The report is the product of the collaboration among the five SDG7 custodian agencies

- International Energy Agency (IEA) (2019 chair)
- International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
- World Bank (WB)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

It chronicles progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 at the global, regional, and country levels

**Target 7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
- 7.1.2 Proportion of population relying primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

**Target 7.2** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

**Target 7.3** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
ELECTRICITY
DESPITE ACCELERATING PROGRESS, THE WORLD IS STILL NOT ON TRACK TO REACH UNIVERSAL ELECTRIFICATION BY 2030

Percentage 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
KEEPING UP THE CURRENT MOMENTUM WILL BE INCREASINGLY CHALLENGING AS PROGRESS IS UNEVEN ACROSS REGIONS

Annual increase in electrification rate in access-deficit countries, 2010-2017 (percentage points)

Source: World Bank, IEA
COOKING
PERCENTAGE OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS

Percentage of population with access to clean cooking solutions

- Status as of baseline year in 2010: 57%
- Progress between 2010 and 2017: 61%
- Projected progress up to 2030: 74%
- 2030 SDG7 target: 100%

Source: WHO, IEA
RATE OF ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES, 2017

Source: WHO 2019
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.
RENEWABLES
PROGRESS ON INCREASING THE GLOBAL RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE NEEDS TO BE FURTHER ACCELERATED

Percentage of renewable energy in total final energy consumption

- Status as of baseline year in 2010: 16.6%
- Progress between 2010 and 2016: 17.5%
- Projected progress up to 2030: 21%

Source: IEA, UNSD
SINCE 2010, THE USE OF MODERN RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION HAS INCREASED AT A FASTEST PACE THAN TRADITIONAL BIOMASS

Consumption of modern and traditional biomass

Source: IEA, UNSD
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
PROGRESS ON IMPROVING GLOBAL ENERGY INTENSITY HAS ACCELERATED BUT IS STILL SHORT OF SDG TARGET 7.3

Compound annual growth rate of global primary energy intensity

-2.7%  -2.3%  -1.3%  0%

-2.4%

-2.7%

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
IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN VARIABLE ACROSS REGIONS AND COUNTRIES. ASIA, INCLUDING CHINA AND INDIA, HAS SEEN IMPROVEMENT ABOVE THE GLOBAL AVERAGE

Growth rate of primary energy intensity at a regional level, 1990-2016

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.
CONCLUSIONS

While notable progress has been made in the past few years the world is not yet on track to achieve SDG 7 by 2030.

Achieving SDG 7 requires a rapid and far-reaching transformation of the energy sector.

SDG 7 is an crucial component of several other SDGs, and a essential pillar of the sustainable development agenda. In particular, energy and climate goals are closely interlinked.
THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION