



# TRACKING **SDG7**

## THE ENERGY PROGRESS REPORT

NOVEMBER 2019



# AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

In 2015, the United Nations committed to Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) which aims to “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” by the year 2030. SDG7 is made up of four specific targets.



**SDG 7.1.1**  
**UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO  
ELECTRICITY**



**SDG 7.1.2**  
**UNIVERSAL ACCESS  
TO CLEAN FUELS AND  
TECHNOLOGIES FOR  
COOKING**



**SDG 7.2**  
**DEPLOYMENT OF  
RENEWABLE ENERGY**



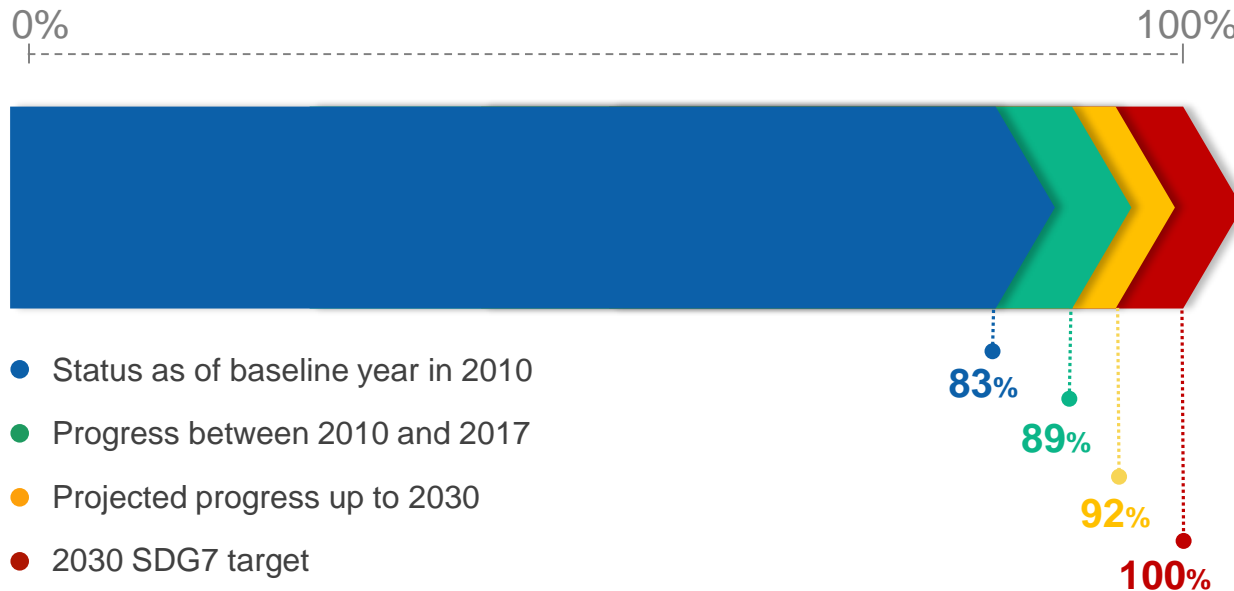
**SDG 7.3**  
**IMPROVEMENT OF  
ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

# ELECTRICITY



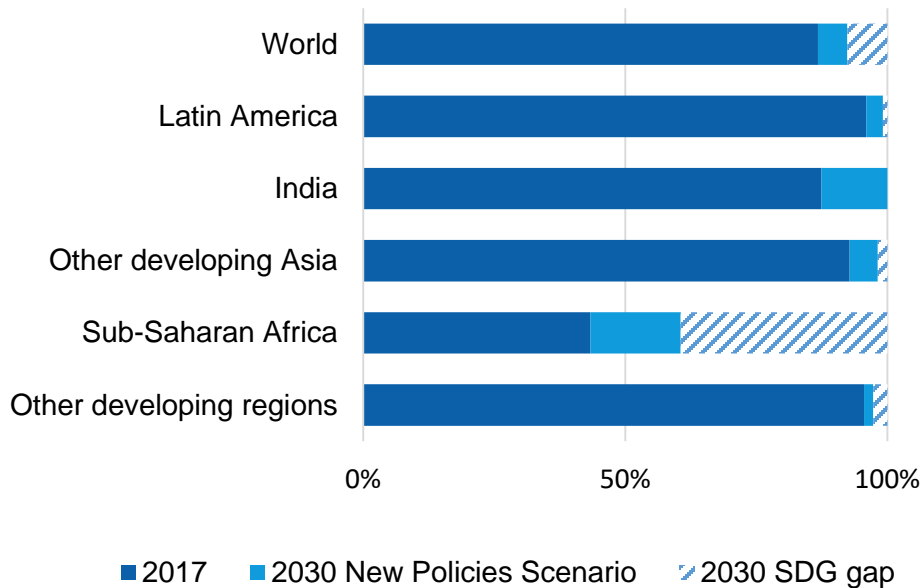
# DESPITE ACCELERATING PROGRESS, THE WORLD IS STILL NOT ON TRACK TO REACH UNIVERSAL ELECTRIFICATION BY 2030

Gains in electricity access, 1990-2017 (in billions of people and share of population with access to electricity)

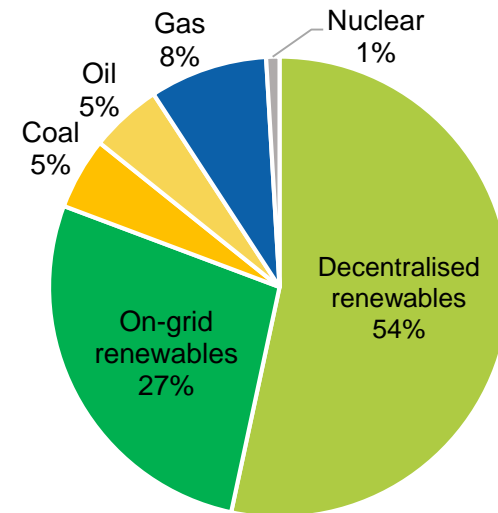


# REACHING UNIVERSAL ACCESS REQUIRES TO PUSH RENEWABLES AND DECENTRALIZED OPTIONS FURTHER IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

*Electricity access rates*



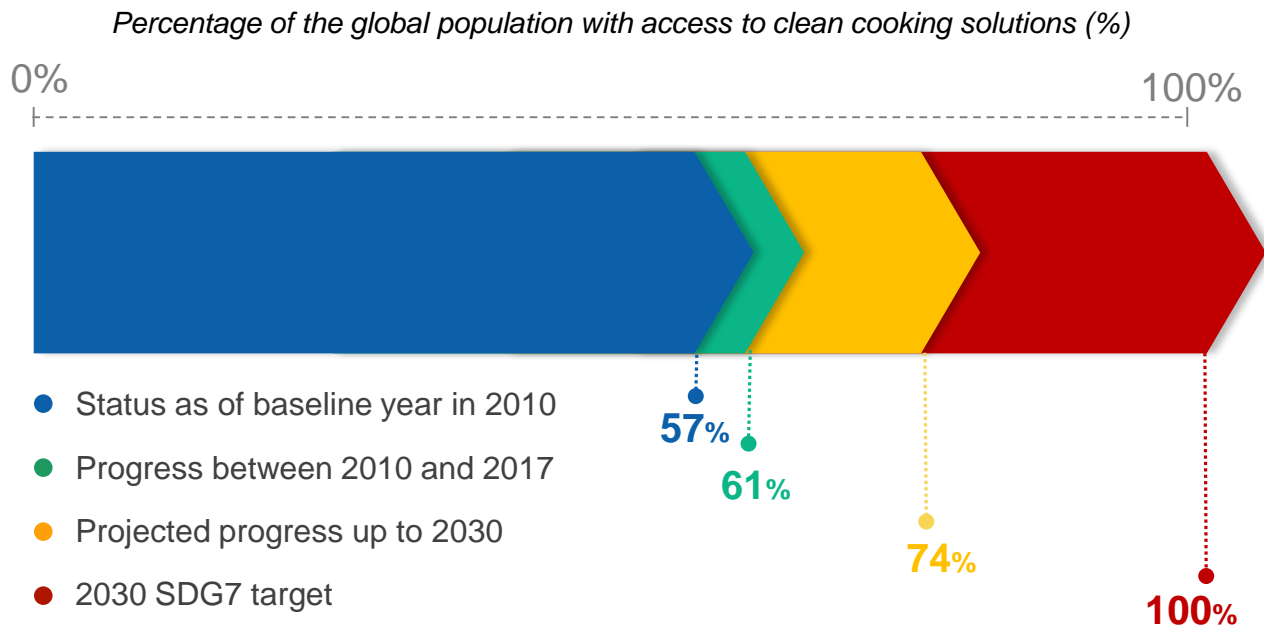
*Least-cost solutions to provide universal access by 2030 in the sustainable development scenario*



