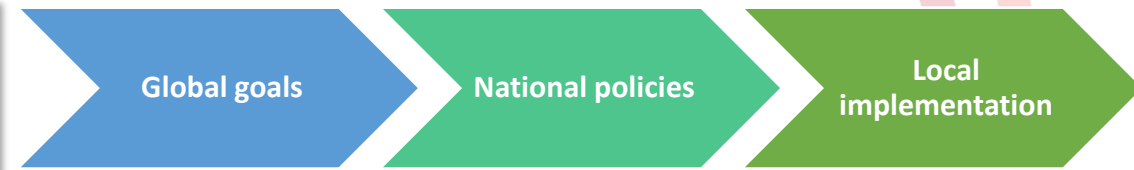
Workshop on the APEC Cooperative Network of Sustainable Cities –
5th APEC Workshop on Sustainable Cities

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ESCAP | The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCAP serves as the United Nations' regional hub promoting cooperation among countries to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.

The largest regional intergovernmental platform with 53 Member States and 9 Associate Members, ESCAP has emerged as a strong regional think-tank offering countries policy advisory services, capacity building and technical assistance on economic, social and environmental dynamics of the region with the strategic focus on the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



SDG Localisation

“The process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national, and subnational sustainable development goals”

Source: Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at Subnational Level

SDG 7 | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



250,000

deaths globally are associated with climate change

8,800,000

premature deaths per year are linked to 'pandemic' of air pollution, shortening lives by 3 years globally

TARGET	7-1	TARGET	7-2	TARGET	7-3	TARGET	7-A	TARGET	7-B
UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY	UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY	INCREASE GLOBAL PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY	INCREASE GLOBAL PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY	DOUBLE THE IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY	DOUBLE THE IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY	PROMOTE ACCESS TO RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENTS IN CLEAN ENERGY	PROMOTE ACCESS TO RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENTS IN CLEAN ENERGY	EXPAND AND UPGRADE ENERGY SERVICES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	EXPAND AND UPGRADE ENERGY SERVICES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ESCAP & UNEP | Support for SDG7 localization

Project objective

to increase the capacity of cities in ASEAN to accelerate development and implementation of SDG7-related actions

2020

2021

Phase I:
SDG7 Quick Scan

Phase II:
SDG7 Deep Dive

Phase III:
SDG7 Scale up

Data collection for and testing the methodology of the SDG7 status assessment

Expert Support from UNEP-ESCAP Integrated Systems Partnership

SDG7 scenario analysis

E-learning program

Online analytical tool

Capacity building & peer-to-peer exchange

SDG7
Localisation
Snapshots

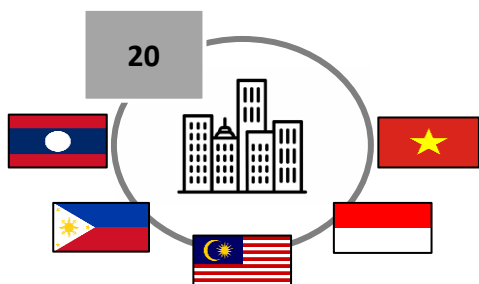
Solutions case
studies

SDG7 City
Roadmaps

SDG7
Knowledge
platform

DEEP DIVES:

Jakarta, Indonesia
Cauayan, Philippines
Iskandar, Malaysia



ESCAP & UNEP | Support for SDG7 localization

Data collection

Data entry

Methodology

Data analysis

Recommendations

Snapshots

- Step 1: Data collection
- Step 2: Data entry
- Step 3: Methodology design
- Step 4: Data analysis
- Step 5: Producing recommendations
- Step 6: SDG7 Localisation Snapshots

SDG7 Localization Questionnaire

Part 1. Current status of SDG7 and other SDG-related indicators the city

Developed to prepare a snapshot of current city status and “translate” the answers into specific SDG localization indicators

Part 2. Implementation of sector specific and cross sectoral integrated urban solutions

Developed as a tracking tool on implementation level measuring for various sector specific and cross sectoral energy efficient and renewable energy solutions, covering different energy end-users and energy generation facilities available in the jurisdiction

General information

- Location, climate, institutional capacity

Sustainable energy

- Energy generation and end-use, targets and regulations in the city, sector specific incentives and support

Healthy lives and well-being

- Evaluation of healthcare facilities with cooling space

Water management and sanitation

- Quality, availability and support measures

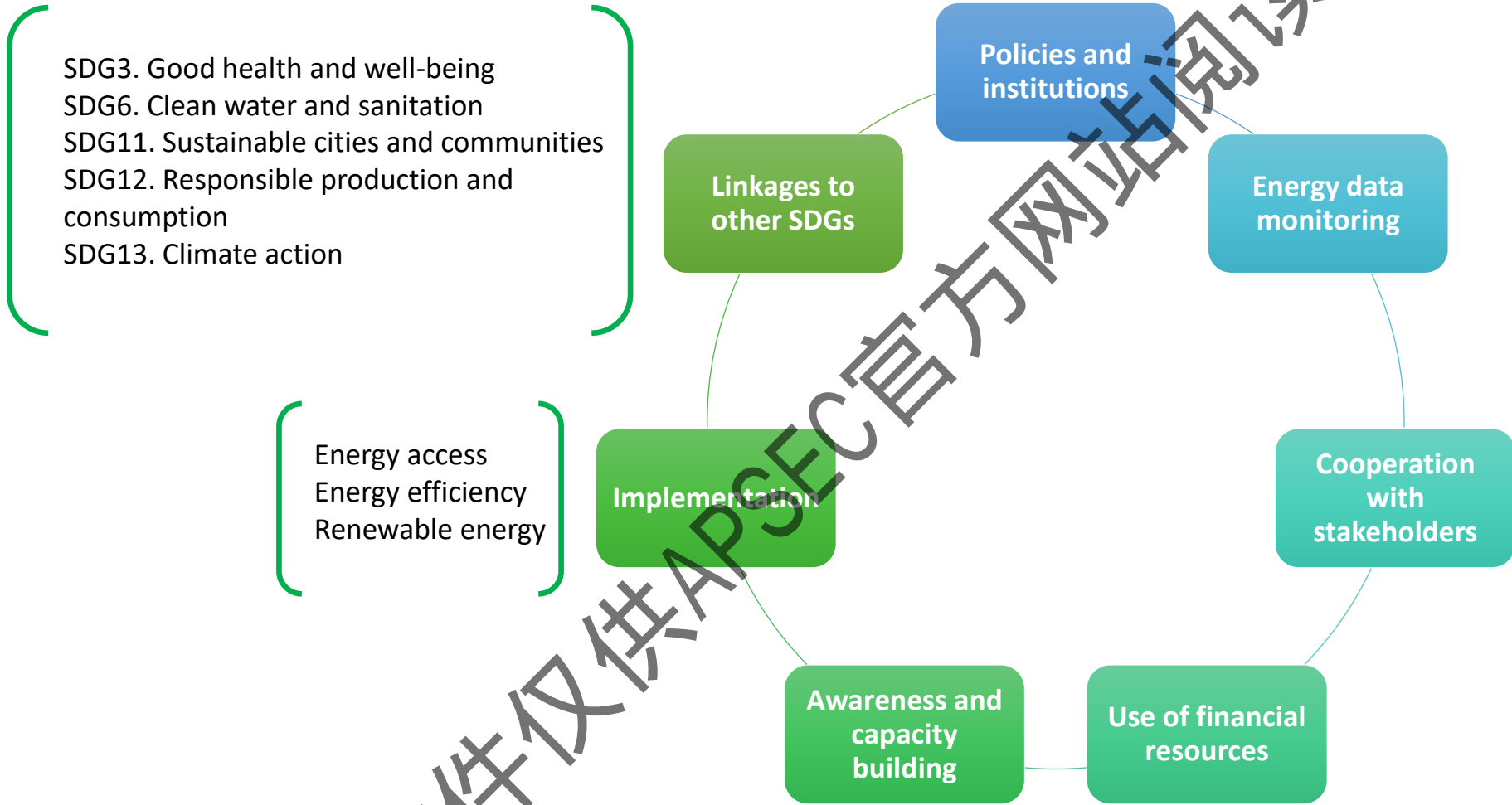
Resilient city infrastructure

- Living conditions, transport and pedestrian infrastructure availability, air pollution

