



SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY FOR ALL

GLOBAL TRACKING FRAMEWORK







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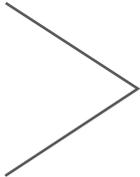
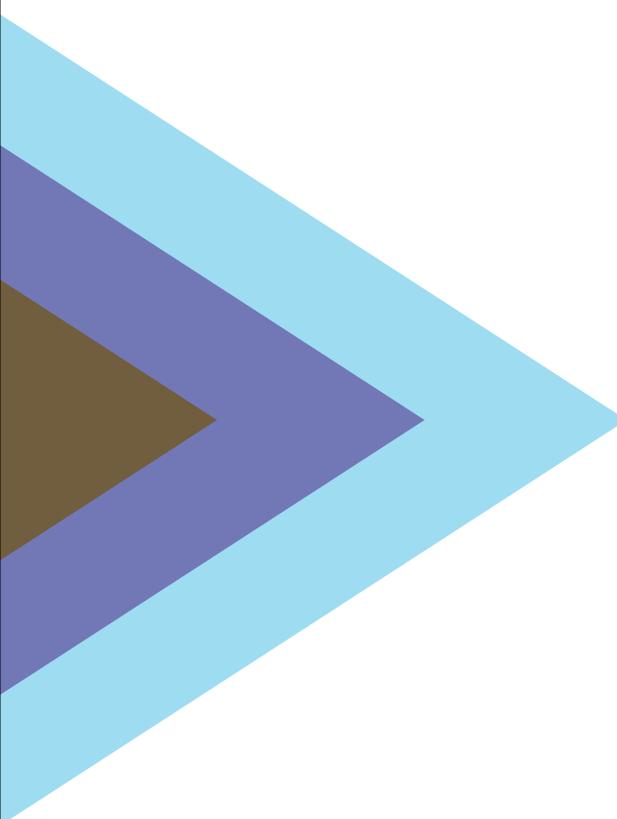




TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
ABBREVIATIONS	17
REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION	21
OVERVIEW	32
CHAPTER 1: THE SE4ALL GLOBAL TRACKING FRAMEWORK	66
CHAPTER 2: ENERGY ACCESS	74
CHAPTER 3: ENERGY EFFICIENCY	133
CHAPTER 4: RENEWABLE ENERGY	193
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS	251
DATA ANNEXES	
> ENERGY ACCESS	262
> ENERGY EFFICIENCY	271
> RENEWABLE ENERGY	280



FOREWORD

At the 2012 Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, world leaders agreed to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals. For many, the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative launched that year—a year designated to highlight that same theme—and backed by a global coalition of public and private sector organizations, as well as civil society, is an illustration of what a Sustainable Development Goal for the energy sector would look like.

SE4ALL seeks to achieve, by 2030, universal access to electricity and safe household fuels, a doubled rate of improvement of energy efficiency, and a doubled share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. As the Millennium Development Goals process has shown, measurable goals that enjoy widespread consensus can mobilize whole societies behind them. An issue for any set of goals is how to measure progress towards their achievement. This can be tricky on methodological and political grounds. In the light of this challenge, the rigor and even-handedness evident in this first SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework is all the more welcome.

A team of energy experts from 15 agencies worked under the leadership of the World Bank and the International Energy Agency to produce this comprehensive snapshot of the status of more than 170 countries with respect to energy access, action on energy efficiency and renewable energy, and energy consumption. The report's framework for data collection and analysis will enable us to monitor progress on the SE4ALL objectives from now to 2030. It is methodologically sound and credible. It produces findings that are conclusive and actionable.

The report also shows how different countries can boost progress toward sustainable energy. Reaching universal energy access depends decisively on actions in some 20 “high-impact” countries in Africa and Asia. Attaining

the global objectives for energy efficiency and renewable energy hinges on efforts in some 20 developed and emerging economies that account for 80 percent of global energy consumption. Finally, the report identifies a number of “fast-moving” countries whose exceptionally rapid progress on the triple energy agenda since 1990 provides not just inspiration, but know-how that can help us replicate their success elsewhere.

In many respects, what you measure determines what you get. That is why it is critical to get measurement right and to collect the right data, which is what this report has done. It has charted a map for our achievement of sustainable energy for all and a way to track progress. Let the journey begin!

—Kandeh Yumkella

Secretary General's Special Representative for Sustainable Energy for All



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