# COOKING

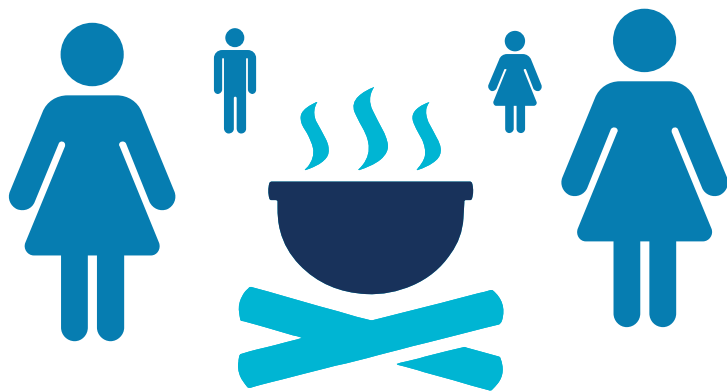


# PERCENTAGE OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS (%)



## PREMATURE DEATHS DUE TO INDOOR AIR POLLUTION

Around 3 billion people continue to cook by burning biomass, like wood and charcoal. The resulting indoor air pollution leads to approximately 4 million premature deaths each year from indoor air pollution, primarily among women and children.

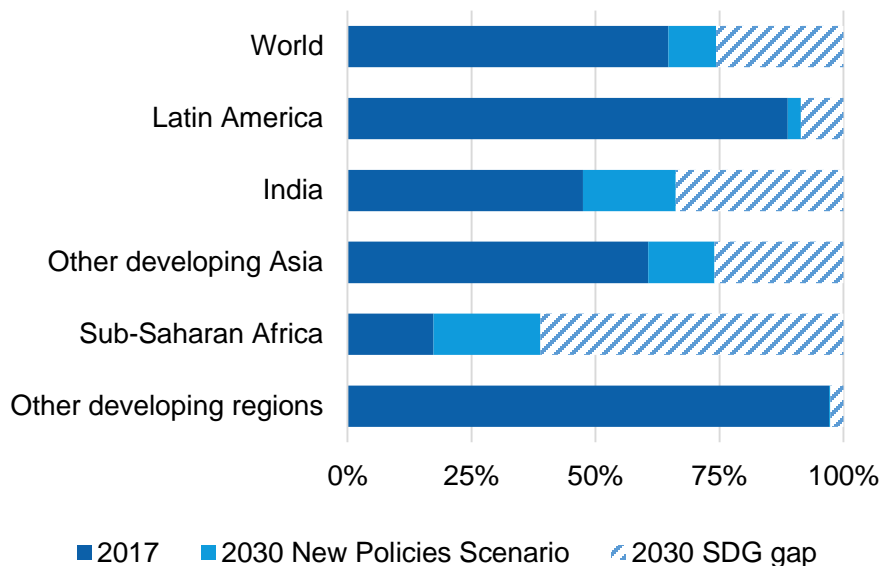


**3.8**  
**million**  
deaths each year

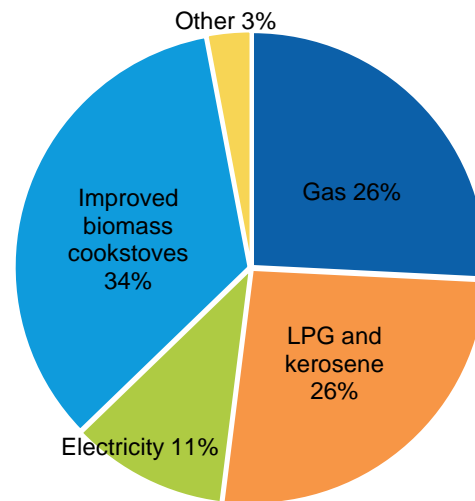


# MUCH MORE EFFORTS ARE NEEDED IN ASIA AND AFRICA TO REACH UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING BY 2030

Clean cooking access rates



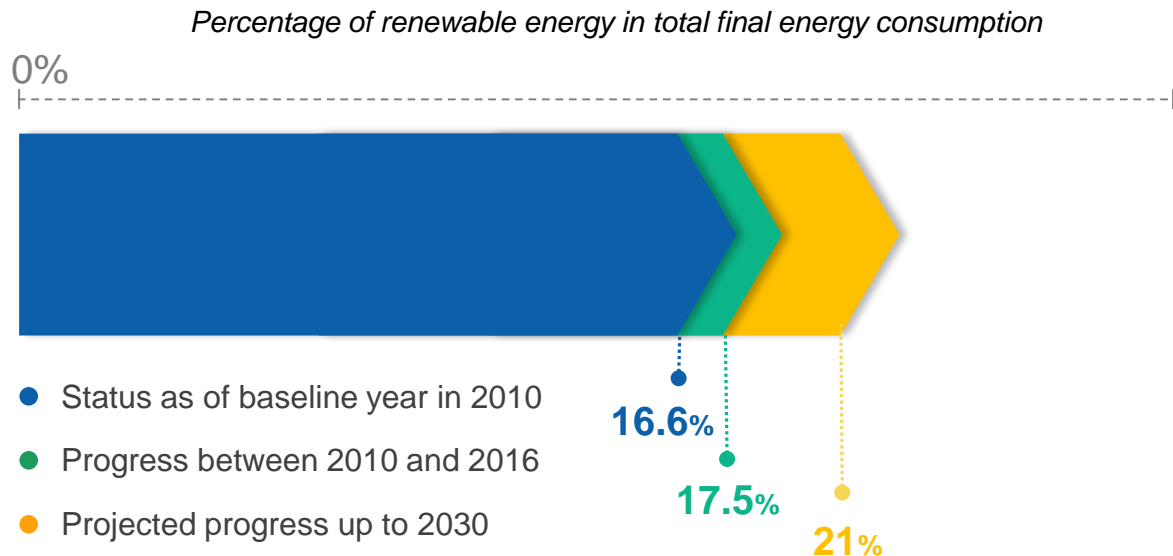
Cooking fuels in developing countries in the sustainable development scenario, 2030



# RENEWABLES



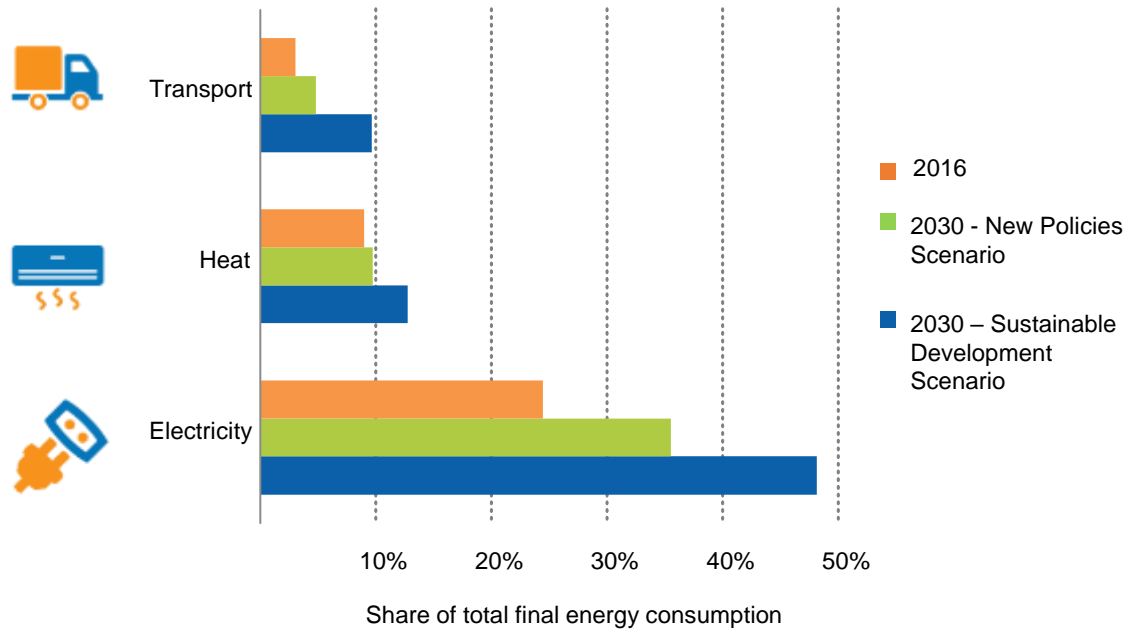
# PROGRESS ON INCREASING THE GLOBAL RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE NEEDS TO BE FURTHER ACCELERATED



In 2016, the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption increased at the fastest rate since 2012. Further progress is needed to be in line with SDG 7.2.

# RENEWABLES ARE NOT ON TRACK FOR 2030. EFFORTS NEED TO ACCELERATE IN TRANSPORT AND HEAT END-USES.

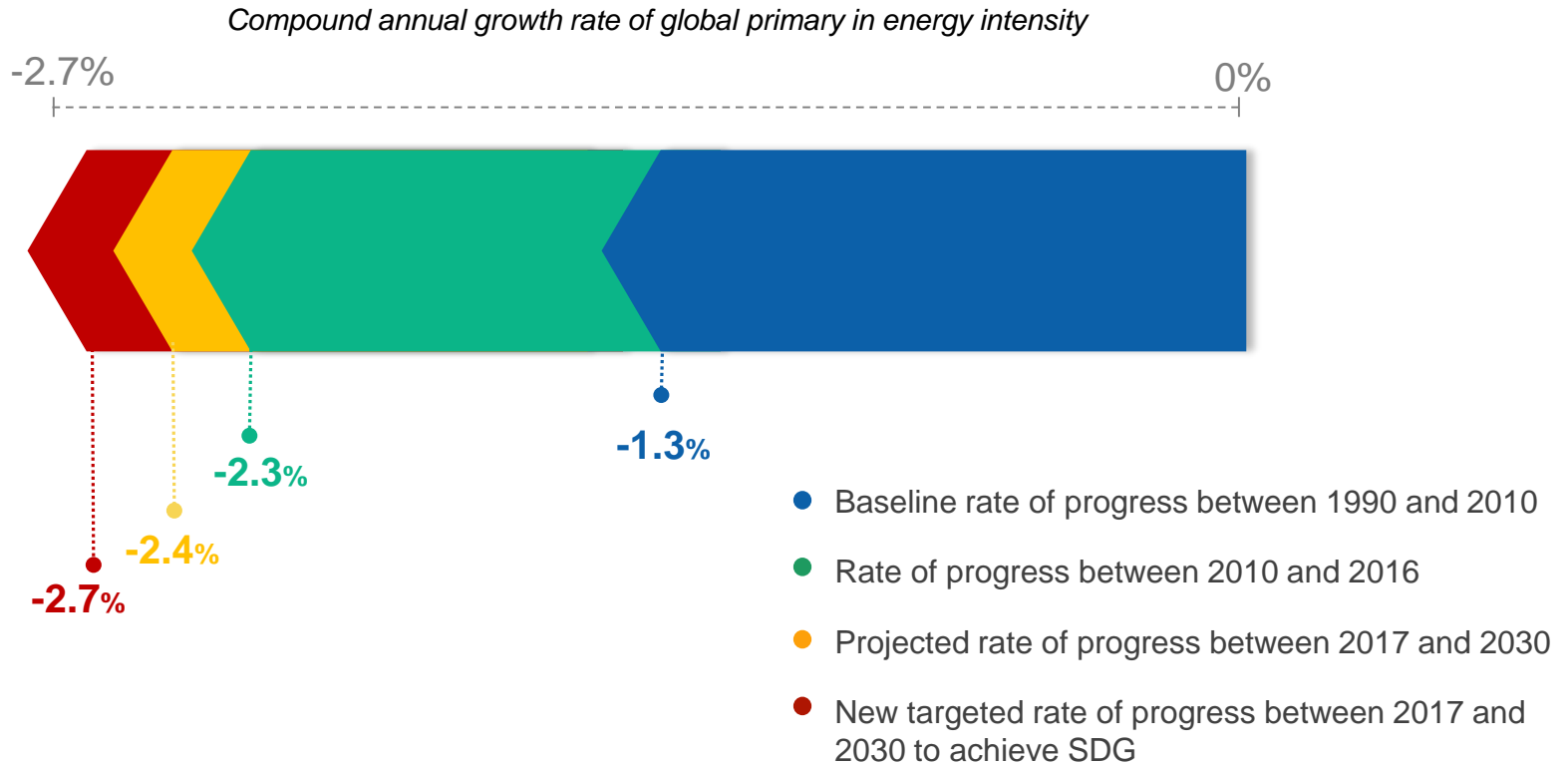
*Renewable energy share of total final energy consumption by end use and by scenario*



