TRACKING SDG7

THE ENERGY PROGRESS REPORT 2020

International Energy Agency
International Renewable Energy Agency
United Nations Statistics Division
THE WORLD BANK IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP
World Health Organization

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

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

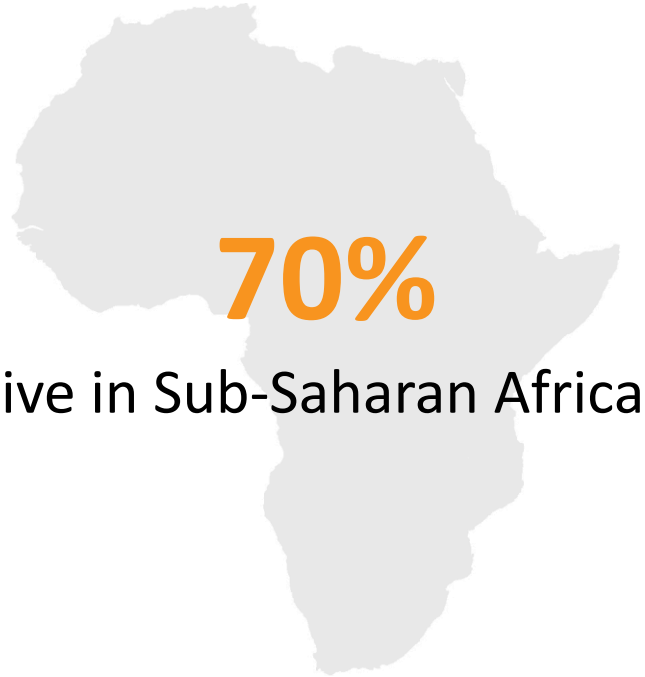
Progress in share of population with access to electricity, 2000 - 2018

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:



70%

live in Sub-Saharan Africa

85%

live in rural areas

1/2

live in low-income countries

1/3

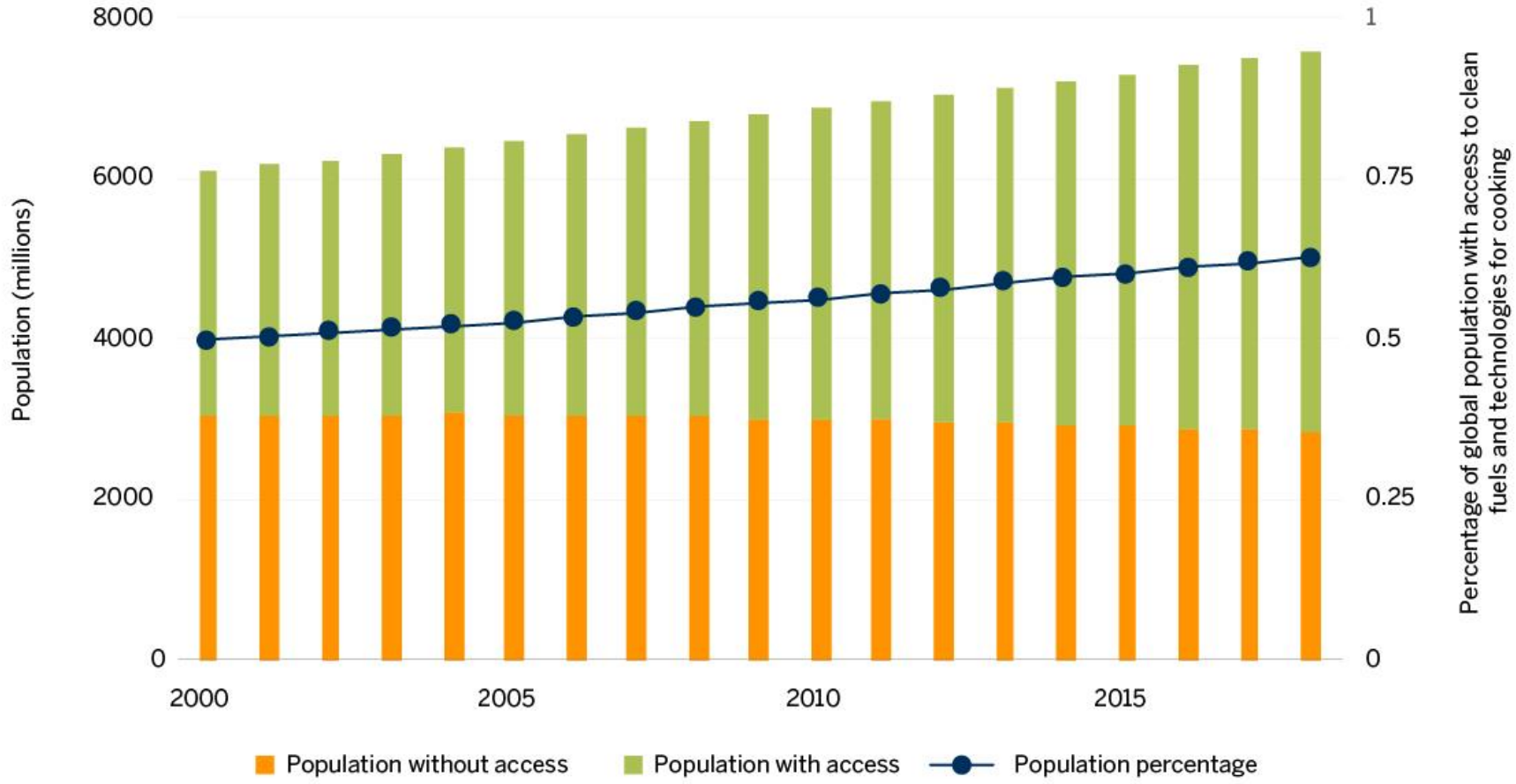
live in fragile and conflict-affected settings

