

TRACKING **SDG7**

THE ENERGY
PROGRESS
REPORT

2020





ACCESS TO
ELECTRICITY

Progress towards universal electricity access has gained significant momentum in the past decade

Progress in share of population with access to electricity, 2000 - 2018

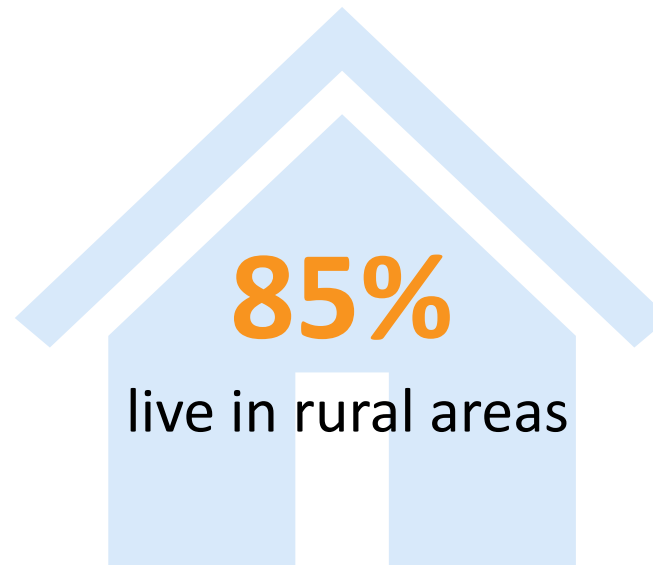
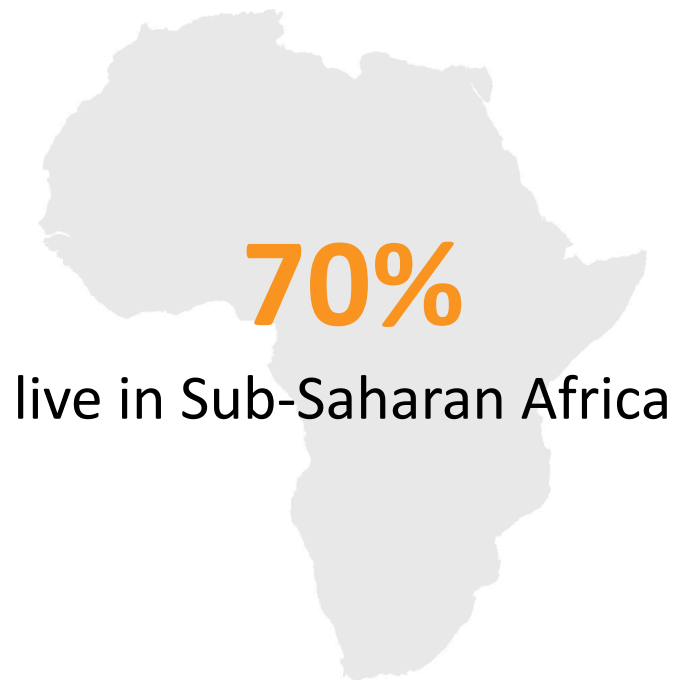


Source: World Bank, IEA

- Between 2010 and 2018, more than a billion people gained access to electricity.
- The covid-19 crisis has further accentuated the need for reliable and affordable access—in health institutions in particular but also for water pumping, schools, and community resilience.

Closing the access gap, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, is increasingly challenging and requires strong commitments and integrated approaches

Of the global population without access to electricity:

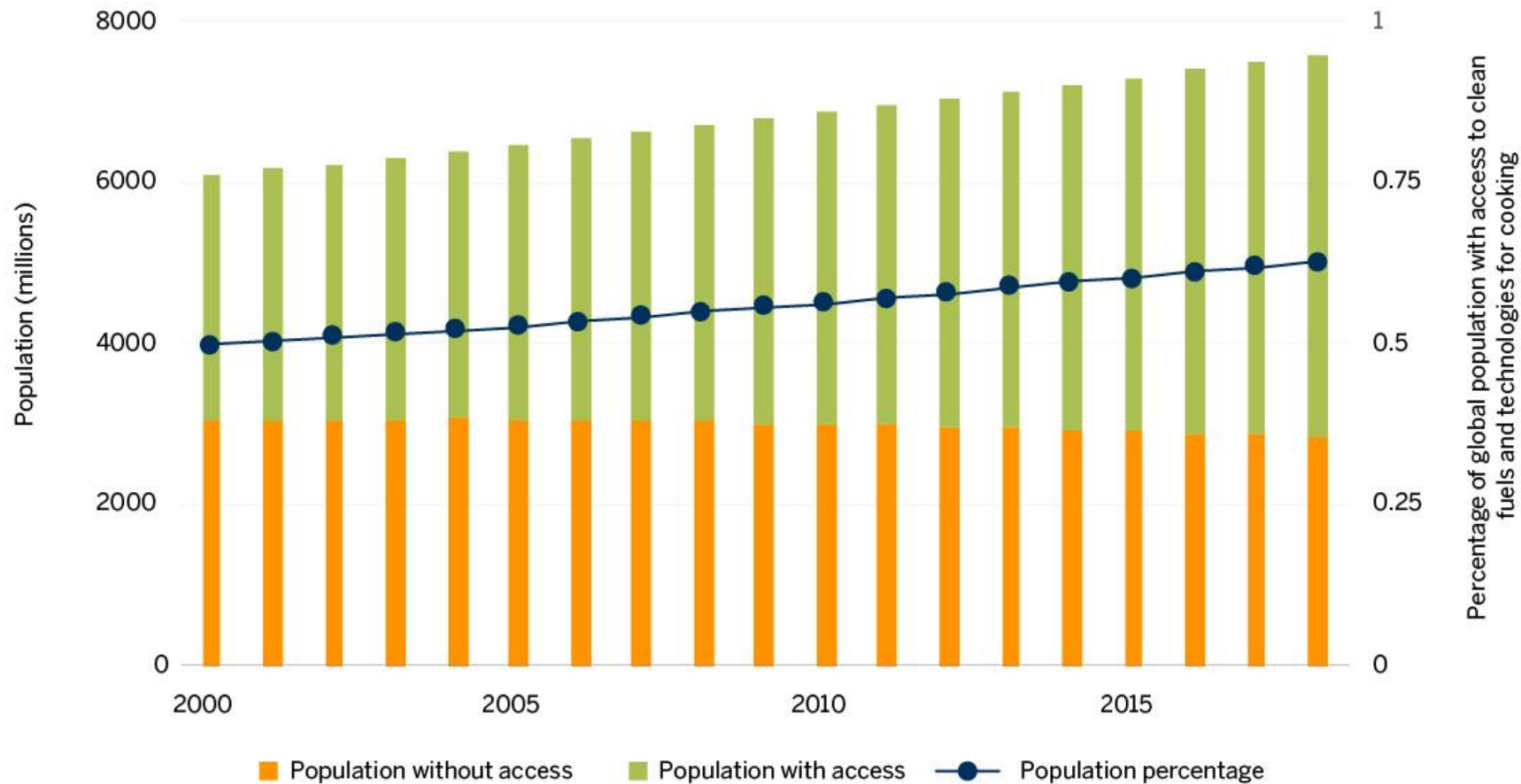


- The target shortfall reflects the complexities involved in bringing electricity to unserved populations—complexities that extend to affordability, reliability, and the cost of deploying last-mile solutions, especially in low-income, remote, or conflict-affected countries.

A woman with her hair styled in green and pink braids is cooking in a kitchen. She is using a white, modern-looking stove with a metal burner that has a flame. On the stove, there is a metal pot with green food inside. To the right of the stove, there is a red thermos and a blue pitcher. The background is a plain, light-colored wall with a small square object mounted on it. The overall scene is brightly lit, suggesting a clean and modern cooking environment.

ACCESS TO
CLEAN FUELS AND
TECHNOLOGIES
FOR COOKING

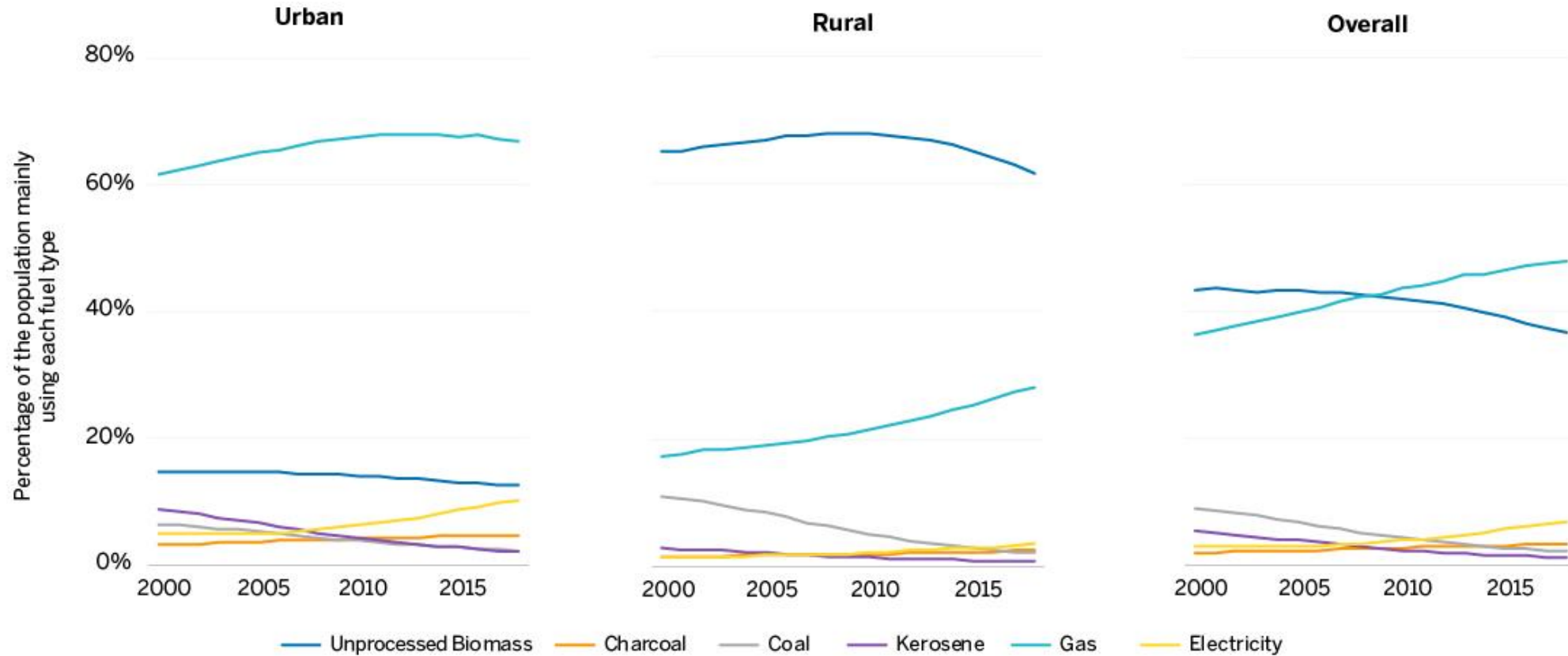
Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking over time



