



# TRACKING **SDG7**

## THE ENERGY PROGRESS REPORT

MAY 2019



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**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

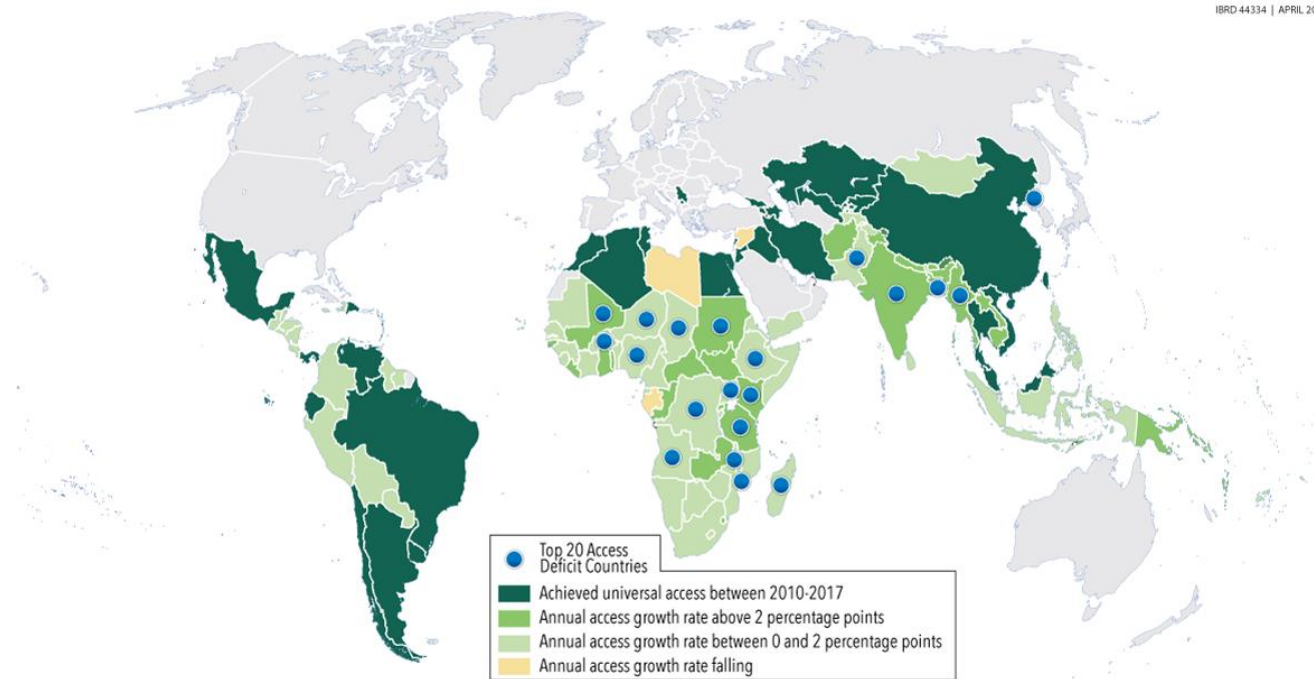
Percentage of population with access to electricity