# ENERGY EFFICIENCY

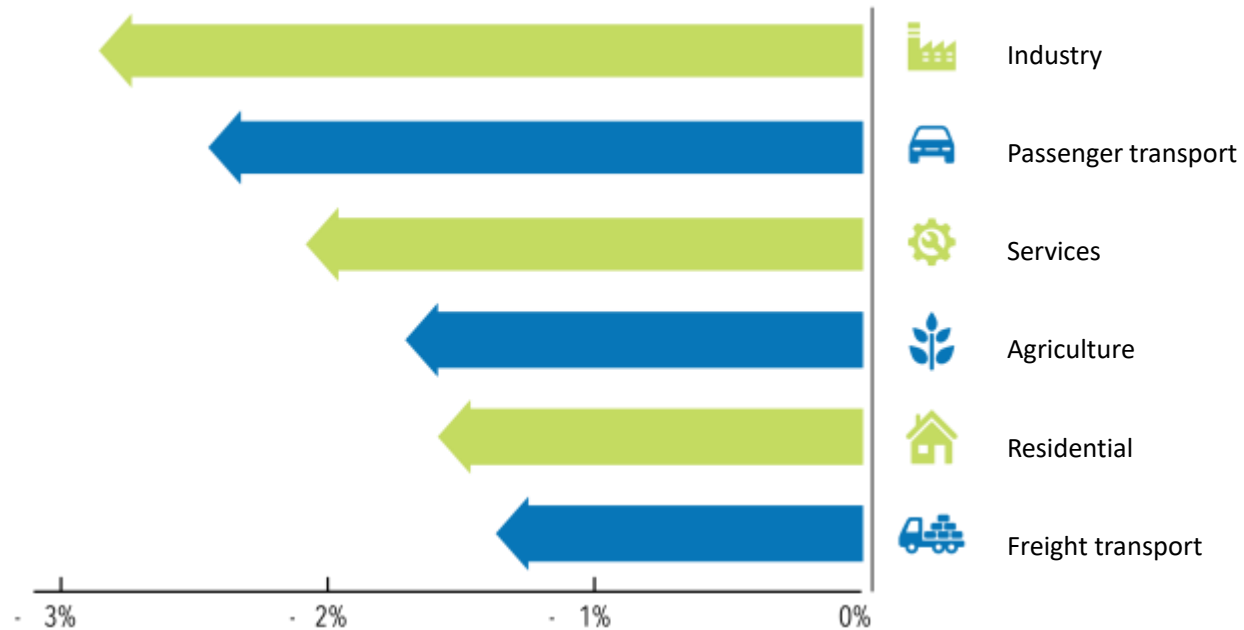


# PROGRESS ON IMPROVING GLOBAL ENERGY INTENSITY BUT IS STILL SHORT OF SDG TARGET 7.3



# PROGRESS IS VARIABLE ACROSS SECTORS, WITH INDUSTRY BENEFITING FROM POLICY DRIVEN ACTION IN CHINA AND INDIA AND FREIGHT TRANSPORT LACKING DUE TO LIMITED POLICY

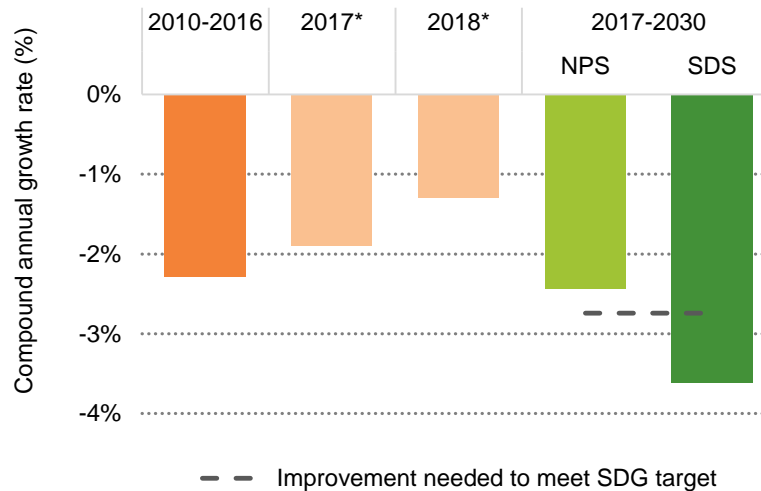
*Annual improvement in energy intensity by end-use sector (2010-2016)*



Source: IEA, UNSD

# ENERGY EFFICIENCY IS NOT ON TRACK FOR 2030 DESPITE BEING KEY TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABILITY

*Global annual energy intensity improvements*



\* 2017 and 2018 figures are derived from the World Energy Outlook 2018 and the Global Energy & CO2 Status Report 2019.



DATA



## ENERGY DATA ARE KEY FOR POLICY TRACKING. ENHANCED CAPACITY AT NATIONAL LEVEL WILL DRIVE BENEFITS GLOBALLY.

The indicators on renewables and efficiency are derived from energy balances – which cover information on supply and demand of all sources of energy across sectors.

National energy data are the primary source for this tracking report and we acknowledge dedication and competence of a global network of data providers.

Internationally comparable energy balances are based on harmonised methodologies applied to data collected at in each country and reported to international organisations.

Well-resourced and well-designed national energy data collection is essential for sound policy tracking and broader energy planning.

<https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/>



**Tracking SDG7:** The Energy Progress Report shows that while progress has been made to expand access to electricity, deploy renewables in electricity generation and improve energy efficiency, it is uneven across regions and sectors. Access to clean cooking solutions is still lagging far behind.

2010		2017
1.2 billion people without electricity access		840 million people without electricity access
2.96 billion people without clean cooking		2.90 billion people without clean cooking
16.6% total final energy consumption from renewables		17.5% total final energy consumption from renewables (2014)
5.9 MJ/USD primary energy intensity		5.1 MJ/USD primary energy intensity (2014)



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION