



**Goal 7:**

**Affordable and Clean Energy**

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## Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

### Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

**Description of the indicator:** The Indicator refers to the percentage of the population benefiting from electricity services. This is expressed in percentage figures and is broken down by the aggregate, urban, and rural access rates of each country, as well as by United Nations regional and global rankings.

**Sources of data:** Ministry of Energy

**Unit of measurement:** Percent %

**Level of disaggregation:** National

**Method of calculation:** Access to electricity is one of the main critical issues in all dimensions of sustainable development, and this has wide-ranging social and economic impacts, including facilitating the development of income-generating activities and reducing the burden of household tasks. Under the Global Goal of Equal Access to Energy, SDG 7.1 focuses on access to electricity available to global populations. To get a clear picture, the main sources of lighting are the local electricity provider, the solar grid, isolated residents, or autonomous systems. Generators such as generators, candles, batteries, etc., are not counted because of their limited capacity to work, and finishing them is usually kept as a backup source of lighting.

**Last updated:** 2024

**Note:** Data is available at the national level only.

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of the Population with access to electricity	100	100	100	100	100

**Indicator 7.1.2** Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

**Description of the indicator:** The proportion of the population who rely mainly on clean fuels and technology is measured as the number of people who use clean fuel and technology for cooking, heating, and lighting, divided by the total population reporting any cooking, heating, and lighting operations, as a percentage. The definition of “clean” is represented by the emission rate targets and recommendations for fuels (anti-coal and untreated kerosene) found in the WHO Standard Manual for Indoor Air Quality Guidelines: Fuel combustion in households.

**Sources of data:** Ministry of Energy

**Unit of measurement:** Percent %

**Level of disaggregation:** National

**Method of calculation:** The indicator is modeled using household survey data obtained by the World Health Organization. Information on cooking fuel use and cooking practices comes from more than 1,500 representative surveys and censuses. Survey sources include the Health and Demography Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and World Health Surveys (WHS), among others. Another function develops basic edge algorithms to cover the total, urban, and rural population. When data from a multi-source compact model are not available, household survey data are used as inputs to estimate the model, using a proportion of the population that uses certain fuels and fuel mixes.

1. Charcoal
2. Coal
3. Firewood
4. Kerosene
5. Gaseous fuels (such as liquefied petroleum gas).
6. Untreated biomass fuels (e.g., wood).

Estimates of the proportion of the population that depend mainly on clean fuels, cooking, and technology are then derived (SDG indicator 7.1.2). For estimates of all basic fuel dependence challenges, the models are weighted by population distribution in the Wacon scenario (2020), and then the data have been updated for 2022.

Nor did the surveys exclude (if the sum of the entire population in 0% “missing”, “no cooking”, and “other fuel” in the analysis did not exclude fuel use (labeling) with the sum of all categories mutually reported within the range of 98-102%, the data values classified as missing income boxes, excluding “missing”, “no cooking”, and “other fuels” were standardized and then it was assumed that to clean household energy according to the data (81 countries) in fiscal year 2022 had fully agreed. to the techniques of clean cooking. Estimates for low- and middle-income countries with no data available (countries such as Papua New Guinea). Fuel estimates for the model were derived from 132 low- and middle-income countries and 62 countries without income estimates from the World Bank (Cook Islands, Niue, Montserrat). Estimates of total clean fuel use were reported for 190 countries. Clean cooking access estimates updated year-on-year for the full time series (e.g., 1990-2022). This means that there may be annual changes due to the inclusion of new data points that affect the overall direction of a particular country.

**Last updated:** 2024

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	100	100	100	100	100