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

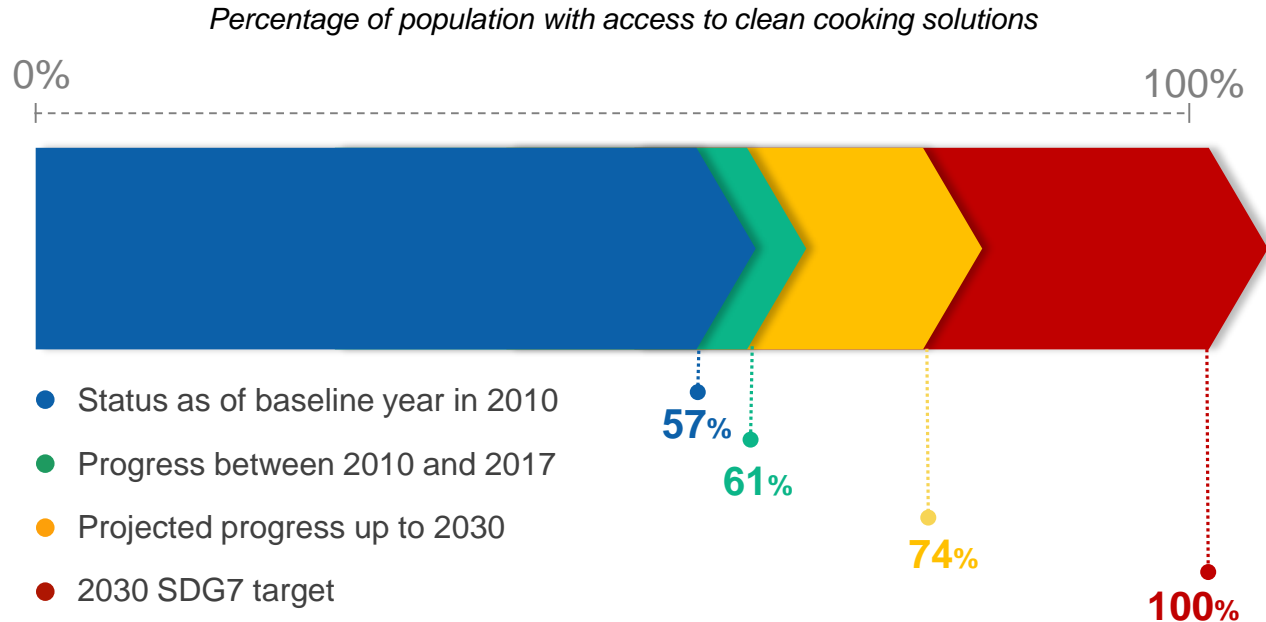
*Annual increase in electrification rate in access-deficit countries, 2010-2017 (percentage points)*



# COOKING



# PERCENTAGE OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS

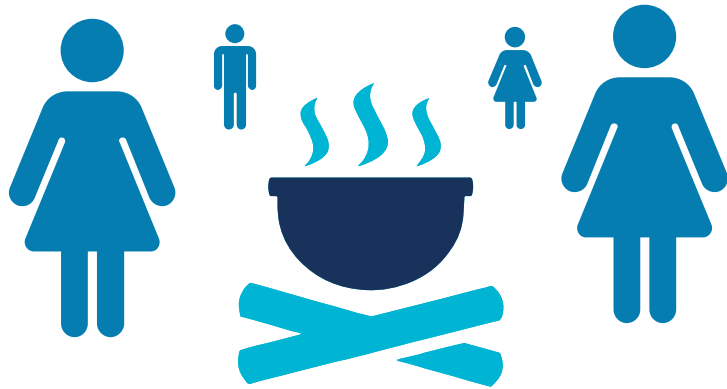






## PREMATURE DEATHS GIVEN TO INDOOR AIR POLLUTION

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.

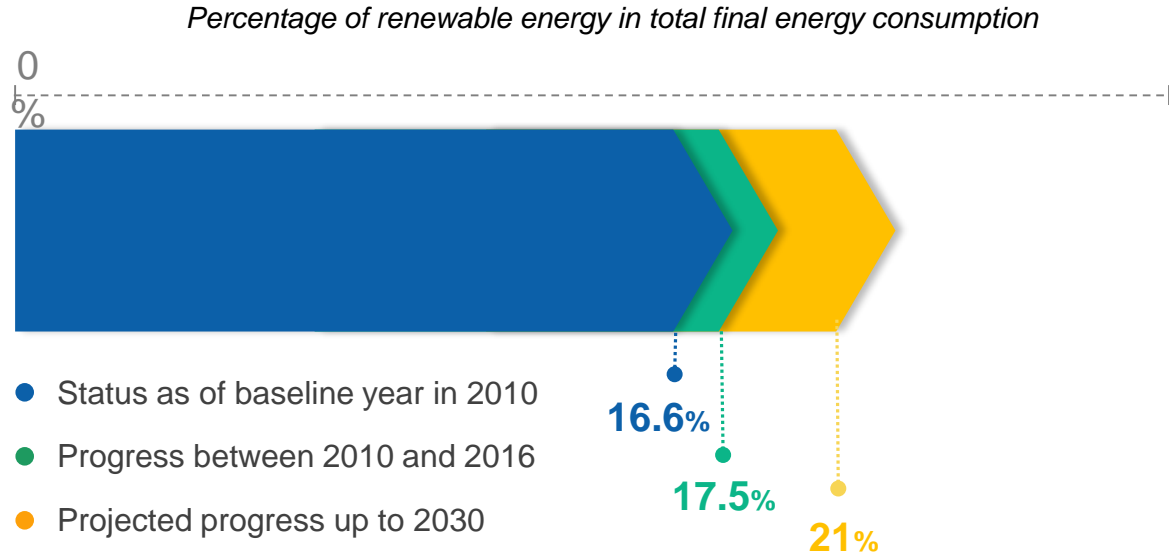


**3.8**  
**million**  
deaths each year

# RENEWABLES

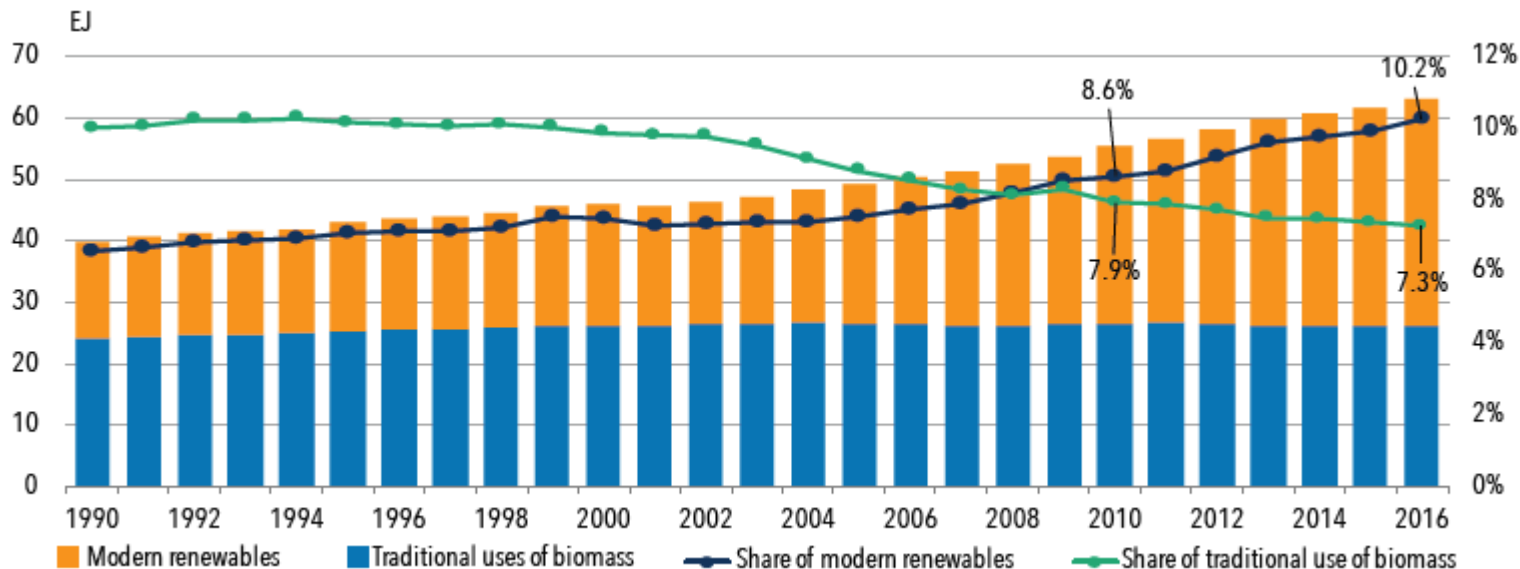


# PROGRESS ON INCREASING THE GLOBAL RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE NEEDS TO BE FURTHER ACCELERATED



# SINCE 2010, THE USE OF MODERN RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION HAS INCREASED AT A FASTEST PACE THAN TRADITIONAL BIOMASS

Consumption of modern and traditional biomass



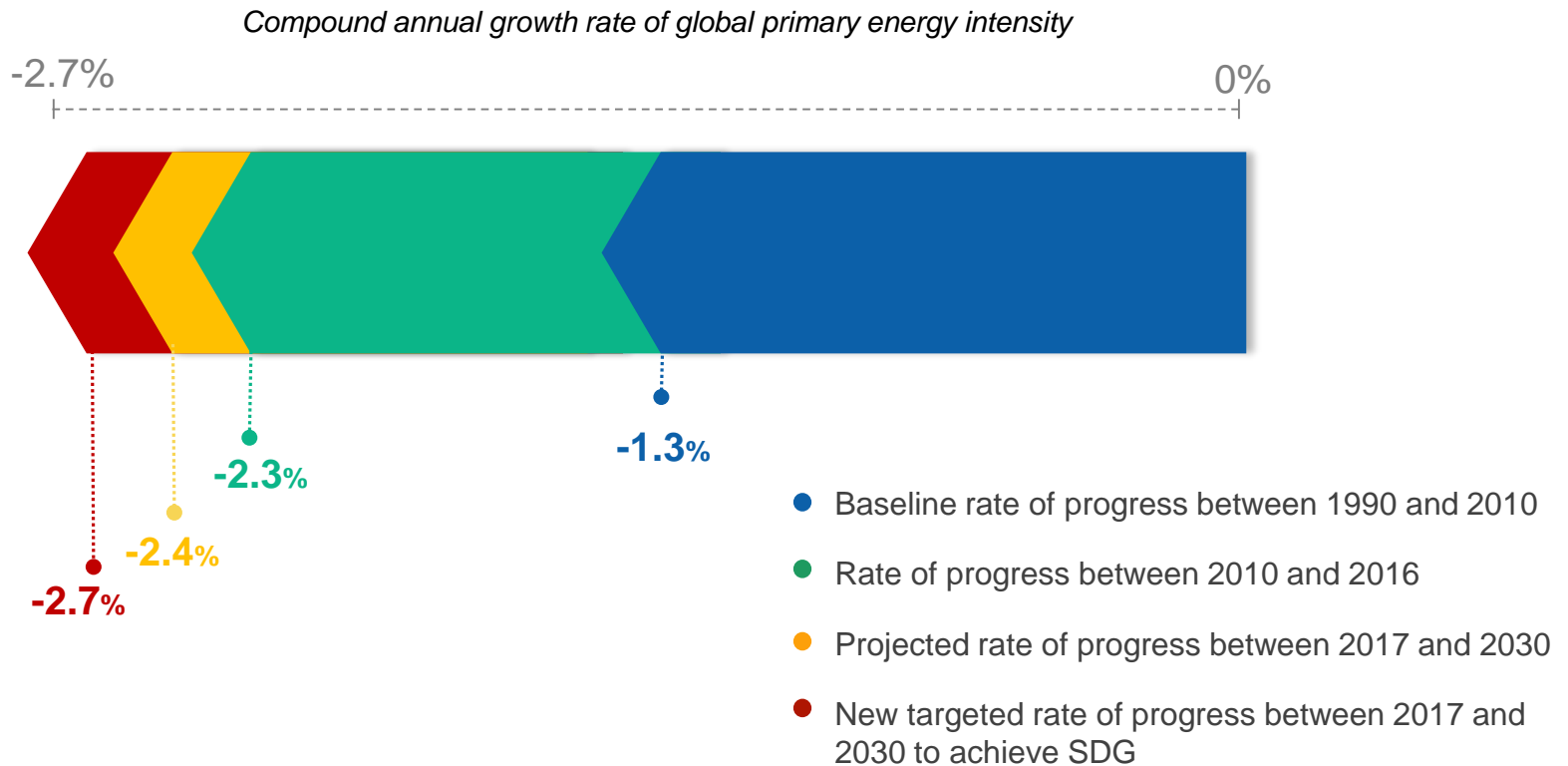
Source: IEA, UNSD



# ENERGY EFFICIENCY

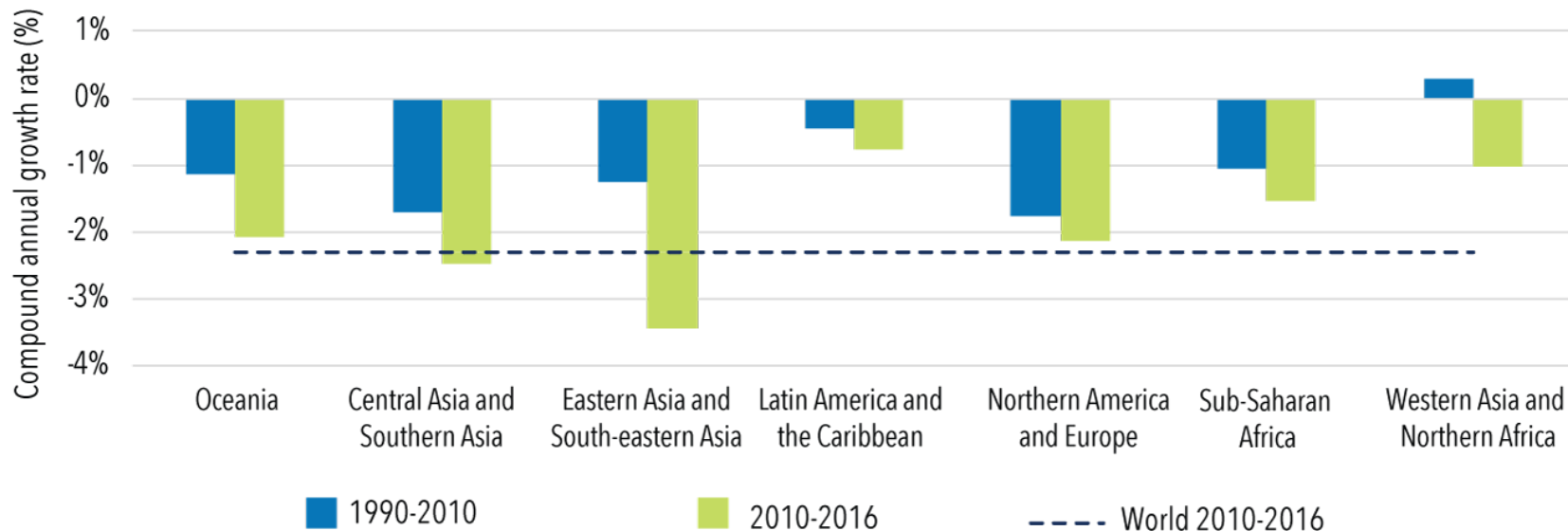


# PROGRESS ON IMPROVING GLOBAL ENERGY INTENSITY HAS ACCELERATED BUT IS STILL SHORT OF SDG TARGET 7.3



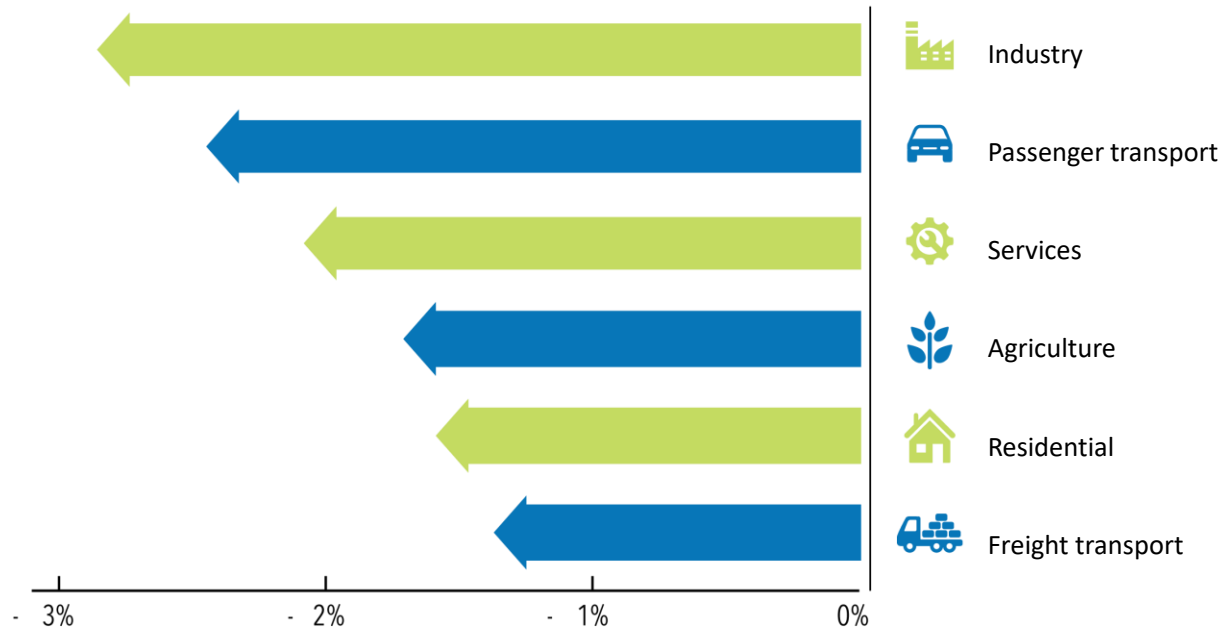
# IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN VARIABLE ACROSS REGIONS AND COUNTRIES. ASIA, INCLUDING CHINA AND INDIA, HAS SEEN IMPROVEMENT ABOVE THE GLOBAL AVERAGE

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



# PROGRESS IS VARIABLE ACROSS SECTORS, WITH INDUSTRY BENEFITING FROM POLICY DRIVEN ACTION IN CHINA AND INDIA AND FREIGHT TRANSPORT LACKING DUE TO LIMITED POLICY

*Annual improvement in energy intensity by end-use sector (2010-2016)*



Source: IEA, UNSD



## 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