2019 TRACKING SDG 7

THE ENERGY PROGRESS REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS

A joint report of the custodian agencies

iea International Energy Agency
IRENA International Renewable Energy Agency
United Nations Statistics Division
WORLD BANK GROUP
World Health Organization

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

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.

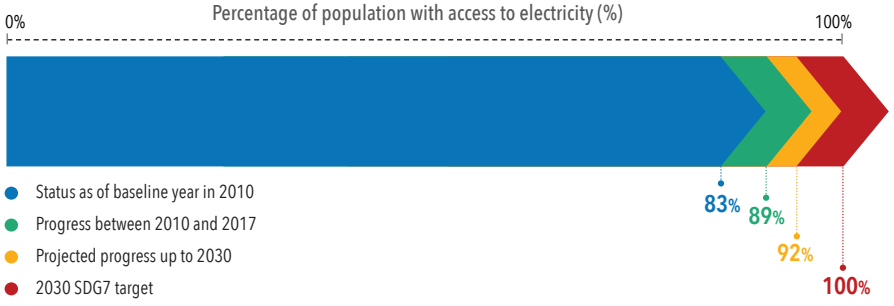
2010		2017
1.2 billion people without electricity access		**840 million** people without electricity access
2.96 billion people without clean cooking		**2.90 billion** people without clean cooking
16.6% total final energy consumption from renewables		**17.5%** total final energy consumption from renewables (2016)
5.9 MJ/USD primary energy intensity		**5.1 MJ/USD** primary energy intensity (2016)

SDG 7.1.1 ELECTRIFICATION

Significant progress has been made on energy access in recent years, with the number of people living without electricity dropping from 1.2 billion in 2010 to 840 million in 2017.

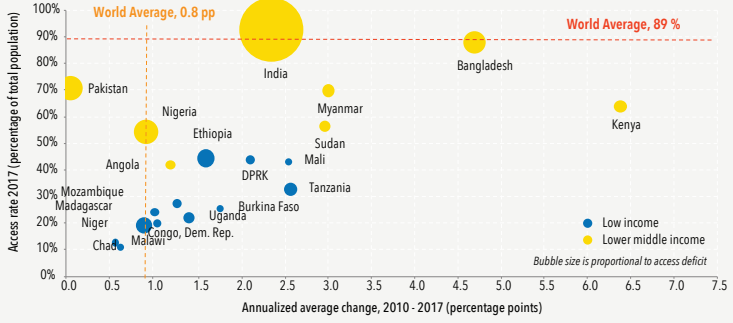
The global electrification rate reached 89 percent and 131 million people gained access to electricity each year on average since 2010.

However, without sustained and stepped-up efforts, 650 million will still live without access to electricity in 2030.

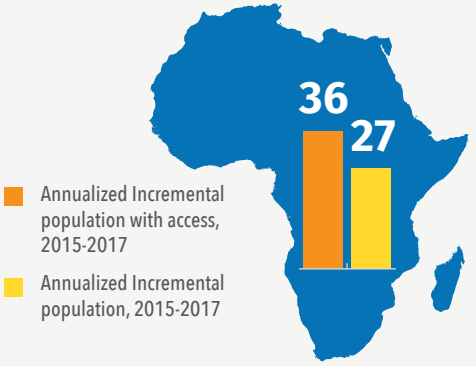


In 2017, about 78 percent of the world's population without electricity lived in the top 20 access-deficit countries

Changes in electricity access rates in top 20 access-deficit countries, 2010-2017

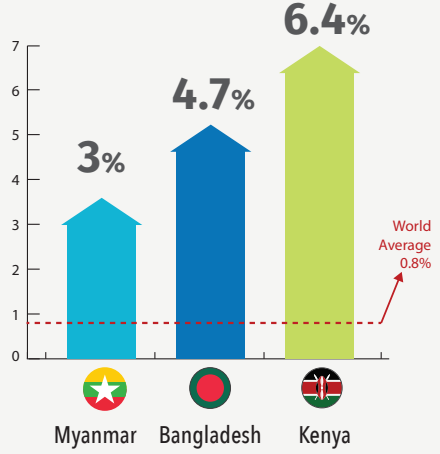


In the period 2015-17 electrification rate is outpacing population growth, but Africa still faces a large deficit of over 570 million.



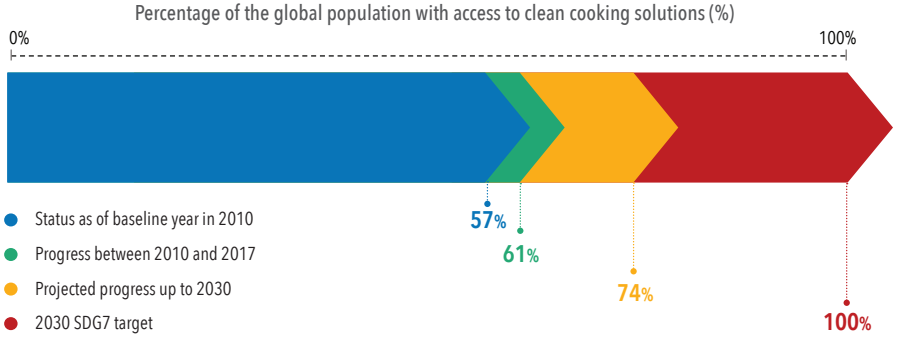
Myanmar, Bangladesh, and Kenya are among the countries that made the most progress since 2010.

Percentage of national population gaining access to electricity each year (2010-2017)



SDG 7.1.2 CLEAN COOKING

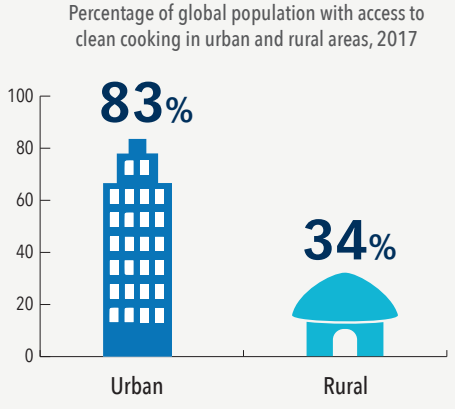
Access to clean cooking has increased from 57% in 2010 to 61% in 2017. To reach the target of universal access by 2030, the pace of recent progress would have to accelerate six-fold.



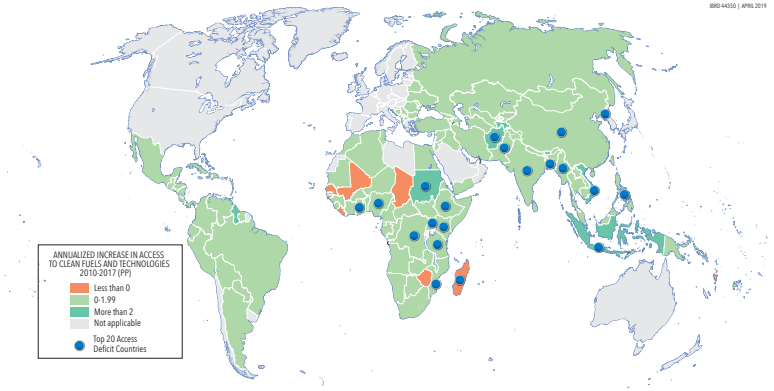
Around 3 billion people continue to cook by burning biomass, like wood and charcoal. The resulting indoor air pollution leads to approximately 4 million premature deaths each year from indoor air pollution, primarily among women and children.

3.8 million
deaths each year

Huge disparities remain between urban areas, where 83% of the population has access to clean cooking, and rural areas, where access is only 34%.

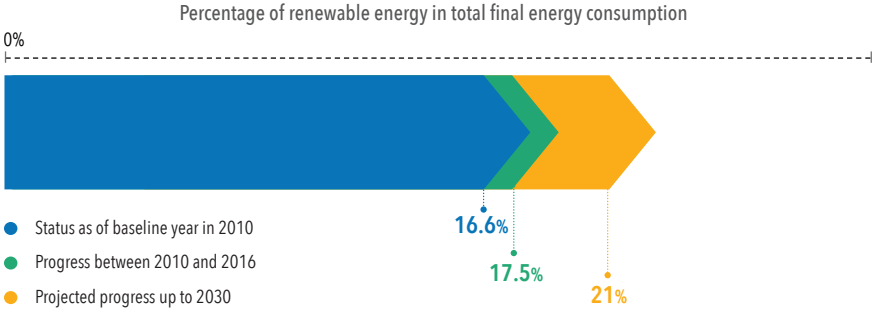


Access to clean cooking did not improve substantially in Sub-Saharan Africa, remained stable in Latin America, and showed only slow process in developing Asia between 2010 – 2017.

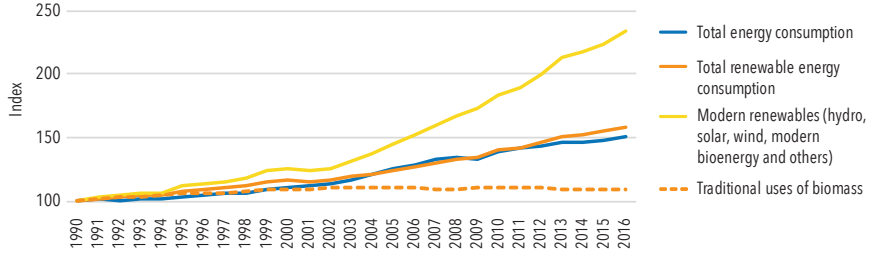


SDG 7.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY

In 2016, the share of renewables in total final energy consumption increased at the fastest rate since 2012 and reached almost 17.5%. 10.2% was made of modern renewable energy (e.g. biofuels, hydropower, wind and solar), while the remainder was traditional uses of biomass, which is linked to significant negative health impacts.

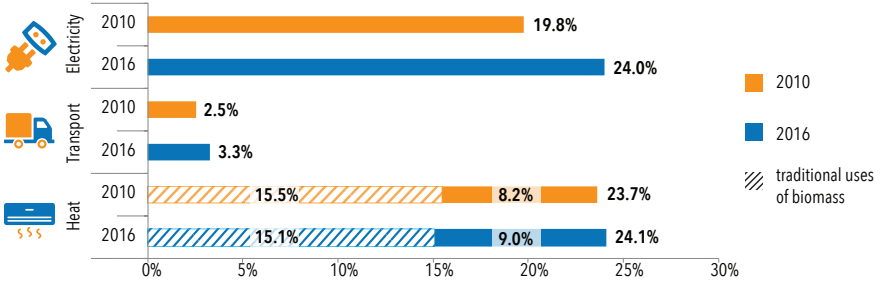


Since 2010, renewable energy consumption has increased twice as fast as overall energy consumption, driven by the rapid expansion of modern renewables, while traditional uses of biomass consumption remained flat. However, progress needs to accelerate further with long-term and stable policy measures for all end-uses (electricity, heat and transport) reflecting country-specific conditions and development objectives.



The fastest progress in renewables continued to be in electricity generation, where close to a quarter came from renewables in 2016, thanks to the rapid expansion of solar PV and wind.

The use of modern renewables for heat and transport remains limited — reaching shares of 9% and 3.3% respectively. Considering that these last two end-uses represent 80% of total final energy consumption, particular efforts are needed in these to accelerate the uptake of renewables.



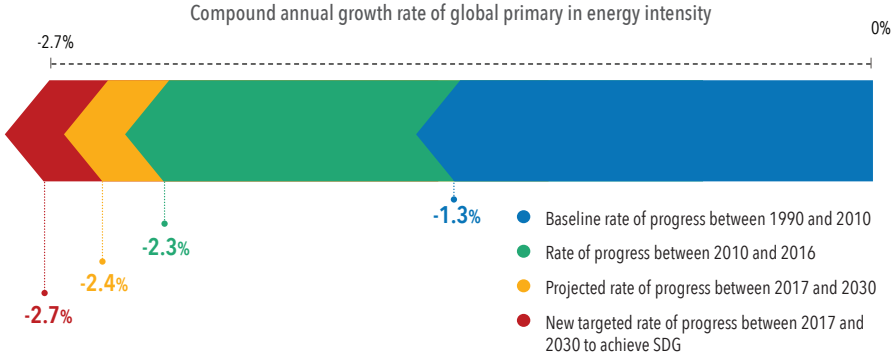
Several countries stand out for their special achievements

Top 3 countries in percentage of renewable energy consumed in each end-use, among top 20 energy consumers

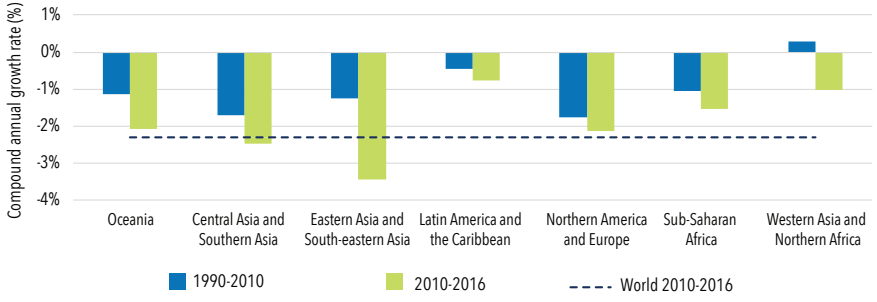
ELECTRICITY	MODERN RENEWABLE HEAT	TRANSPORT
Brazil 80%	Brazil 45%	Brazil 20%
Canada 65%	France 18%	France 7%
Spain 39%	Mexico 18%	Germany 5%

SDG 7.3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

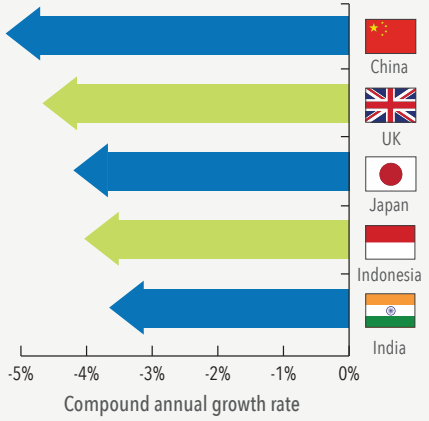
Global primary energy intensity has been falling at an accelerated annual rate of 2.3% since 2010, up from 1.3% between 1990 and 2010. However, this still lags behind the rate of improvement to 2030 targeted by SDG 7.3, which now exceeds 2.7%. It is estimated that the rate of improvement slowed down in 2017 and 2018, which would place further pressure on this target.



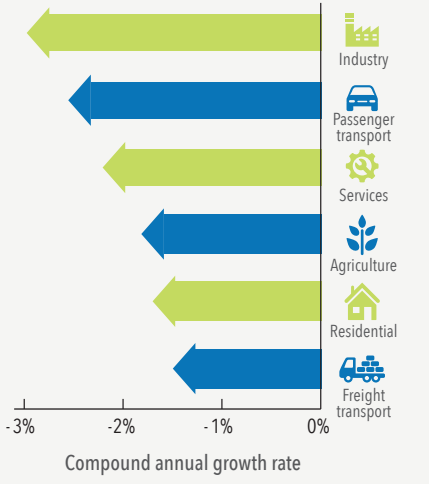
Asia has seen the largest improvements in energy intensity, with rates above the global average. Between 2010 and 2016, primary energy intensity in Eastern and Southeastern Asia improved by an annual average rate of 3.4%, with a rate of 2.5% in Central and Southern Asia.



The average annual rate of intensity improvement since 2010 has accelerated in 16 of the 20 countries with the largest total primary energy supply. China has had the fastest rate of improvement amongst these countries, with strong improvement well above the global average also observed in United Kingdom, Japan, Indonesia, and India.



Rates of energy intensity improvement are varied across end-use sectors. Industry – the largest energy consuming sector – has made the most rapid progress, improving energy intensity by an average annual rate of 2.7% since 2010. In transport, the introduction of passenger car standards has driven efficiency improvements, although progress is slower in freight transport.



Tracking SDG7: The Global Energy Progress Report 2019 provides a global dashboard on progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7), which sets 2030 targets for reaching universal access to electricity and clean fuels and technologies for cooking, substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the global mix, and doubling the rate of improvement of energy efficiency.

All the data used in this pamphlet comes from the respective official source: for electrification, the World Bank; for clean fuels and technologies for cooking, the World Health Organization (WHO); for renewable energy, the International Energy Agency (IEA), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA); and for energy efficiency, the IEA and UNSD. All projections are from the IEA's World Energy Outlook.

The report is a joint effort of the custodian agencies International Energy Agency (IEA) (2019 chair), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the World Bank, and the World Health Organization (WHO), which the United Nations has named responsible for collecting and reporting on global energy indicators for SDG7.

LEARN MORE

Visit our website to get the full report, find out more about the methodology, and download all the underlying data:
http://trackingSDG7.esmap.org

Cover photo: Shutterstock

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ESMAP
Energy Sector Management Assistance Program

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