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)

- Status as of baseline year in 2010
- Progress between 2010 and 2017
- Projected progress up to 2030
- 2030 SDG7 target

Source: World Bank, IEA
REACHING UNIVERSAL ACCESS REQUIRES TO PUSH RENEWABLES AND DECENTRALIZED OPTIONS FURTHER IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Electricity access rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2017 (%)</th>
<th>2030 New Policies Scenario (%)</th>
<th>2030 SDG gap (%)</th>
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<td>World</td>
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<td>Other developing regions</td>
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Least-cost solutions to provide universal access by 2030 in the sustainable development scenario

- Decentralised renewables: 54%
- On-grid renewables: 27%
- Gas: 8%
- Nuclear: 1%
- Oil: 8%
- Coal: 5%
- Gas: 5%

Source: IEA, 2018
COOKING
PERCENTAGE OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS (%)

Percentage of the global population with access to clean cooking solutions (%)

- 0% Status as of baseline year in 2010
- 57% Progress between 2010 and 2017
- 61% Projected progress up to 2030
- 74% 2030 SDG7 target

100% 2030 SDG7 target

Source: WHO, IEA
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.
MUCH MORE EFFORTS ARE NEEDED IN ASIA AND AFRICA TO REACH UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING BY 2030

**Clean cooking access rates**

- **World**
- **Latin America**
- **India**
- **Other developing Asia**
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**
- **Other developing regions**

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

- **Gas 26%**
- **LPG and kerosene 26%**
- **Improved biomass cookstoves 34%**
- **Electricity 11%**
- **Other 3%**

Source: IEA, 2018
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.

Source: IEA, UNSD
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

- **Electricity**
  - 2016
  - 2030 - New Policies Scenario
  - 2030 – Sustainable Development Scenario

- **Heat**

- **Transport**

Source: IEA, 2018
PROGRESS ON IMPROVING GLOBAL ENERGY INTENSITY BUT IS STILL SHORT OF SDG TARGET 7.3

Compound annual growth rate of global primary in energy intensity

-2.7% to 0%

-2.7% -2.4% -2.3% -1.3%

Baseline rate of progress between 1990 and 2010
Rate of progress between 2010 and 2016
Projected rate of progress between 2017 and 2030
New targeted rate of progress between 2017 and 2030 to achieve SDG

Source: IEA, UNSD
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)

- Industry
- Passenger transport
- Services
- Agriculture
- Residential
- Freight transport

Source: IEA, UNSD
ENERGY EFFICIENCY IS NOT ON TRACK FOR 2030 DESPITE BEING KEY TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABILITY

Global annual energy intensity improvements

2010-2016 2017* 2018* 2017-2030

Compound annual growth rate (%)

-4% -3% -2% -1% 0%

NPS SDS

* Improvement needed to meet SDG target


Source: IEA, 2019
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.

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

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

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

https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION