

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.



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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 access in Eastern, South-eastern, Central and Southern Asia
- However, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the population without access 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 TFEC

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



- 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.

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



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.

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.



Sustainable Development Goals – Current Scenario



- One decade to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Tracking SDG 7 Report example of cooperation among custodian agencies

Moving Forward



- National statistical systems the basis for the global indicator framework
- Developing countries, particularly LDCs, need capacity development work on energy statistics





