The purpose of this note is to ensure the rigor, transparency, and reproducibility of the WBG client context and vision indicators included in the new WBG Scorecard FY24-FY30, as well as their alignment with the WBG’s vision. Technical teams were asked to provide a sufficiently detailed methodology so that anyone who reads this note can understand its rationale, theory of change, data sources, and method of calculation.

Definitions included in this template are aligned to the WBG Scorecard paper endorsed by the Board on Dec 19th, 2023. The methods notes are living documents and will be subject to updating and revision pending operational inputs and implementation lessons over time.

OVERVIEW

INDICATOR NAME | Percentage of population with access to electricity
---|---
SUB-INDICATORS | N/A
VISION / CLIENT CONTEXT | ☐ Vision indicator ☒ Client context indicator
OUTCOME AREA | ☐ Protection for the Poorest ☐ Healthier Lives ☐ Sustainable food systems ☐ Affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for all ☐ Digital services ☐ More and Better Jobs ☐ No Learning Poverty ☐ Effective Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management ☐ Inclusive and equitable water and sanitation services ☐ Connected Communities ☐ Digital connectivity ☐ Gender equality and youth inclusion ☐ Better Lives for People in Fragility, Conflict, and Violence ☐ More private investments
SDG ALIGNMENT | See [https://sdgs.un.org/](https://sdgs.un.org/) for further details on SDGs:

☐ 1. No Poverty ☐ 10. Reduced Inequalities
☐ 2. Zero Hunger ☐ 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
☐ 3. Good Health and Well-being ☐ 12. Responsible Consumption and Production
☐ 4. Quality Education ☐ 13. Climate Action
☐ 5. Gender Equality ☐ 14. Life Below Water
☐ 6. Clean Water and Sanitation ☐ 15. Life on Land
☐ 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth ☐ 17. Partnerships for the Goals
☐ 9. Industry Innovation and Infrastructure

List of specific UN targets (if applicable):

UNIT OF MEASURE | ☐ Number of people ☐ Number of countries ☐ USD ☐ GW ☐ Hectares ☐ tCO2eq/year ☒ Other: Percentage

LEGACY INDICATOR NAME | ☐ WB Old Scorecard indicator ☐ WBG Old Scorecard indicator: [Population with access to electricity (%)] ☐ N/A

RATIONALE

The percentage of the population that has access to consistent sources of electricity. The access rate is calculated when the primary source of lighting is provided by the local electricity provider, solar systems, mini-grids, or stand-alone systems. Other lighting sources, such as generators, candles, batteries, etc., are not considered due to their limited working capacities and their usual role as backup sources for lighting.
The indicator is relevant to the World Bank’s vision and mission, pursuing universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy. As the official SDG 7.1.1 indicator, the data have been updated annually and reported to the UN SDG Global Database platform and the World Development Indicators. The database has provided electrification trends at the country, regional, and global levels since 2000. The data have been used in several World Bank energy projects as basic information to identify the electrification situation in client countries and monitor its progress. To increase accuracy in the data reporting, data are validated each year by the World Bank’s country leads in the energy field.

Access to electricity is an essential component of sustainable development. It plays a crucial role in our daily activities and is a key enabler of operating factories, running shops, growing crops, and delivering goods to consumers. Reliable and secure access to electricity has a wide range of social and economic impacts, including reducing the burden of household tasks, facilitating the development of income-generating activities, and promoting economic growth and prosperity.

Data for the indicator primarily comes from national household surveys and censuses to better understand the status of electrification on the demand side. Since the household surveys are conducted in two or three-year intervals, it is challenging to present country-level trends on an annual basis. Household surveys could also experience sampling errors during the process of field implementation, which may affect data quality. Lastly, as the data generally relies on the binary measurement of having or not having access to electricity in the survey questionnaires, capturing attributes of quality, reliability, and affordability of electricity access has been a challenge. However, the development and piloting of the Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access allows for the capturing of these broader dimensions of service quality and attributes of affordability and reliability of energy access.


The original survey data results remain for all available years, but the missing values, caused by infrequent publication of survey results, get filled in using a multilevel nonparametric modeling approach; if no survey data exist for a particular year, potential access improvements are assumed to be similar to regional trends. This approach was originally developed by the World Health Organization to estimate clean fuel usage and adapted to extrapolate electricity access rates. This modeling approach reflects the hierarchical structure of data at country and regional levels. In the modeling, economies classified as “High Income” based on the World Bank Country and Lending Groups are assumed to attain universal access for the years the countries belong to that category.

The model is run two times for urban areas to ensure that recent progress in electricity access since 2010 is not overshadowed by earlier trends. Then, the rural data are back-calculated as below to

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2 The data are publicly available at Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) at https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/ and via World Development Indicators (WDI) at http://wdi.worldbank.org/
ensure that the population number with access in both urban and rural areas adds up to the total population with access:\(^3\)

\[
\text{Rural electricity access rate} = \frac{(\text{Total rate} - \text{Total population}) - (\text{Urban rate} - \text{Urban population})}{\text{Rural population}}
\]

In addition, WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine checks every WDI update.

| METHOD OF CALCULATION (DISAGGREGATION) | Regional and global data are weighted by population by summing up all available values across countries listed in the respective reference information. For the FCS disaggregation, the indicator relies on the WB classification of fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS) updated annually.\(^4\) The data will be disaggregated based on the results reported in the FCS counties. For the disaggregation by Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDC), the indicator uses the classifications defined by the United Nations (UN).\(^5\) For the disaggregation by country income group, the indicator relies on the WB classification.\(^6\) |
| VERSION | Version 1. Revised March 28, 2024 |

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\(^3\) More details on the methods of calculation can be found in the UN metadata repository for SDG indicators: [https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-01.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-01.pdf)


\(^5\) WB List of Small Stated: [https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/smallstates/overview]; UN List of SIDS: [https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-sids]; UN List of LDC: [https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-ldc].