- The share of the global population with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies increased from 56% in 2010 to **63%** in 2018.
- However, **2.8 billion people** still lack access

Urban and rural divide

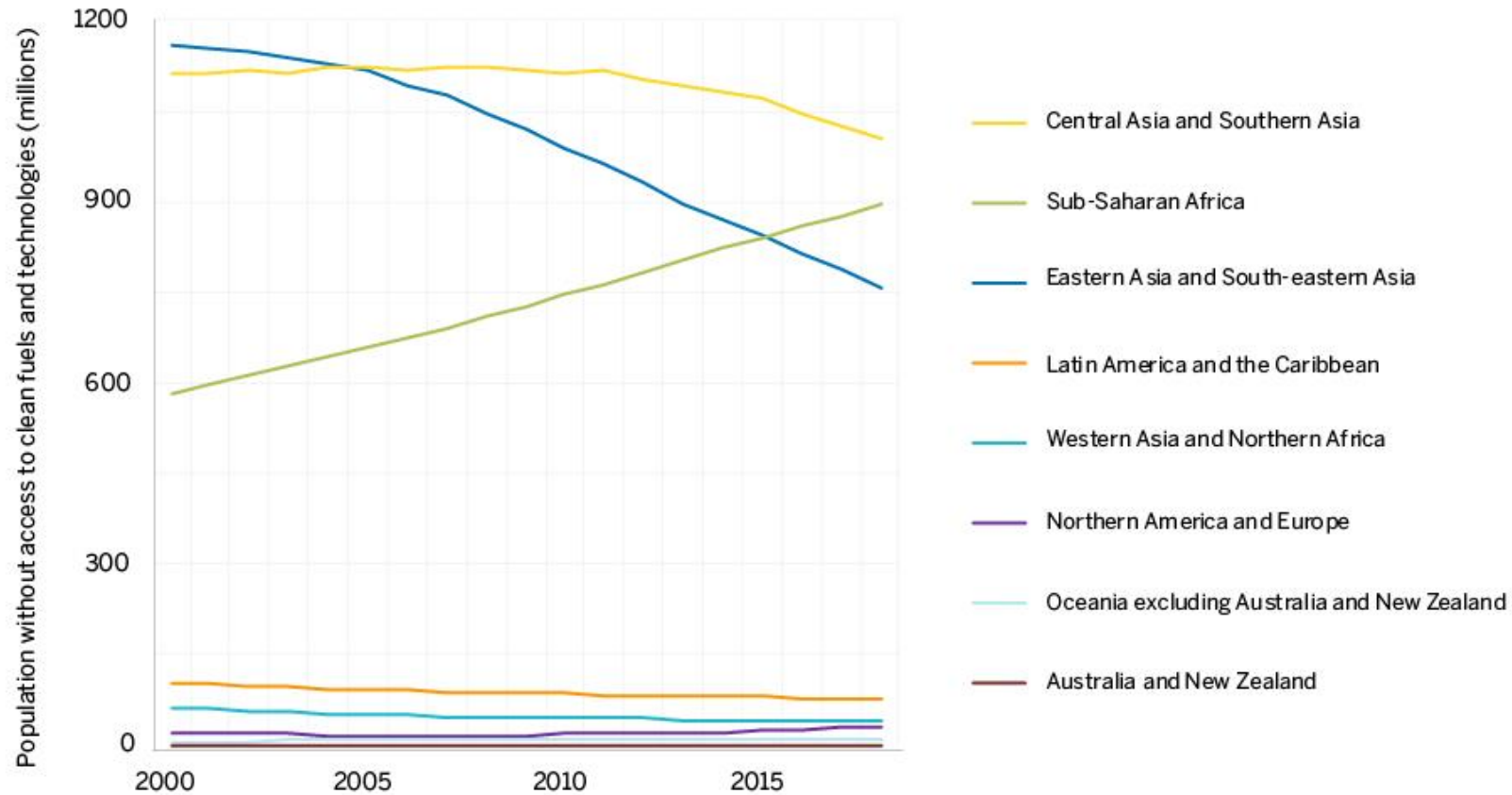
Population with access to clean fuels and technologies by region



- In **urban areas**, **gas (LPG, natural gas, biogas)** is the predominately used fuel
- In **rural areas**, **unprocessed biomass** remains dominant
- Access to clean fuels and technologies is much **higher in urban (83%)** than rural (**37%**) areas

Regional highlights

Population without access to clean fuels and technologies by region



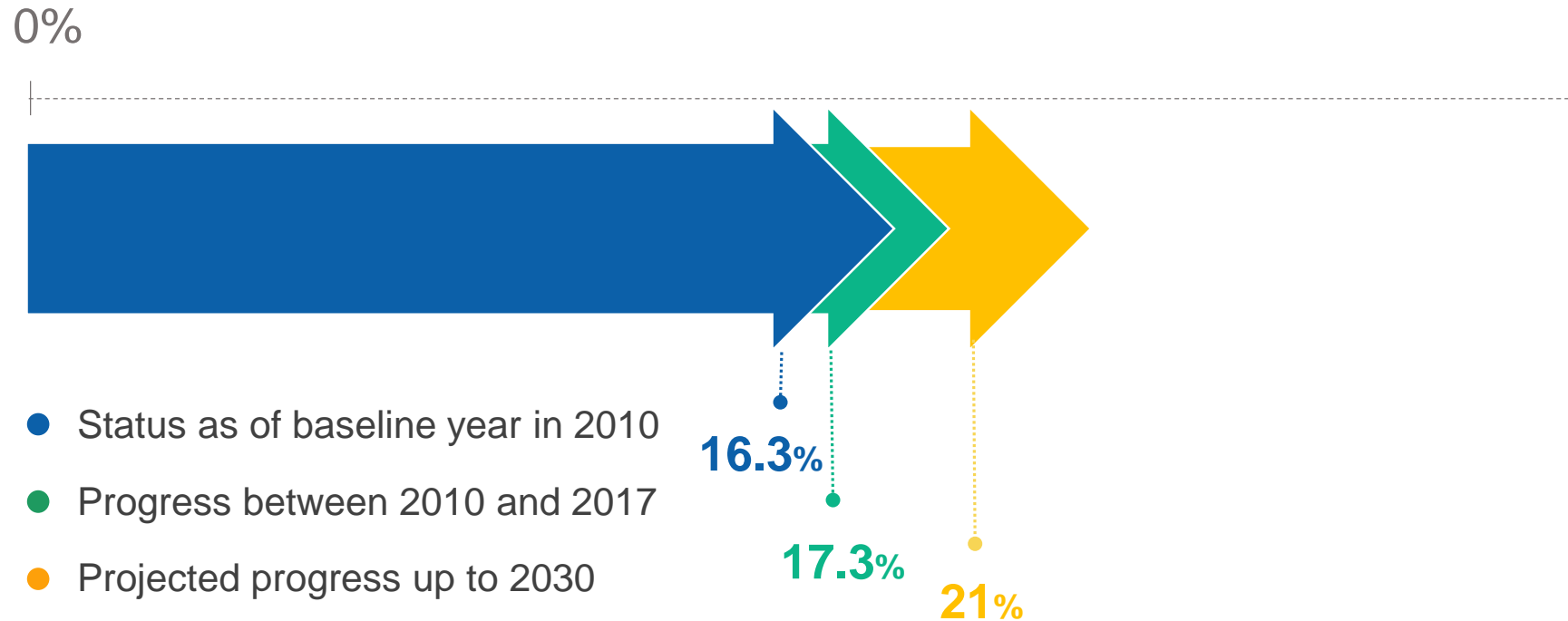
- Improvements in energy access in Eastern, South-eastern, Central and Southern Asia
- However, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the population without access to clean cooking is increasing.
- **Serious and urgent policy efforts are needed to increase access, especially in SSA.**

RENEWABLE ENERGY



Despite impressive growth in renewable energy since 2010, progress is still short of SDG target 7.2 to substantially increase the share of renewables in TFE

Percentage of renewable energy (modern renewables and traditional uses of biomass) in total final energy consumption

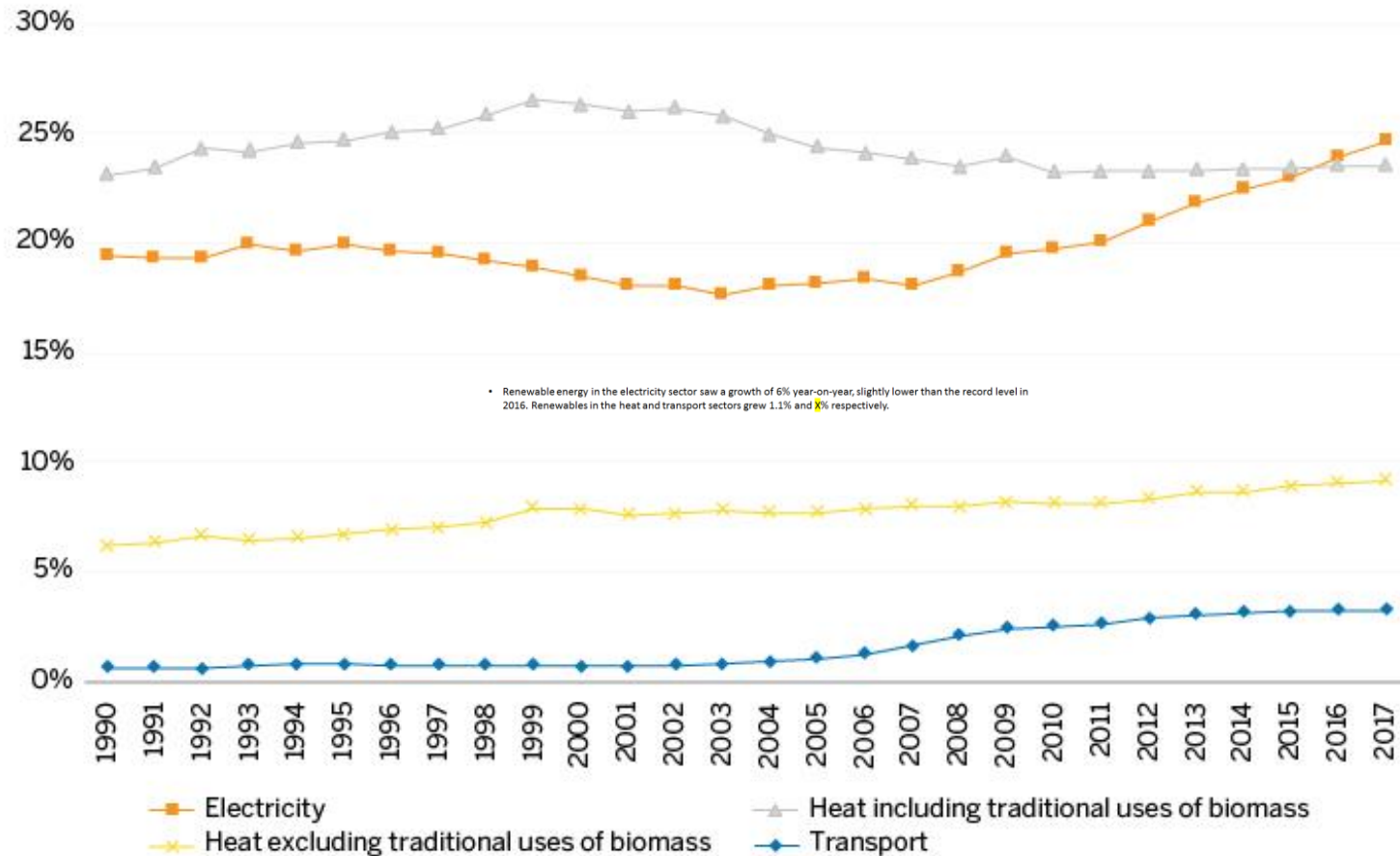


Source: IEA, UNSD

- In 2017, the renewable energy share in TFE

The highest share of renewables can be found in the electricity sector, with renewable energy in heat and transport sectors continuing to lag behind potential

Renewable energy share by end use, 1990-2017

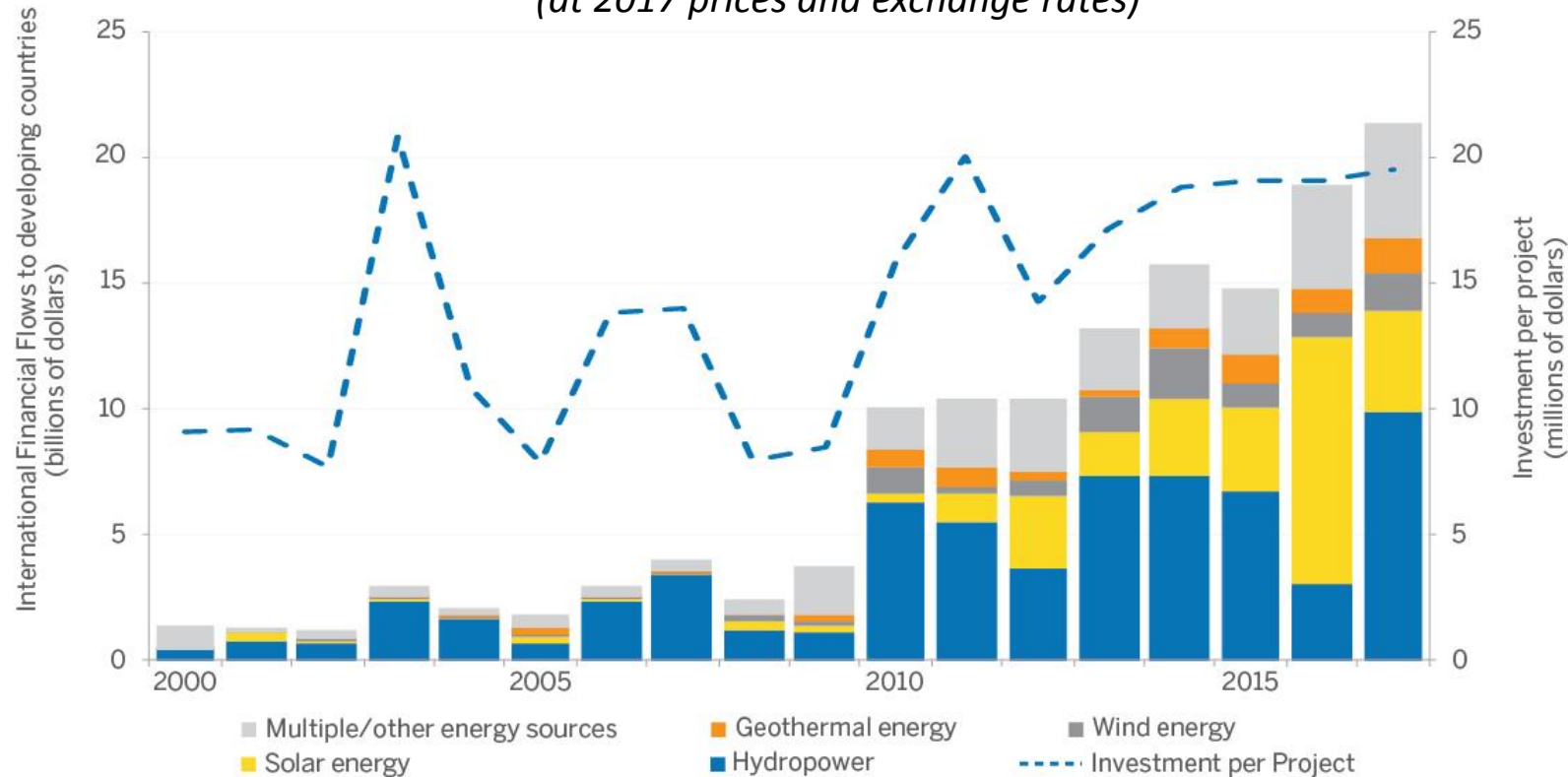


Source: IEA, UNSD

- Renewable energy in the electricity sector saw a growth of 5.8% year-on-year, slightly lower than the record level in 2016. Renewables in the heat and transport sectors grew 1.1% and 2.3% respectively.

Accelerating the uptake of renewable energy requires holistic policy frameworks and increased international cooperation and financing

*International public financial flows to developing countries in support of clean and renewable energy
(at 2017 prices and exchange rates)*



12%
of public financial flows
reached LDCs in 2017

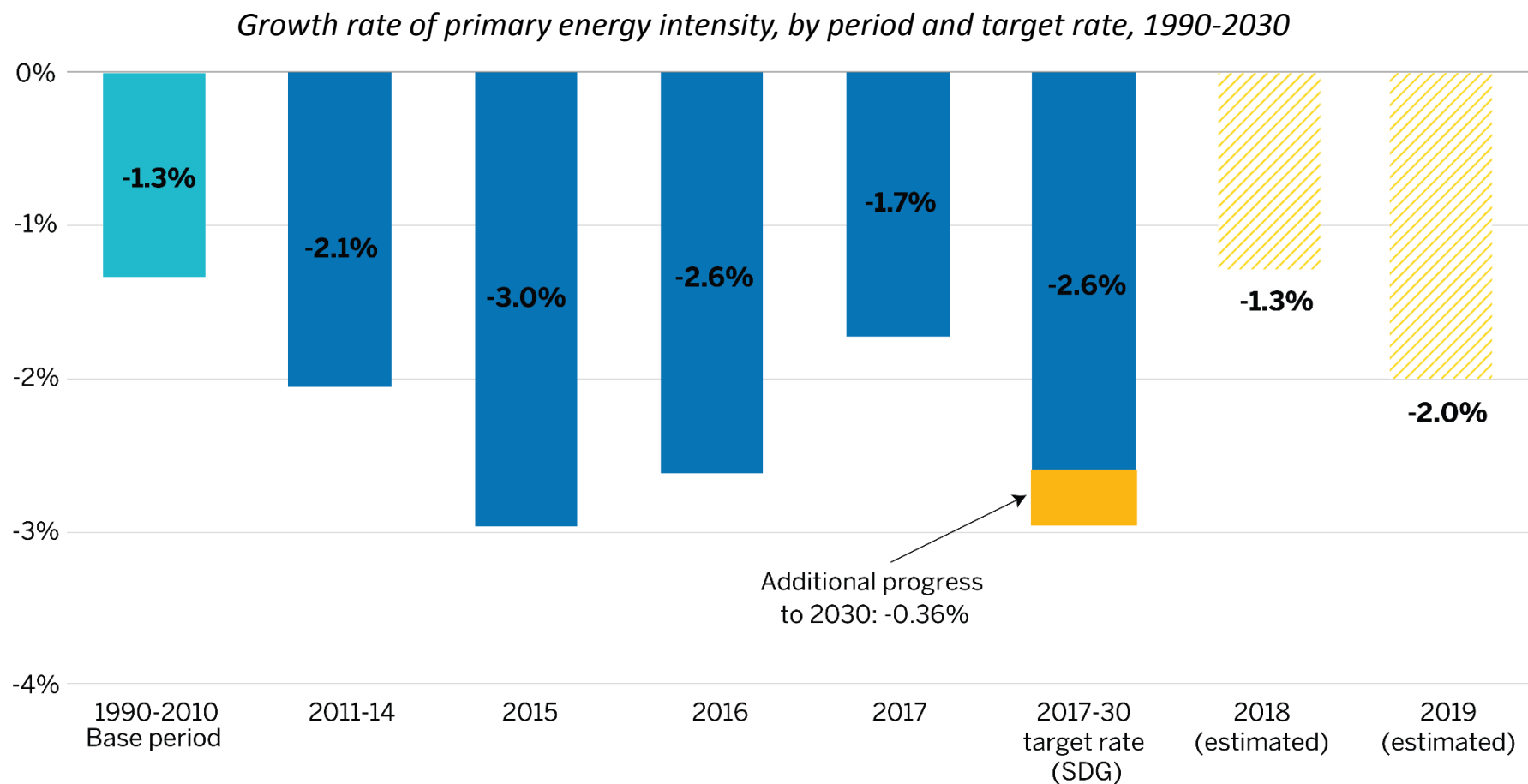
Source: IRENA and OECD

- International public financial flows to developing countries in support of clean and renewable energy doubled between 2010 and 2017 – reaching USD 21.4 billion - but largely bypassed LDCs.
- Increased efforts are needed to ensure that no one is left behind.



**ENERGY
EFFICIENCY**

Progress on improving global energy intensity is still short of the SDG target 7.3 to double energy efficiency



- Insufficient progress has been made to meet the SDG target 7.3, to improve intensity by 2.6% per annum. The world now needs to improve by 3% per annum to 2030 to realize the efficiency goal. Initial estimates for 2018 and 2019 are below this level.



OUTLOOK

Reaching SDG 7 requires a much higher push for access to electricity and cooking; renewables and efficiency are far from their potential



Without additional effort, **620 million people would still be without access to electricity in 2030**, 85% being in sub-Saharan Africa.



If clean cooking access remains low on the political agenda, **2.3 billion people would still be cooking with inefficient traditional solutions in 2030**, split between Asia and sub-Saharan African. This will continue to pose **environmental, health and socio-economic threats affecting disproportionately women**.

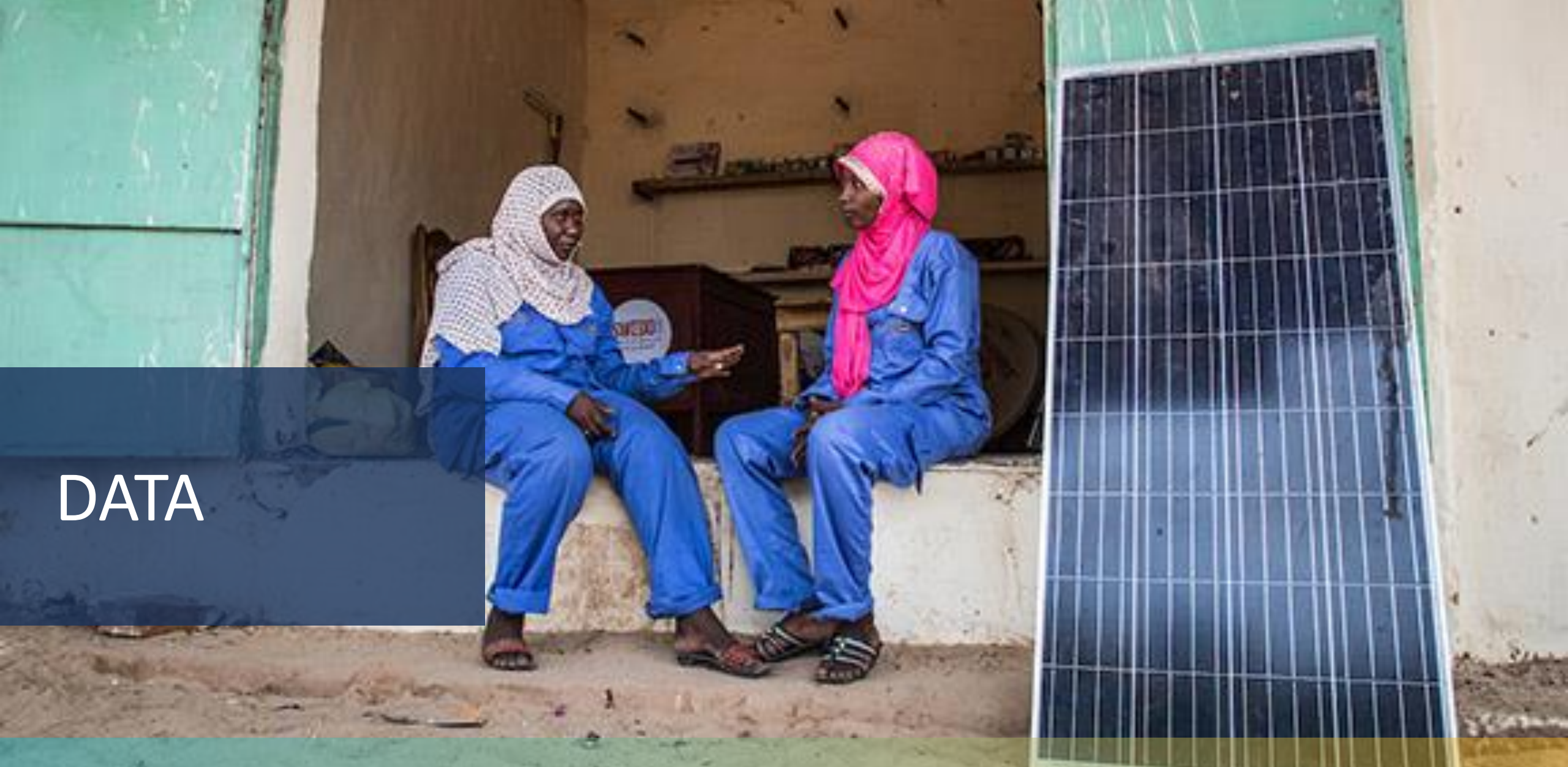


To **boost the share of renewables** in energy consumption and allow to achieve the target and to meet global climate objectives, long term energy scenarios from IEA and IRENA point **toward decarbonisation of all end uses**.



Current and planned policies would push **energy intensity improvement to around 2.3%** annually from 2017 to 2030, well **below the potential improvement** shown by IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario.

DATA



Agenda 2030: great opportunity to strengthen evidence-based policy

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for HOME, SDGS, HLPF, STATES, SIDS, UN SYSTEM, STAKEHOLDERS, TOPICS, PARTNERSHIPS, RESOURCES, and ABOUT. Below the menu is a grid of 17 colorful icons representing the Sustainable Development Goals, arranged in three rows. The first row contains goals 1 through 5, the second row contains goals 6 through 11, and the third row contains goals 12 through 17. Each icon includes a number, a title, and a representative symbol. Below the grid, there is a paragraph of text explaining the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Sustainable Development Goals

1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth - all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the UNstats.un.org/sdgs/ website. The page features a navigation menu with links for HOME, NEWS, HLG-PCCB, IAEG-SDGs, EVENTS, SDG INDICATORS, REPORTS, and UNCT TOOLKIT. The main content area includes a heading "Home" and a welcome message: "Welcome to the Sustainable Development Goal indicators website". Below this, there is a paragraph of text explaining the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the importance of indicators and statistical data. A "QUICK LINKS" sidebar on the right contains links to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, SDGs Database, E-Handbook on SDG Indicators, SG's progress report 2020 (marked as NEW), and Statistical Annex 2020 (marked as NEW).

unstats.un.org/sdgs/

United Nations » Department of Economic and Social Affairs » Statistics Division

Sustainable Development GOALS

HOME NEWS HLG-PCCB IAEG-SDGs EVENTS SDG INDICATORS REPORTS UNCT TOOLKIT

Home

Welcome to the Sustainable Development Goal indicators website

A robust follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders. The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313).

Latest News

QUICK LINKS

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- SDGs Database
- E-Handbook on SDG Indicators
- SG's progress report 2020 **NEW**
[Arabic] [Chinese] [English] [French] [Russian] [Spanish]
- Statistical Annex 2020 **NEW**

Tracking achievement of the Agenda through a set of targets and indicators: Highlighting importance of data and driving statistical development globally

Enhanced data capacity at national level will drive benefits globally

National energy data are the primary source for the SDG7 tracking report and we acknowledge dedication and competence of a global network of data providers.

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

Well-resourced and well-designed national energy data collection is essential to produce good quality data for sound policy tracking.

Developing countries, particularly LDCs, need further capacity development work on energy statistics!



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