- 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.

Source: World Bank

ACCESS TO CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR COOKING

Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking over time

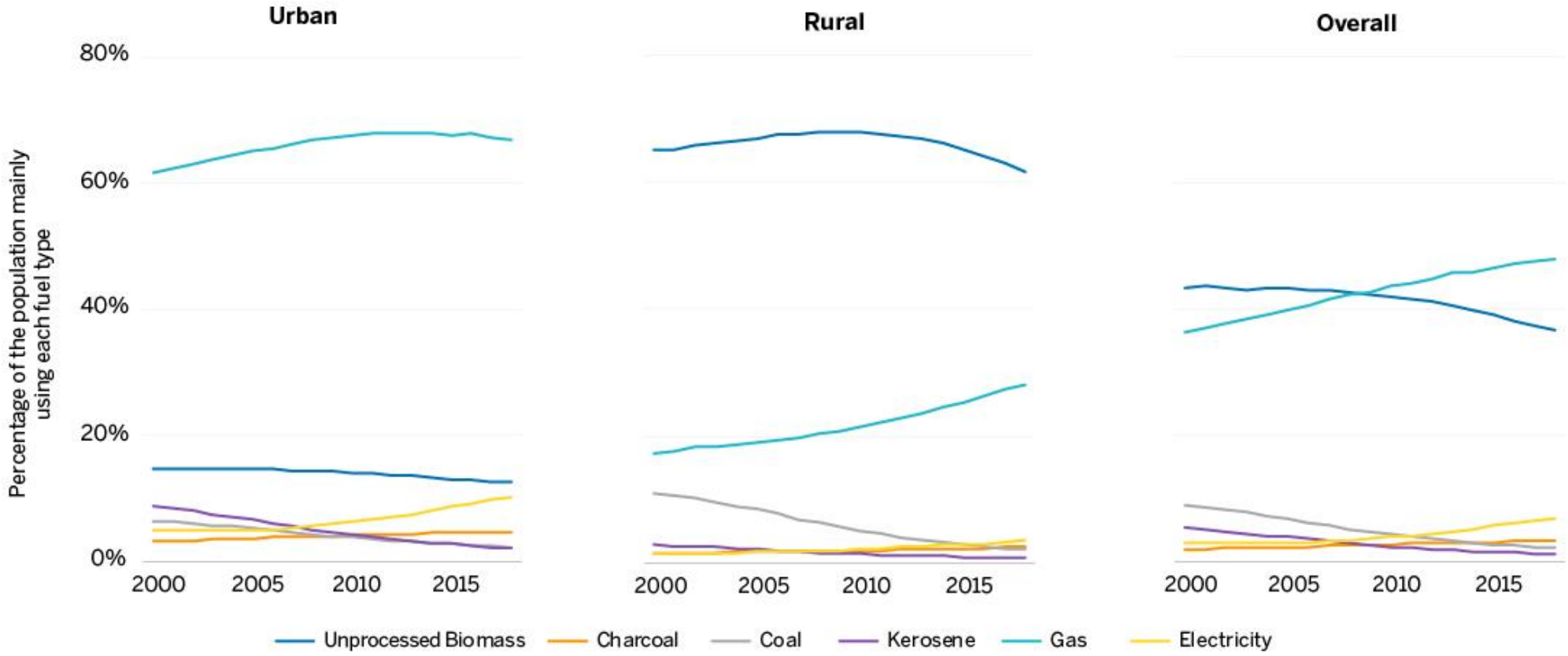


- The share of the global population with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies increased from 56% in 2010 to **63%** in 2018.
- However, **2.8 billion people** still lack access

Source: WHO Household energy database

Urban and rural divide

Population with access to clean fuels and technologies by region

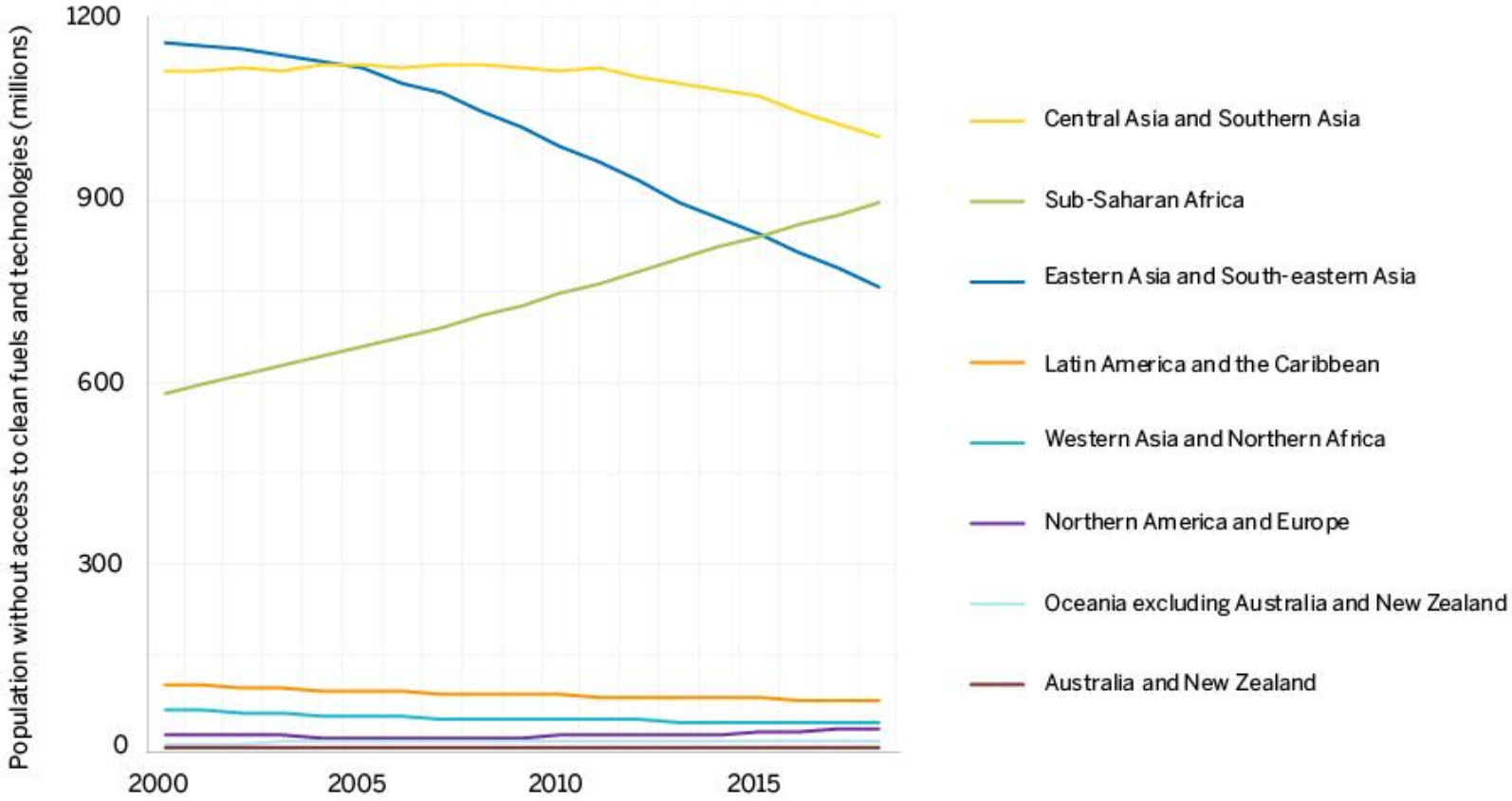


- In **urban areas, gas (LPG, natural gas, biogas)** is the predominately used fuel
- In **rural** areas, **unprocessed biomass** remains dominant
- Access to clean fuels and technologies is much **higher in urban** (**83%**) than rural (**37%**) areas

Source: WHO Household energy database

Regional highlights

Population without access to clean fuels and technologies by region



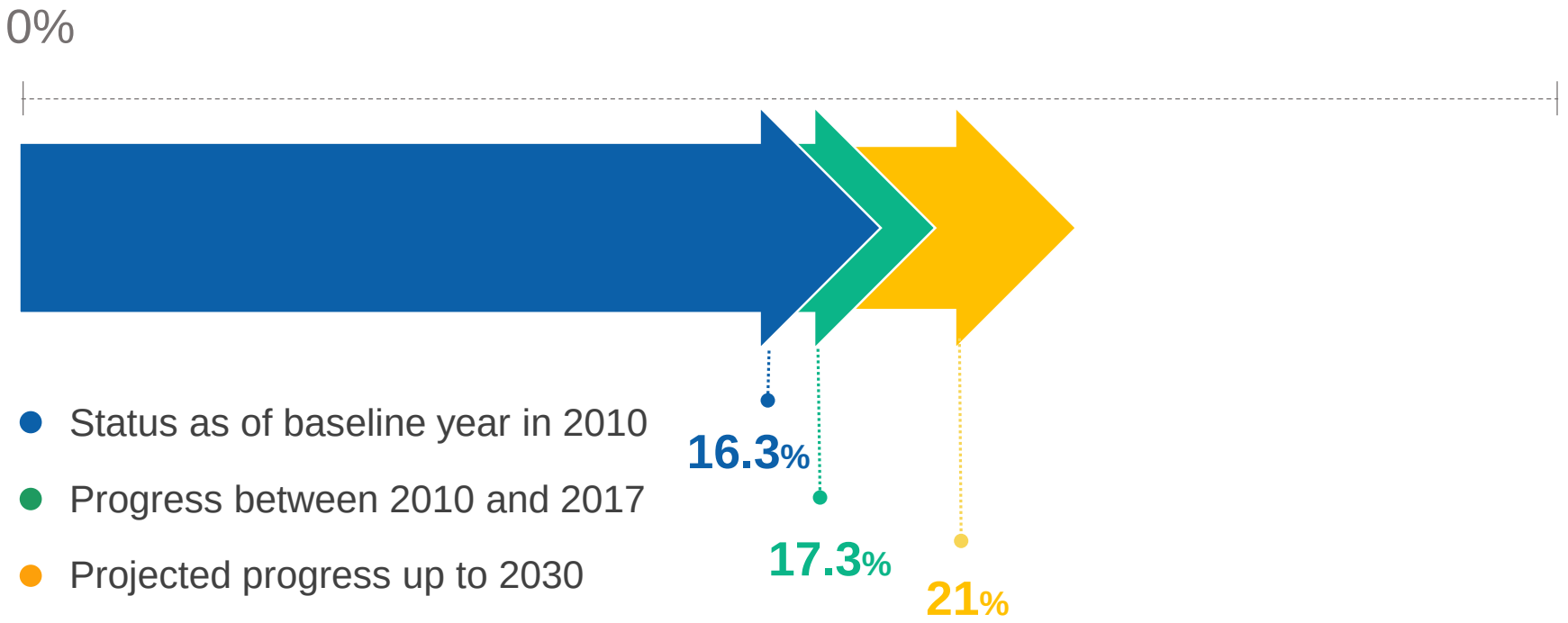
- Improvements in energy access in Eastern, South-eastern, Central and Southern Asia
- However, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the population without access to clean cooking is increasing.
- **Serious and urgent policy efforts are needed to increase access, especially in SSA.**

Source: WHO Household energy database

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 TFEC

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

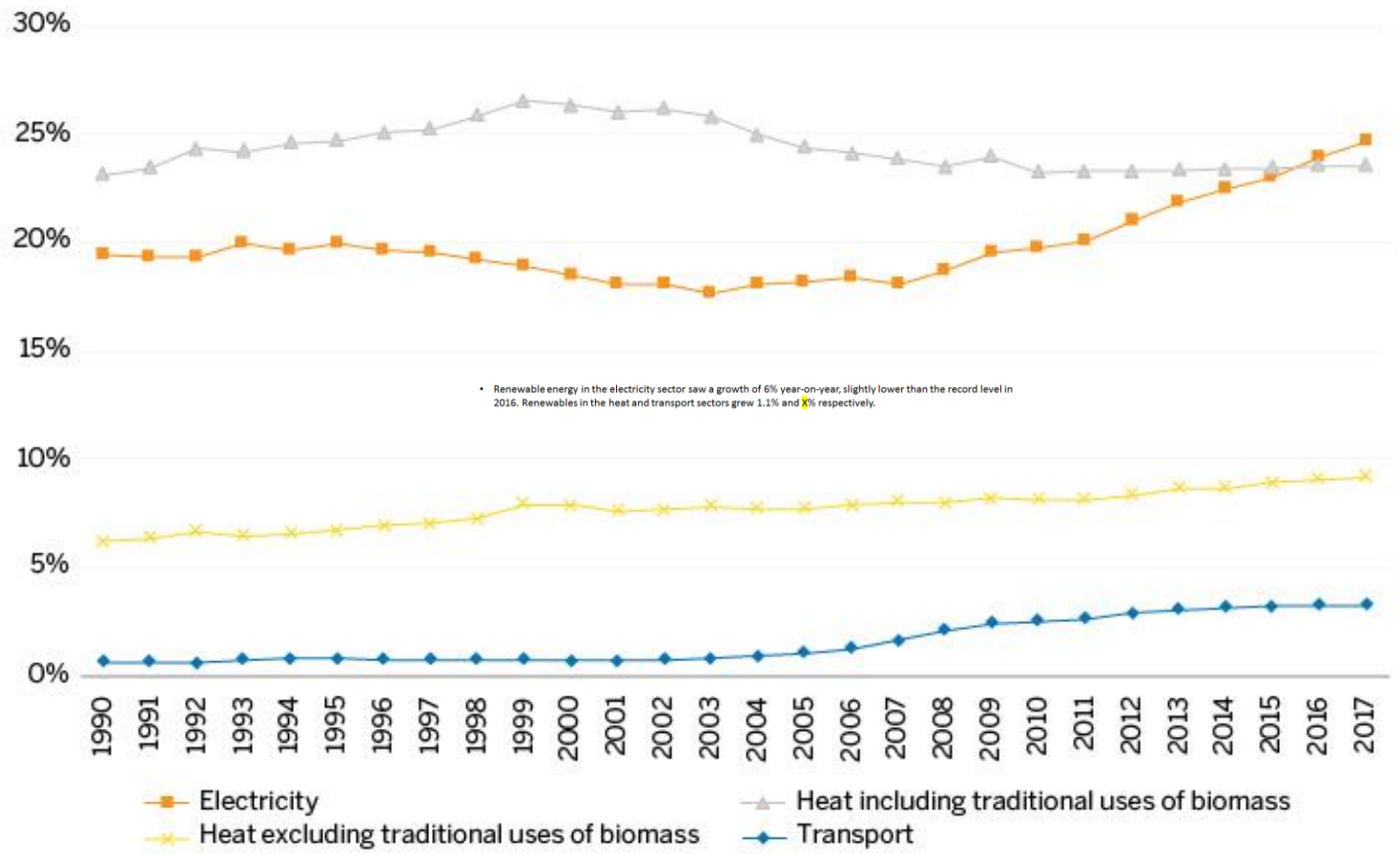


Source: IEA, UNSD

- In 2017, the renewable energy share in TFEC reached 17.3% (+0.1 percentage points year-on-year). Modern renewables continued to see the largest increase representing 10.5% (+0.2 percentage points year-on-year).
- To substantially increase the share of renewables in TFEC, modern renewables must expand much more quickly to compensate for falling shares of traditional uses of biomass.

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

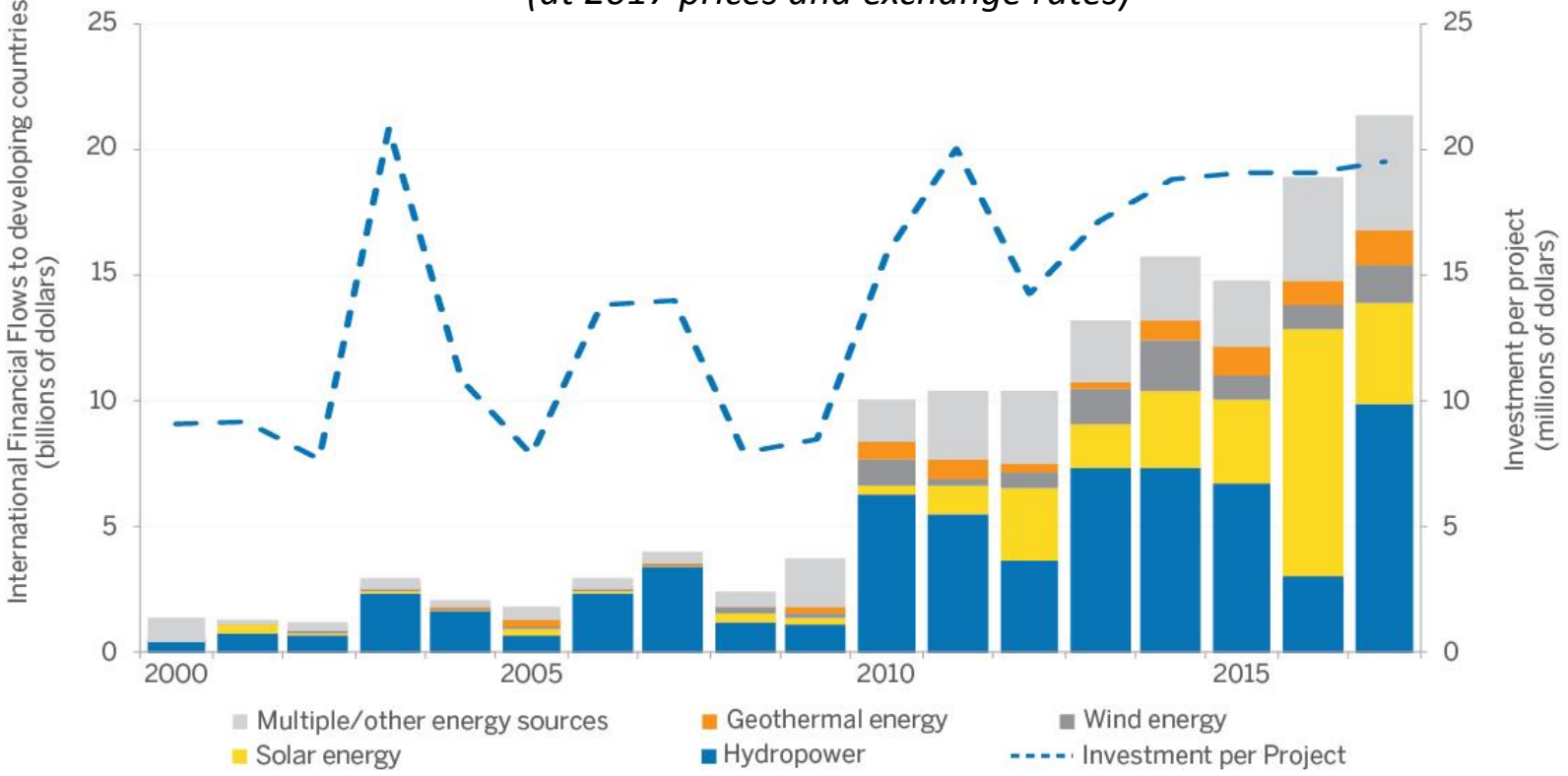


Source: IEA, UNSD

- 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

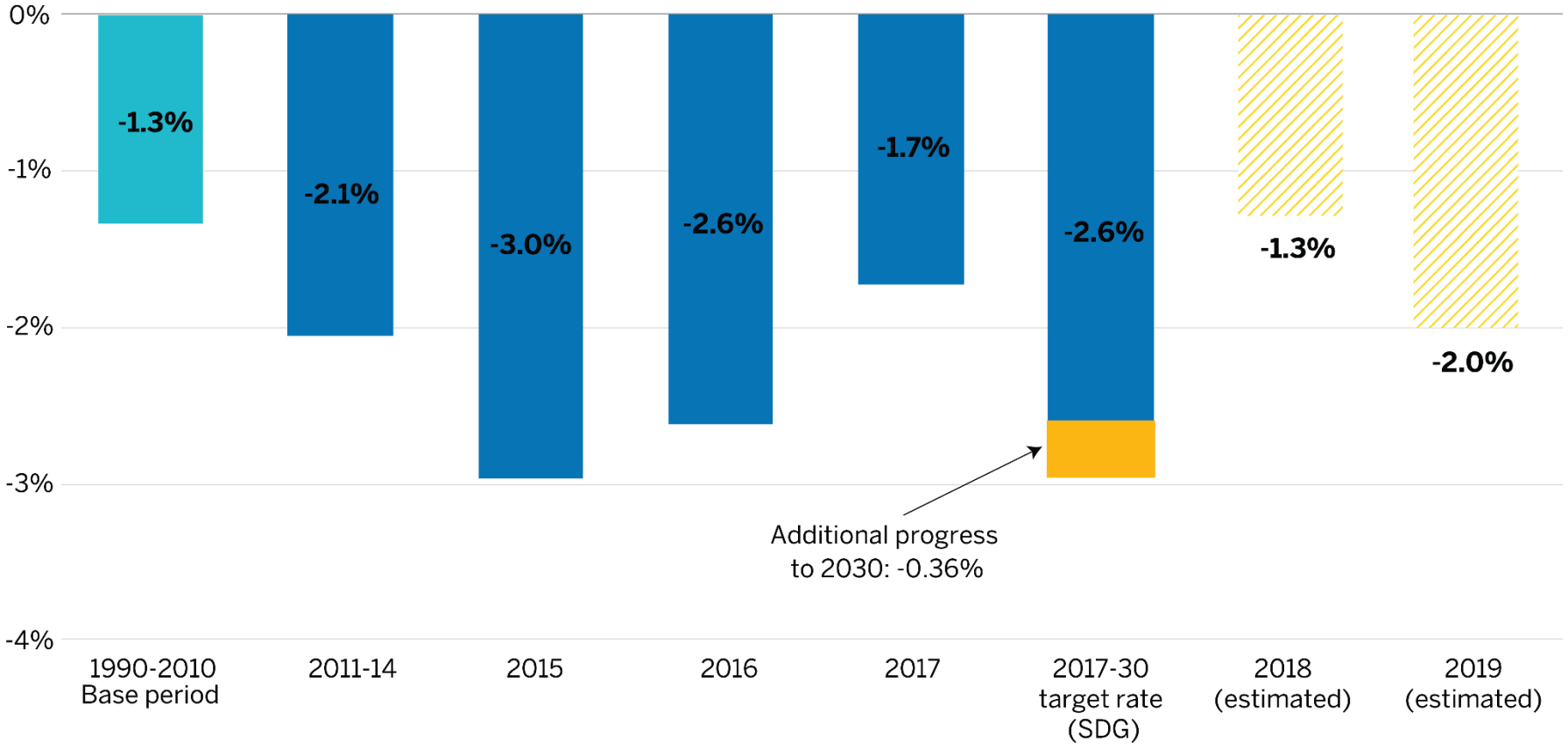
Source: IRENA and OECD

- 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

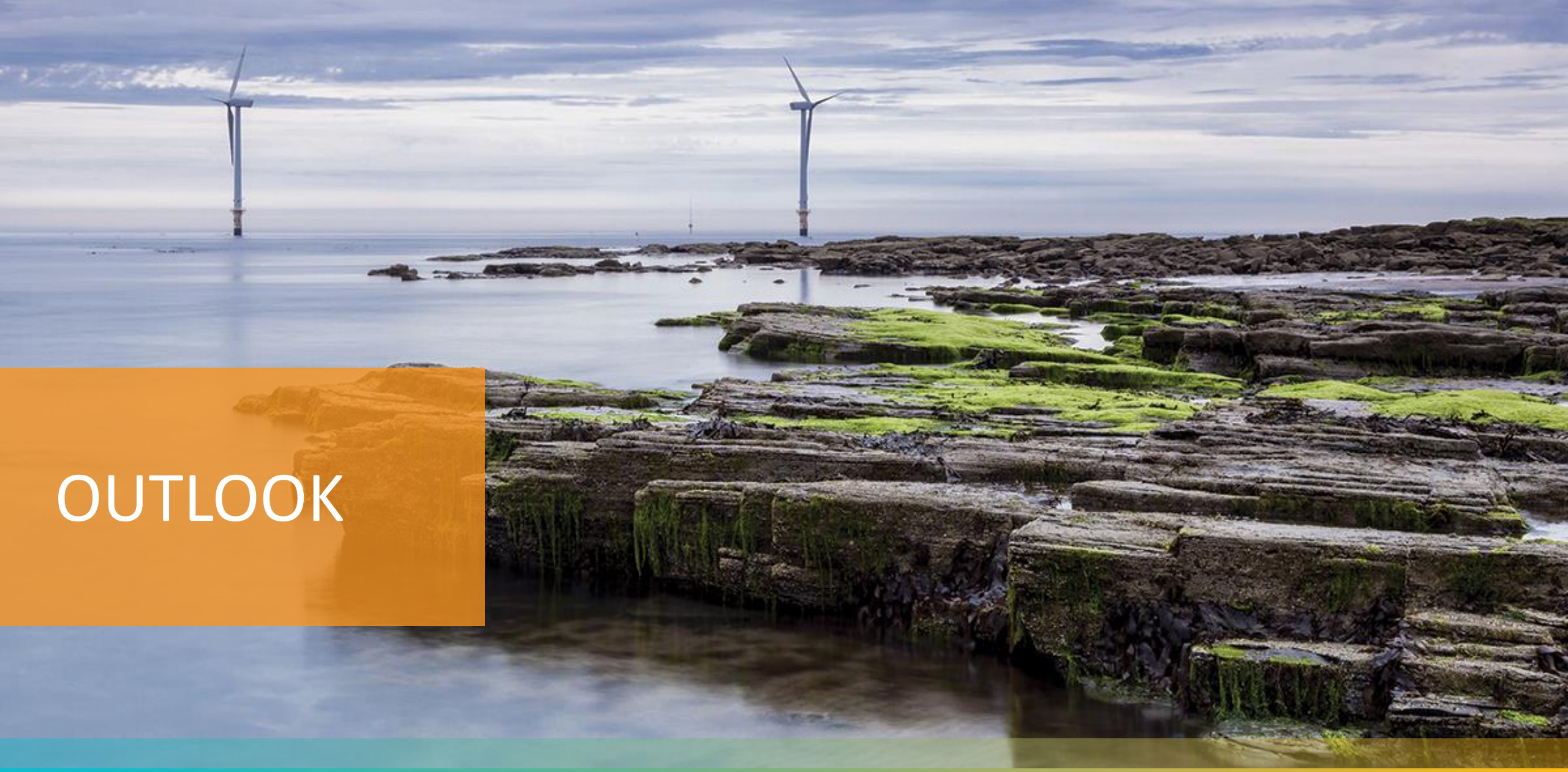
Progress on improving global energy intensity is still short of the SDG target 7.3 to double energy efficiency

Growth rate of primary energy intensity, by period and target rate, 1990-2030



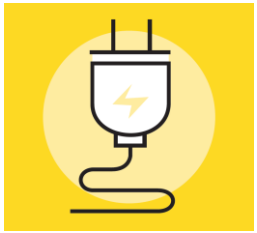
- Insufficient progress has been made to meet the SDG target 7.3, to improve intensity by 2.6% per annum. The world now needs to improve by 3% per annum to 2030 to realize the efficiency goal. Initial estimates for 2018 and 2019 are below this level.

Source: IEA, UNSD, and World Bank; IEA 2020



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.

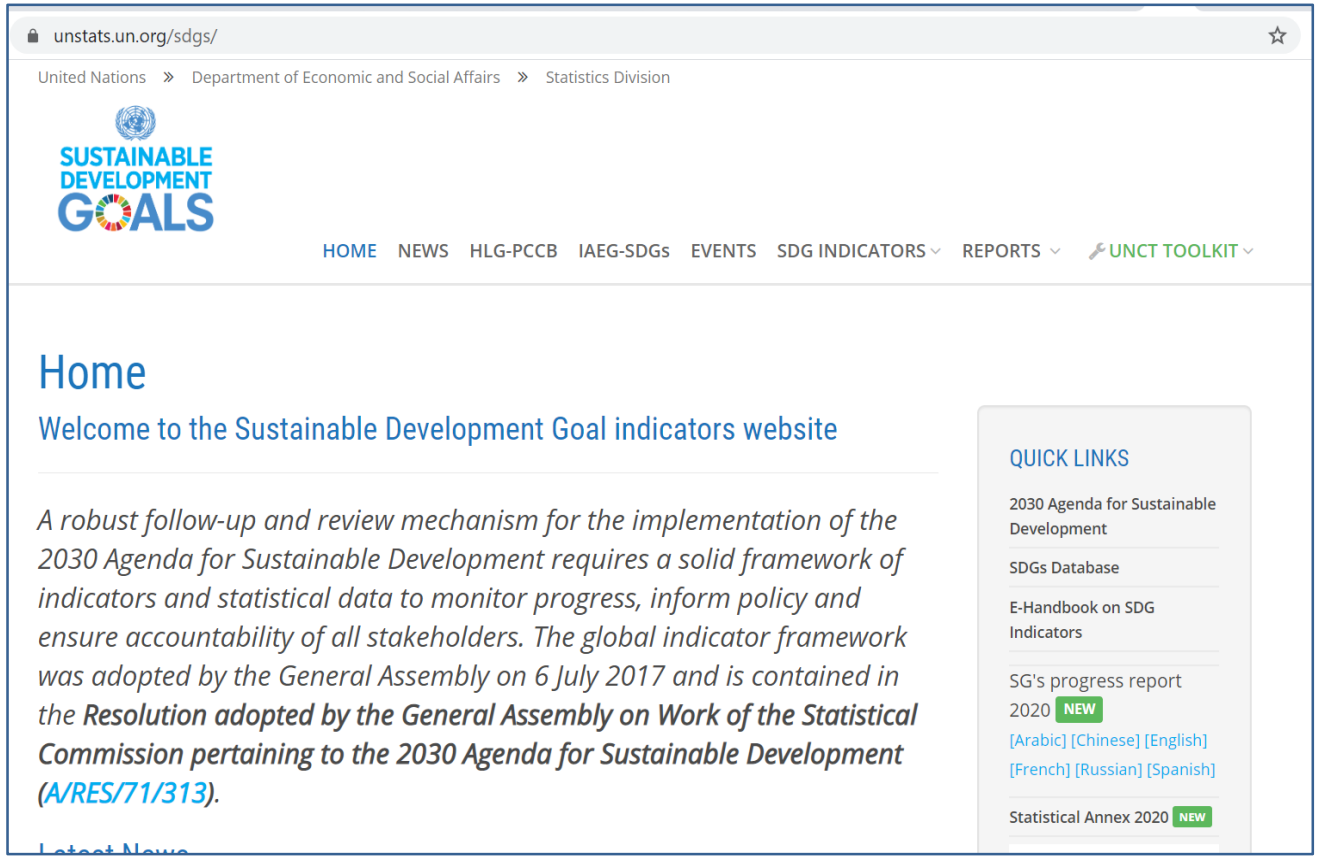
If clean cooking access remains low on the political agenda, **2.3 billion people would still be cooking with inefficient traditional solutions in 2030**, split between Asia and sub-Saharan African. This will continue to pose **environmental, health and socio-economic threats affecting disproportionately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



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