Climate change and its impacts

- Availability of relevant plans and programs

Seven **SDG7** Localization Indicators



此文件仅供APSEEC官方网站阅读使用

SDG7 Localization Results – City #1

Primary

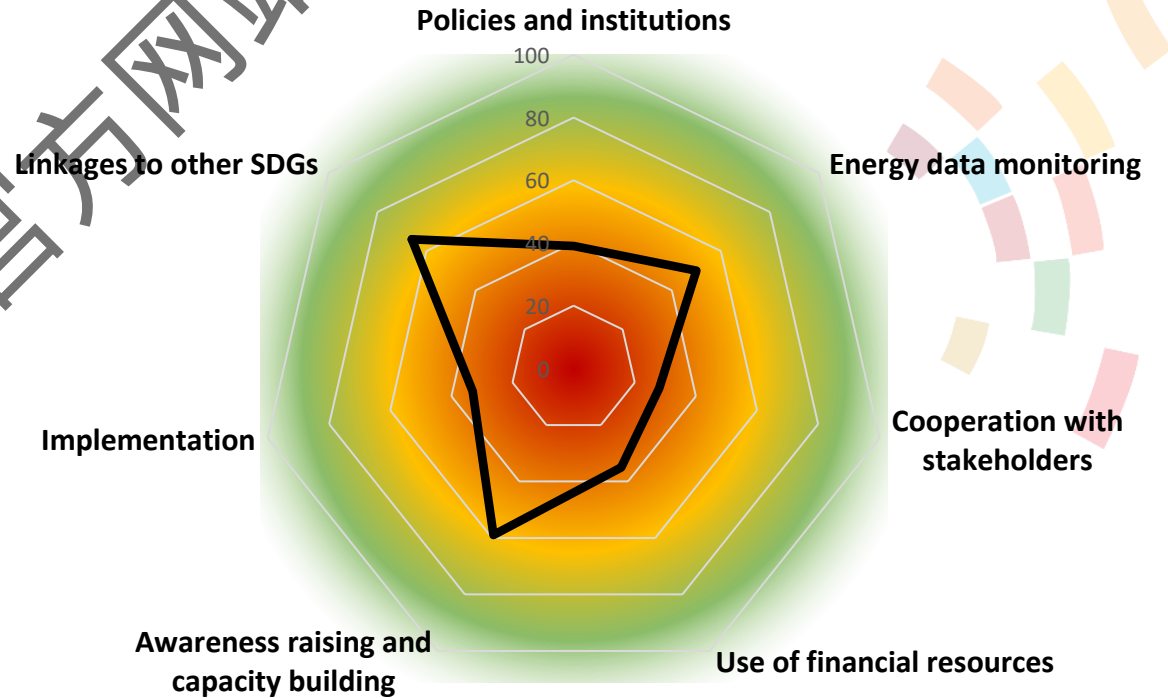
Policies and institutions	Energy data monitoring	Cooperation with stakeholders	Use of financial resources	Awareness raising and capacity building	Implementation	Linkages to other SDGs
39	50	28	35	59	33	66

Secondary

Implementation		
Energy access	Renewable energy	Energy efficiency
45	9	45

Linkages to other SDGs				
SDG3. Good health and well-being	SDG6. Clean water and sanitation	SDG11. Sustainable cities and communities	SDG12. Responsible production and consumption	SDG13. Climate action
100	21	74	67	67

SDG7 Localisation Status Overview



SDG7 Localization Results – City #2

Primary

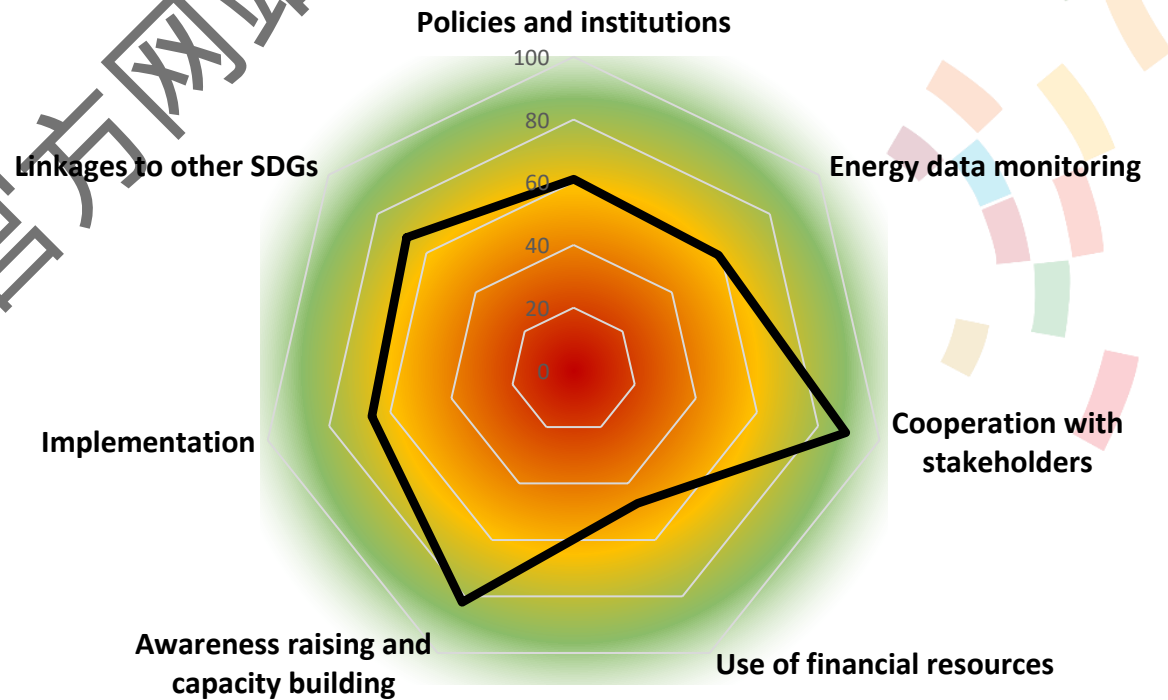
Policies and institutions	Energy data monitoring	Cooperation with stakeholders	Use of financial resources	Awareness raising and capacity building	Implementation	Linkages to other SDGs
61	59	89	47	82	66	68

Secondary

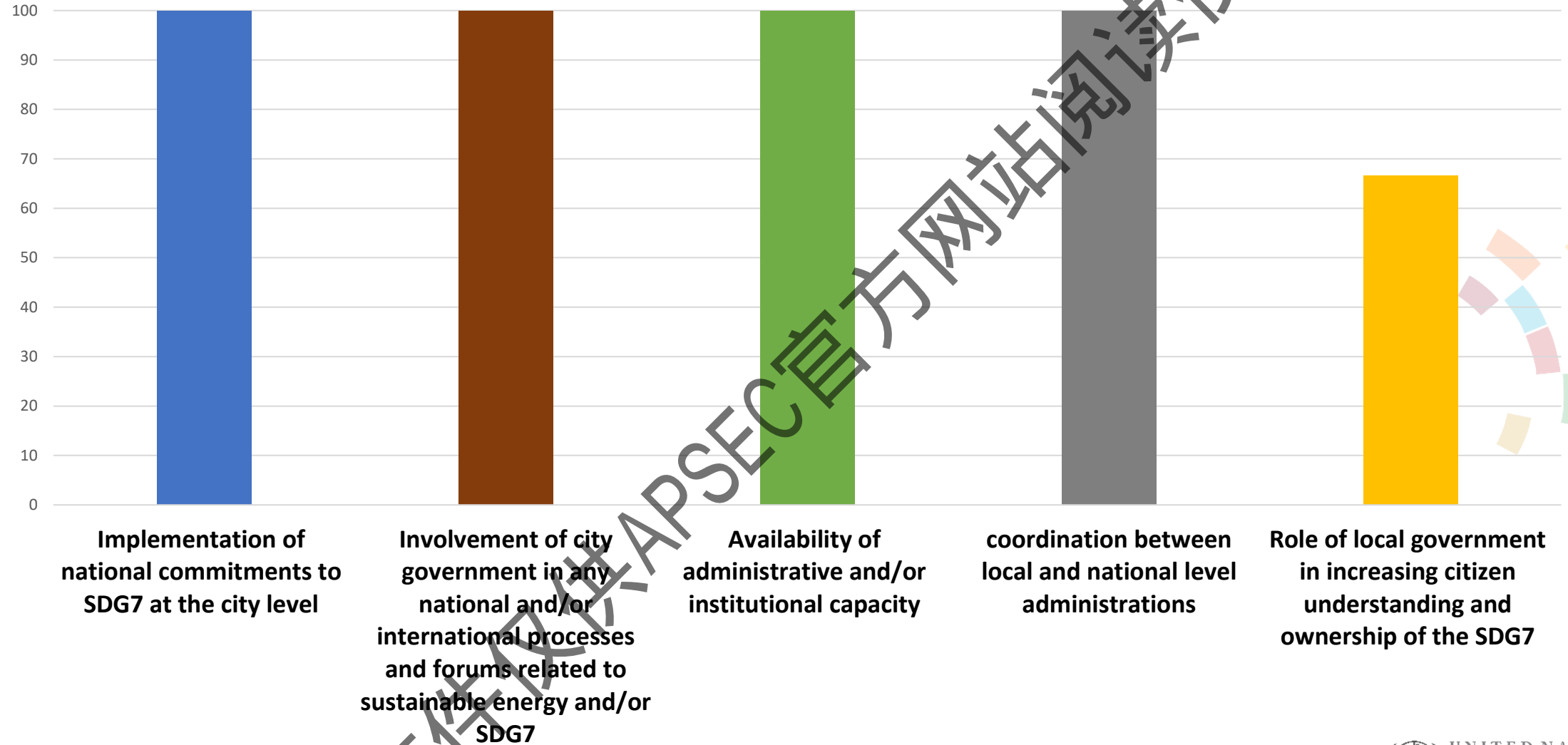
Implementation		
Energy access	Renewable energy	Energy efficiency
55	61	82

Linkages to other SDGs				
SDG3. Good health and well-being	SDG6. Clean water and sanitation	SDG11. Sustainable cities and communities	SDG12. Responsible production and consumption	SDG13. Climate action
84	46	78	67	67

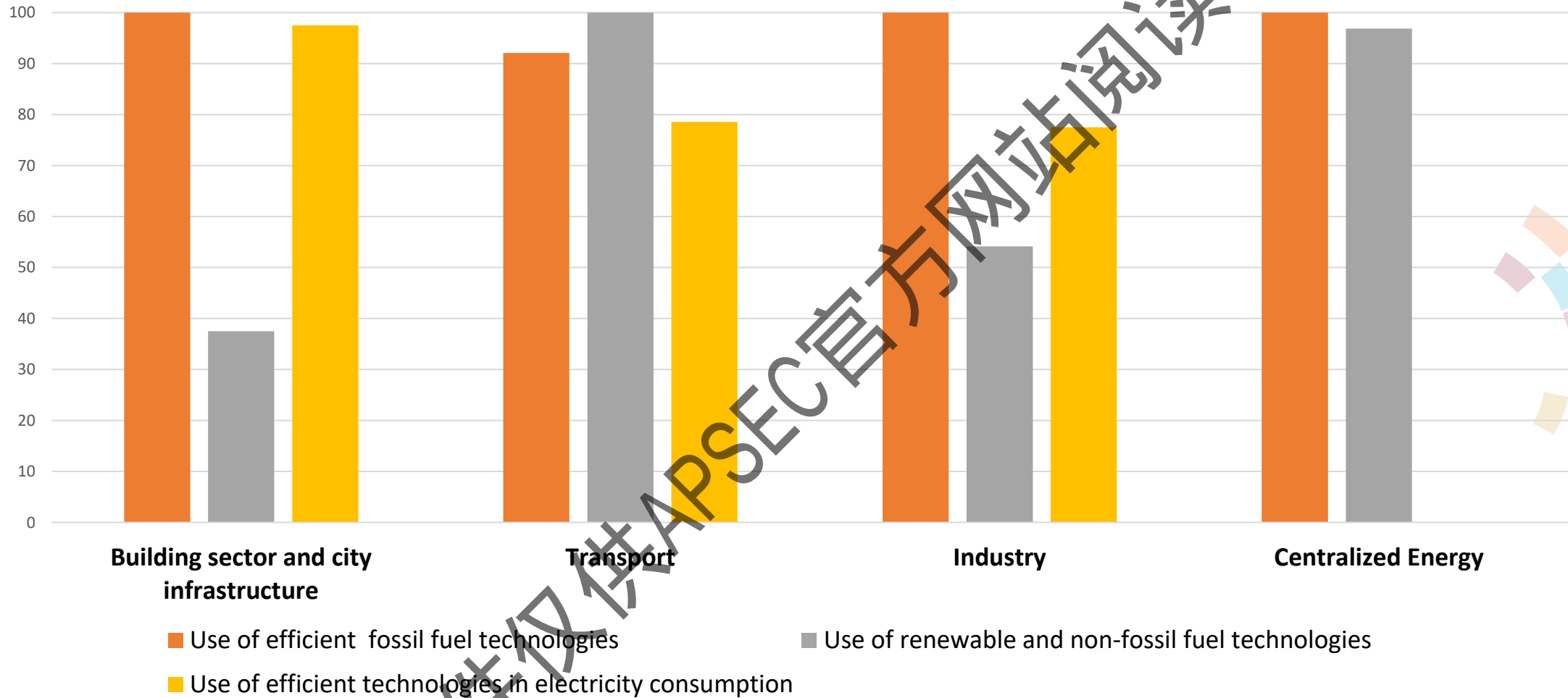
SDG7 Localisation Status Overview



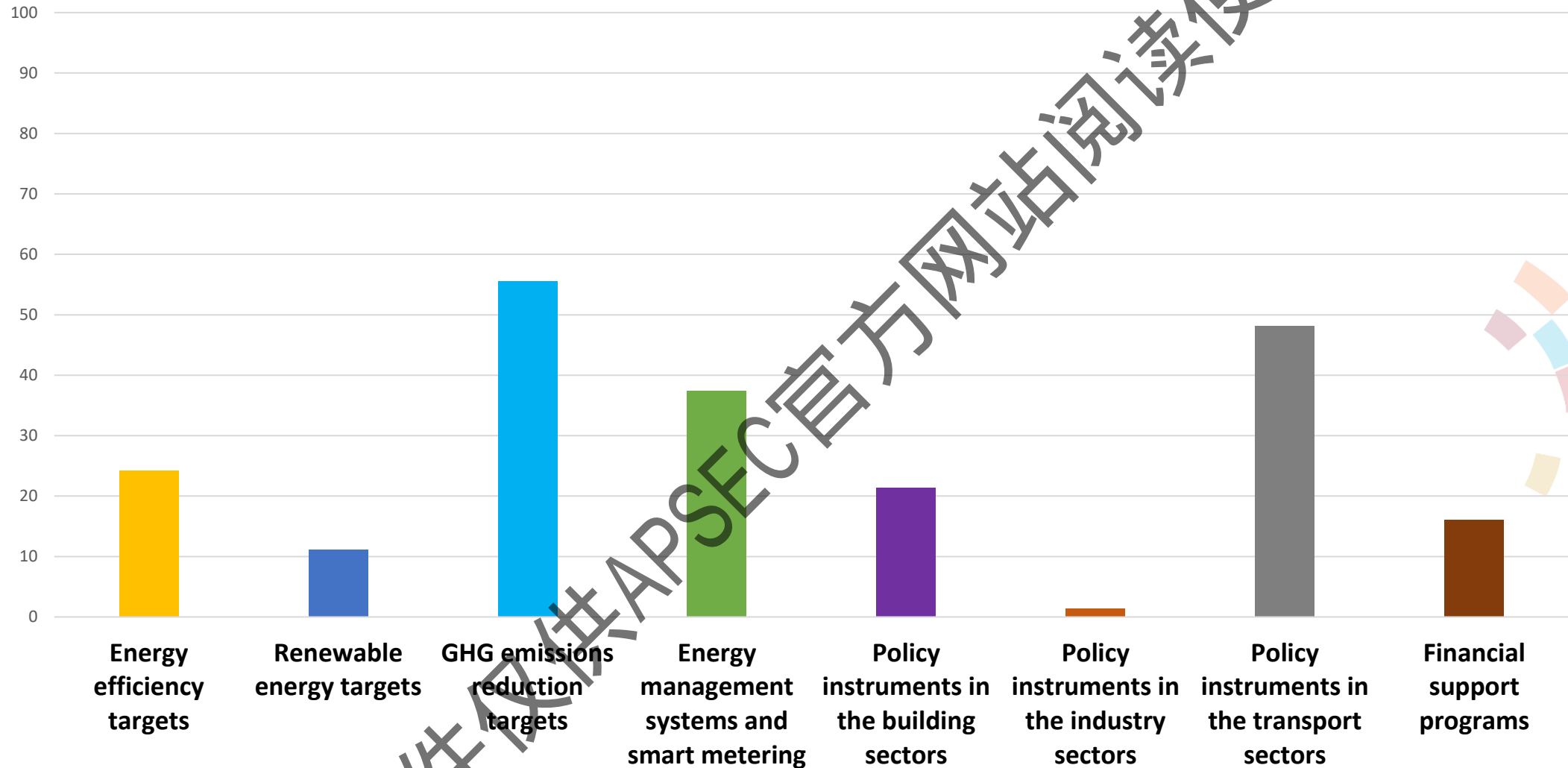
SDG 7 commitments and institutional capacity



Use of energy efficient technologies by end-use sector



Implementation of SDG7 support targets and regulations in the city



SDG7 Localization Snapshot

SDG7 Localisation Snapshot Jakarta, Indonesia

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



SDG7 Localisation Snapshot provides a brief overview on the key areas related to implementation of the Sustainable Goal 7 (SDG7) to 'Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all' at the local level based on the answers provided by the jurisdiction to the SDG7 Localisation questionnaire.

General information

Name of the jurisdiction	Abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Country of the jurisdiction	Abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Population of the jurisdiction	1,000,000,000,000 (2017)
Area of the jurisdiction (in km2)	1,000,000,000,000
Predominant climate	Abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

City Snapshot

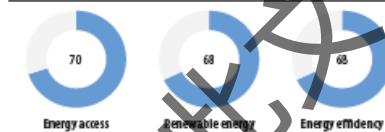


Scores for each SDG7 Localisation Indicator are calculated between 0 and 100 to show the assessment of the status in the jurisdiction in each of the respective areas.

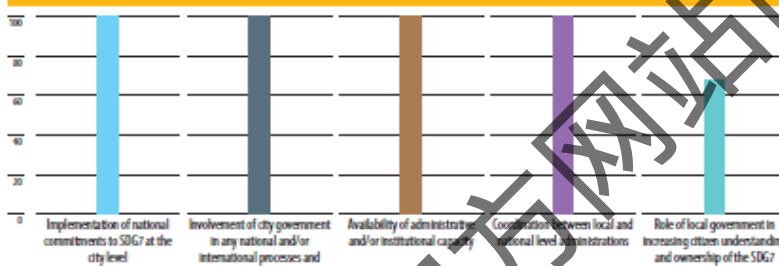
SDG7 Localization indicators

No.	SDG7 Localization Indicators	Description
1	Available policies and institutions for SDG localization	Availability of specific policies and institutions focused on support of SDG7
2	Energy data monitoring	Accessibility and penetration of energy monitoring and smart metering
3	Cooperation with national and international stakeholders	Efficient communication and interaction with public
4	Use of various financial resources	Availability of financial resources for supporting SDG7 implementation
5	Awareness raising and capacity building	Availability of policies or actions to increase the understanding among citizens and to improve the capacity of professionals for SDG7 implementation
6	Implementation	Availability of policies, programs and/or actions to implement SDG7 targets
6.1	Energy access	Policies, programs and/or actions taken by cities to improve energy access
6.2	Renewable energy	Policies, programs and/or actions taken by cities to improve renewable energy
6.3	Energy efficiency	Policies, programs or actions taken by cities to improve energy efficiency
7	Linkages to other SDGs	Availability of policies, programs and/or actions related to SDG7 with linkages to other selected SDGs
7.1	SDG3: Good health and well-being	Energy-related activities or measures in the health sector
7.2	SDG6: Clean water and sanitation	Energy-related activities or measures for water and sanitation
7.3	SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities	Energy-related activities or measures for sustainable cities and communities
7.4	SDG12: Responsible production and consumption	Energy-related activities or measures on responsible production and consumption

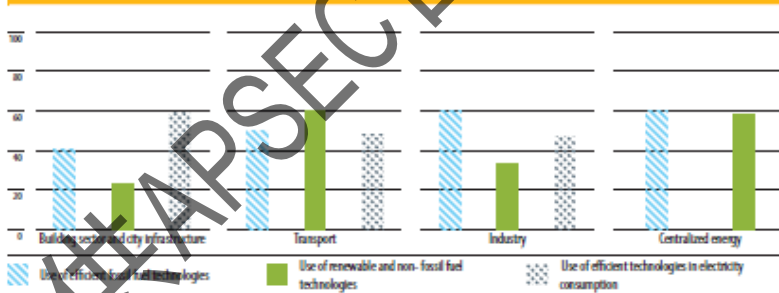
Implementation score



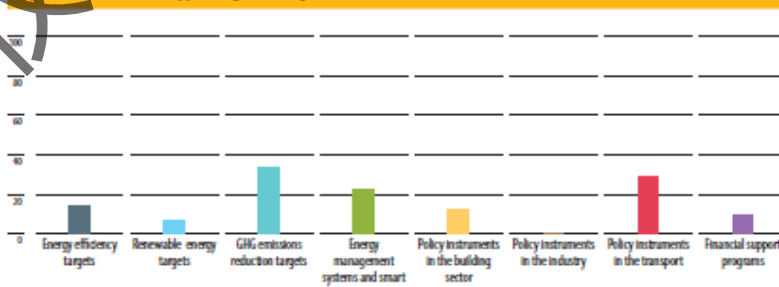
SDG7 commitments and institutional capacity of the CITY NAME



Use of energy efficient technologies by end-use sector in CITY NAME



Implementation of SDG7 support targets and regulations in CITY NAME



Recommendations

- Indicator 1: Available policies and institutions for SDG localization**
- 1. Jurisdiction has a full variety of local laws, focused on contribution to SDG7 targets, as well as project implementation possibilities. Nevertheless, it is important to maintain constant monitoring and verification of the results achieved by implemented actions, in order to be able to introduce adaptive management measures in case of better efficiency potential identified.
 - 2. Jurisdiction is following national SDG7 implementation commitments and has relevant policies and projects available on the local level. In order to ensure sustainable functioning of established mechanisms, a transparent monitoring and verification procedure should be implemented and well updated on local level in compliance with national reporting requirements.
 - 3. Jurisdiction is following national SDG7 implementation commitments and has relevant policies and projects available on the local level. In order to ensure sustainable functioning of established mechanisms, a transparent monitoring and verification procedure should be implemented and well updated on local level in compliance with national reporting requirements.
 - 4. There are some SDG7 oriented policies available on the national level, with limited amount of supported and implemented initiatives on the local level. It is always possible to conduct a "soft start" of specific nationally supported SDG7 initiatives and regulations, by pilot implementation for specific sector of energy end-users and/or in the selected cities/districts also within the jurisdiction. In-depth methodology for results verification, achieved after pilot implementation of selected policy instruments, is needed for the possible fine tuning and adaptation of the policies to the local conditions and requirements.
 - 5. Various SDG7 oriented actions were taken in the jurisdiction in the transport sector. Effective combined use of national and local level policies resulted in number of implemented projects, which were able to demonstrate positive results. Nevertheless, constant monitoring of projects performance and key indicators efficiency is required in order to track project implementation and financial achievement progress.
- Indicator 2: Energy data monitoring**
- 1. Jurisdiction is partly involved in preparation of the reports to track the progress against SDG targets. In order to improve accessibility of sustainable energy financing and integrated SDG7 implementation progress, it is recommended to study SDG7 tracking and reporting methodologies, both local and national level and improve cooperation with relevant national stakeholders.
 - 2. Jurisdiction has an established and good functioning data collection and monitoring systems, that covers major aspects SDG7 and related SDGs indicators/inputs. In order to ensure better quality data and be able to conduct more accurate location consumption forecast and load profile design, it is recommended to focus on improvement of remote data collection and on-line analytical tools. As a result, later it will allow to prepare better quality development strategies and investment plans to help to improve access to financing.
- Indicator 3: Cooperation with national and international stakeholders**
- 1. Jurisdiction is a member of good amount of multi-stakeholder city initiatives, that still could be increased. Proper placement guidance, capacity building and awareness raising campaigns are required for ensure the relevant utilization of extra-budgetary financing resources and technical support (requested but planned to be received).
 - 2. Jurisdiction is actively involved in national and/or international processes and forums related to sustainable energy. Active presentation of city achieved results and constant benchmarking of various SDG7 implementation status helps to visualize the results that jurisdiction is currently having and gaps that still could be eliminated.
 - 3. Jurisdiction has already established a coordination mechanism with national level stakeholders regarding sustainable energy development projects, which is supported by relevant national regulatory and budgetary framework. Joint sustainable development activities are being implemented. It is recommended to improve project results monitoring and verification procedures, in order to stimulate dissemination of good practices, as well as benchmarking and gap analysis for the currently implemented projects.
- Indicator 4: Use of various financial resources**
- 1. Some of the SDG7 financial incentives are available in the national level and partly cover energy end-users in the jurisdiction. Further local level promotion and mechanisms development is required in order to enable access to the available at national level extra-budgetary resources, that could be used to support realization of the projects. Additional awareness raising trainings and distribution of financial guidelines is important to establish proper framework for introduction of relevant local placement and financing procedures.
- Indicator 5: Awareness raising and capacity building**
- 1. Local government is actively developing and implementing awareness raising campaigns to increase citizen understanding and ownership of the SDG7 targets. It is important to prepare a sustainable long-term plan, which will be able to cover wide range of audience interests. Different SDG7 related issues could be covered for various target groups, such as educational programs for schools, colleges and universities; public awareness raising events and success stories promotion for all citizens; capacity building courses for professionals.
- Indicator 6: Implementation**
- Indicator 6.1. Energy access**
- 1. Jurisdiction is good in implementation of sustainable energy projects. Nevertheless, implementation of additional projects is required in order to facilitate sustainable dissemination of implemented practices. Specific guidelines and implemented recommendations should be developed and presented for public outreach.
 - 2. Clean cooking technologies are not well distributed in the households of the jurisdiction. Additional awareness raising campaigns should be conducted to support promotion of low-emission cooking benefits.
 - 3. Jurisdiction has sustainable energy supply, but power outages can happen fairly and last for very short period of time. Sometimes it happens because of single energy source reliance, without well-developed backup energy supply grid. It is recommended to improve jurisdiction's backup energy supply capacity by implementation of various emergency generators, including RE based ones.
 - 4. There are some renewable energy targets, identified on the national level, but their implementation on local level does not cover all types of energy end-users. Wider action planning support is required in order to strengthen local institutional capacity and improve RE project financing access. It could be useful to develop and conduct a focused training for relevant RE specialists in the jurisdiction and facilitate improvements in the dialogue with national level RE financing and implementation coordination departments.
 - 5. Jurisdiction is tracking GHG and air quality level for major pollutants, nevertheless additional support and better administrative coordination required from the relevant national level stakeholders. Public consultations should be organized as well as awareness raising and capacity building trainings for the responsible local level specialist in order to understand better role, environmental impact and possible projects financing guidelines.
- Indicator 6.2. Renewable energy**
- 1. Limited use of EE technologies in electricity consumption of energy end-users in jurisdiction's buildings sector and infrastructure was identified. It is recommended to support further dissemination of EE business and commercial applications, institutional and public awareness raising campaigns, as well as cooperation with EE equipment manufacturers and suppliers, aimed on promotion of efficient technologies in electricity consumption, should become a part of jurisdiction's Energy Action Plan. Another set of activities should be focused on development of financial incentives schemes, including changes in public placement policies.
 - 2. Renewable and non-fossil fuels energy technologies have limited implementation in the building sector and infrastructure. It is required to support further dissemination of the pilot projects practice in line with presentation of a clear guidelines for the project initiation and implementation process, distributed among relevant responsible departments and companies in the jurisdiction. Additional collection could be done on the investments tracking level, in order to set low-carbon projects financing to priority.
 - 3. Jurisdiction has renewable and non-fossil fuels energy technologies in use in the transport sector. It is recommended to support further contribution of low-emission fuels stations network and pilot test runs of the existing ones. Changes to the public procurement procedures could be done in order to stimulate purchase of hybrid, renewable and non-fossil fuels engine type transport for the jurisdiction's own needs and offer significant transport sector (road and agricultural industry, logistics and other).



THANK YOU!

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