



TRACKING SDG7:

# THE ENERGY PROGRESS REPORT

2018



*Highlights*

# SDG7: 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 shown below.

## SDG 7.1 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO:



### SDG 7.1.1 ELECTRICITY



### SDG 7.1.2 CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR COOKING



## **SDG 7.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix**



## **SDG 7.3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency**

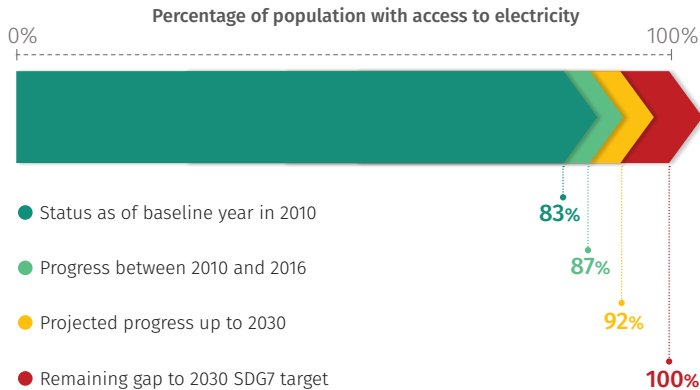
As world leaders come together to review progress towards SDG7 in July 2018, this brochure answers the critical question: Are we on track to meet SDG7 by 2030?

Learn more: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg7>

Share your thoughts on Twitter using the hashtag **#SDG7**

# SDG 7.1.1 ELECTRIFICATION

Access to electricity has been accelerating in recent years, but will need to ramp-up further if the SDG7 goal of universal access to electricity is to be met by 2030.



An important development is that tens of millions of people now have access to electricity through solar home systems. These are concentrated in a number of pioneering countries, where solar home systems reach 5-15% of the population.

At least

**30 million**



people in the developing world have a solar home system

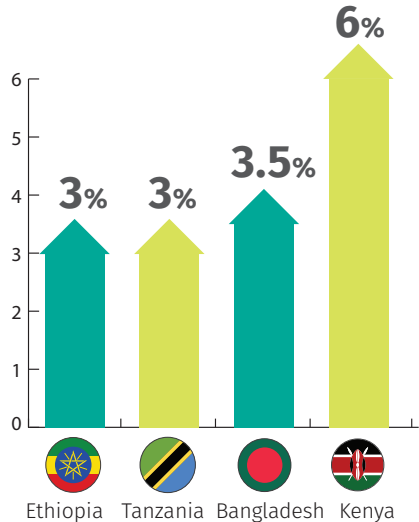


Out of roughly 1 billion people living without electricity today, some 600 million are in Africa. The good news is that Africa's access deficit has finally started to fall – with electrification outpacing population growth for the first time.



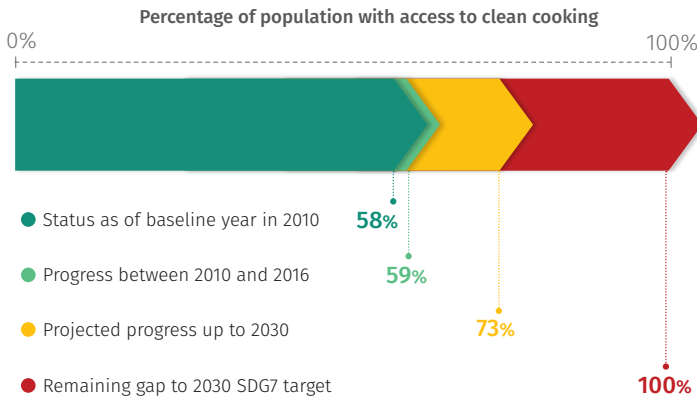
Among countries with the largest access deficits, some strong performances stand out. Since 2010, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania provided access to at least an additional 3 percent of their population annually, while India provided electricity to 30 million people each year.

Percentage of national population gaining access to electricity each year (2010-16)



# SDG 7.1.2 CLEAN COOKING

Access to clean cooking has increased only modestly since 2010. To reach the target of universal access by 2030, the pace of recent progress would have to accelerate six-fold.

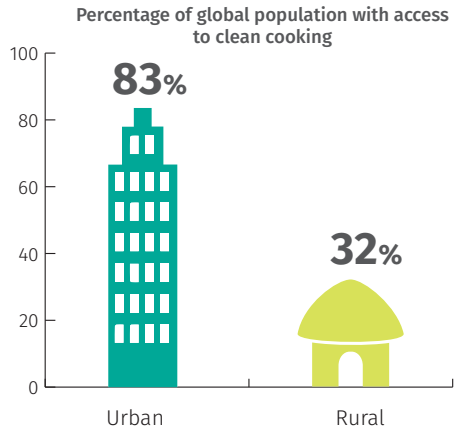


Three billion people continue to cook by burning polluting fuels, like wood and coal. The resulting household air pollution leads to some 4 million premature deaths each year, primarily among women and children.



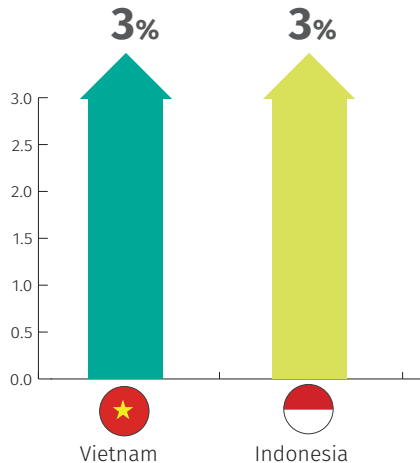


Huge disparities remain between urban areas, where 83% of the population has access to clean cooking, and rural areas, where access is only 32%.



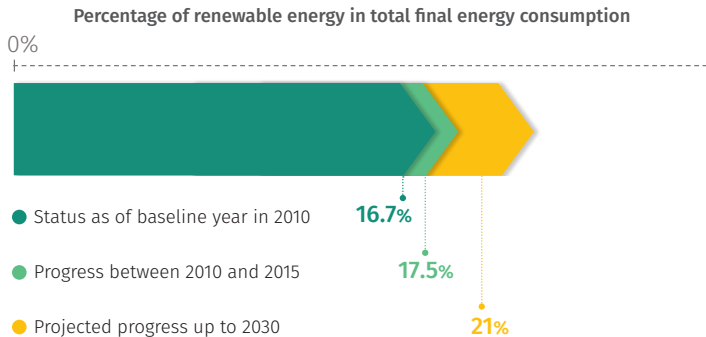
Among the relatively few strong performances that stand out globally, are Indonesia and Vietnam, which provided access to an additional 3 percent of their populations each year since 2010.

Percentage of national population gaining access to clean cooking each year (2010-16)



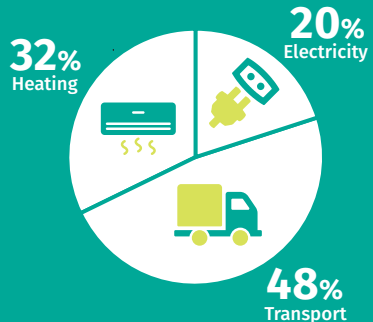
# SDG 7.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY

The share of renewable energy in the world's total final energy consumption has risen from 16.7% in 2010 to 17.5% in 2015. Of this, 9.6% is modern renewable energy (e.g. modern bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, wind and solar), while the remainder was traditional uses of biomass.



Thanks to declining costs of wind and solar, the electricity sector has made rapid progress reaching a renewable share of 22.8% in 2015. However, the remaining 80% of energy consumption comes from sectors with renewable shares that are either very low, such as transport, or stagnant, such as heating.

Share of total final energy consumption by end-use sector

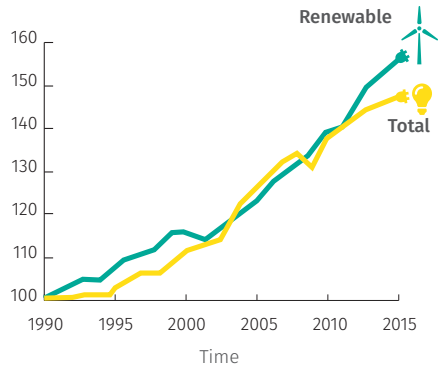






Progress has been challenging, particularly in developing countries where energy consumption continues to grow rapidly, and modernizing economies substitute fossil fuels for traditional uses of biomass. Despite major investment, it has been hard for renewable energy expansion to keep pace with growth in energy demand.

Evolution of energy consumption (1990=100)



Several countries stand out for their special achievements.



**30%**

of global growth in renewable energy consumption in 2015 took place in China



**5x**

the global average growth in renewable energy consumption took place in the UK from 2010-15



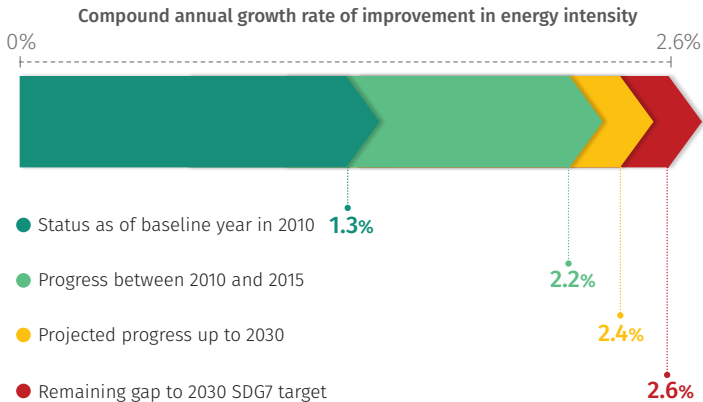
More than

**2x**

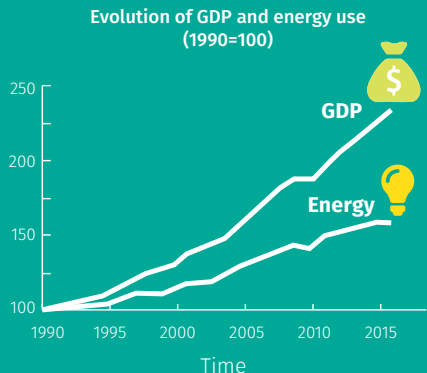
the global renewable energy share in electricity, heating and transportation was achieved in Brazil

# SDG 7.3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Global energy intensity has been falling at an accelerating rate of 2.2% since 2010, but still falls short of the global target of 2.6% for 2030.

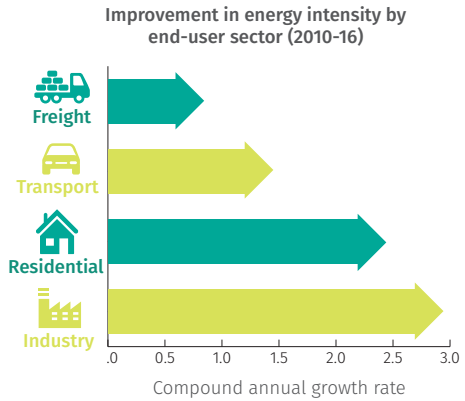


Global GDP grew nearly twice as fast as primary energy supply in 2010-15, in all regions, except Western Asia. Over this period, six of the world's largest energy using countries reduced energy supply while continuing to grow GDP.

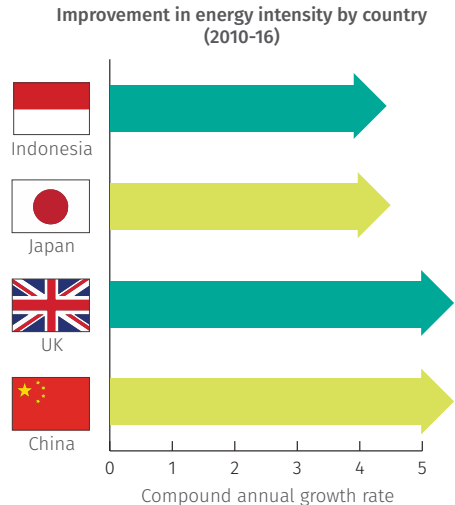




Industry – the largest energy consuming sector – also made the most rapid progress, reducing energy intensity by 2.7% annually. However, progress in the transport sector was slower. While residential energy intensity improved globally, the opposite was true in lower income countries.



Strong performances on energy efficiency can be found across developed and developing countries. Large energy-intensive emerging economies – notably China and Indonesia – are among the fastest improvers, while several developed economies – Japan and the UK – that have already reached high levels of efficiency, continue to improve.



“Tracking SDG7: The Global Energy Progress Report” 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.

The report is a joint effort of the custodian agencies, which the United Nations has named responsible for collecting and reporting on global energy indicators for SDG7. 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 reported are from the IEA’s World Energy Outlook.

## LEARN MORE

Visit our website to get the full report as well as view and download all the underlying data:

<http://trackingSDG7.esmap.org>

Cover photo: Supriya Biswas /IRENA

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A joint report of the SDG7 custodian agencies

