



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SDG7 BACKSLIDING

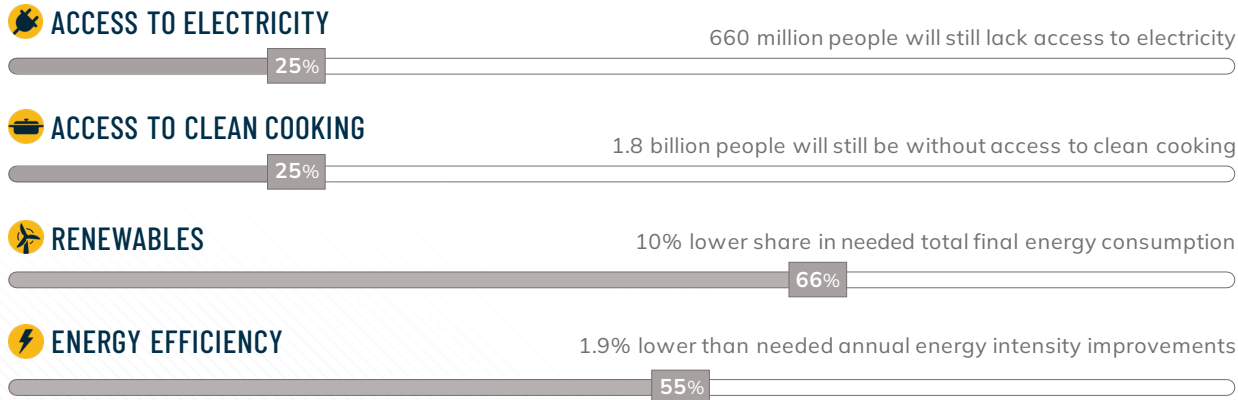
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Road to SDG7

SDG7 PROGRESS OUTLOOK FOR 2030



ACHIEVING SDG7 BY 2030

100%

■ Shaded section represents levels of advancement by 2030 under current scenario against Net Zero by 2050 and SDG7 by 2030 aligned scenario developed by IEA

Note: Baseline considers, by 2030, renewables share in total final energy consumption reaches 22.7% and annual improvements in energy efficiency reaches 2.4% .

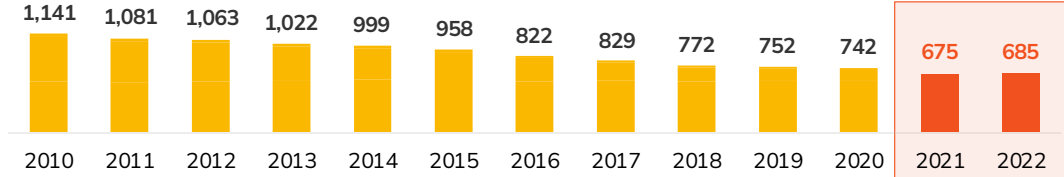


- The last decade has seen notable progress with **all key SDG7 indicators improving** between 2014-2022.
- However, we are not on track to achieve SDG7 by 2030.
- According to the Tracking SDG7 Report, at our current trajectory, we would be **missing all SDG7 targets**.

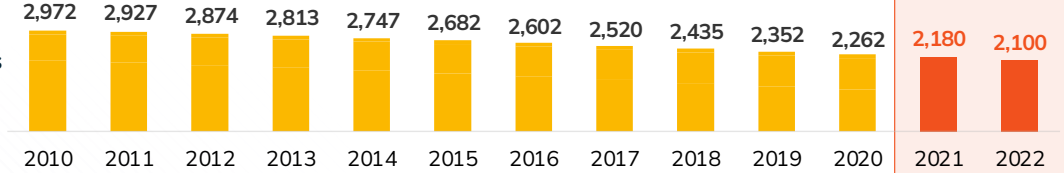


Global Regression in Energy Access

GOAL 7.1.1:
Universal Electricity Access
 millions of people without access



GOAL 7.1.1:
Universal Access to Clean Fuels & Technologies for Cooking
 millions of people without clean cooking access



REGRESS / BACKSLIDE



- Two energy access SDG7 indicators (7.1.1. and 7.1.2) have shown a 'Not-on-Track' trend for years, but the trend shown by the most recent data is alarming.
- The latest data in the Tracking SDG7 2024 report show **global regression in SDG7.1.1** (electricity access) and **minimal improvement in SDG7.1.2** (clean cooking access).

TO ACHIEVE SDG7 BY 2030, WE MUST:

1. PROVIDE ELECTRICITY ACCESS TO

157,000,000

PEOPLE EVERY YEAR
 (2022-2030)

Equivalent to the combined populations of the UK and Germany

2. INCREASE CLEAN COOKING ACCESS BY

334,000,000

PEOPLE EVERY YEAR
 (2022-2030)

Equivalent to the population of the United States



SOURCE: SEforALL Analysis DATA SOURCES: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO (2024) Tracking SDG7 2024 Report Datasets; World Bank Development Indicators (2024) – Population, total, World Bank Data Bank (2024) Population projections and estimates

SDG7 Country Backsliding Analysis

Concerned by the trends, this study does a deep-dive analysis to identify backsliding on ambition and action. The research follows a mixed quantitative-qualitative approach and has been conducted internally at Sustainable Energy for All.

The deep-dive looks at-

- 1) **recent trends** - each country's progress or reversal and its magnitude in recent years by examining changes in key indicators
- 2) **enabling framework** - the country's policy and regulatory situation supporting SDG7 progress, in addition to future direction by investigating political and policy changes on target-setting and implementation

Based on the analysis, countries are categorized to show-

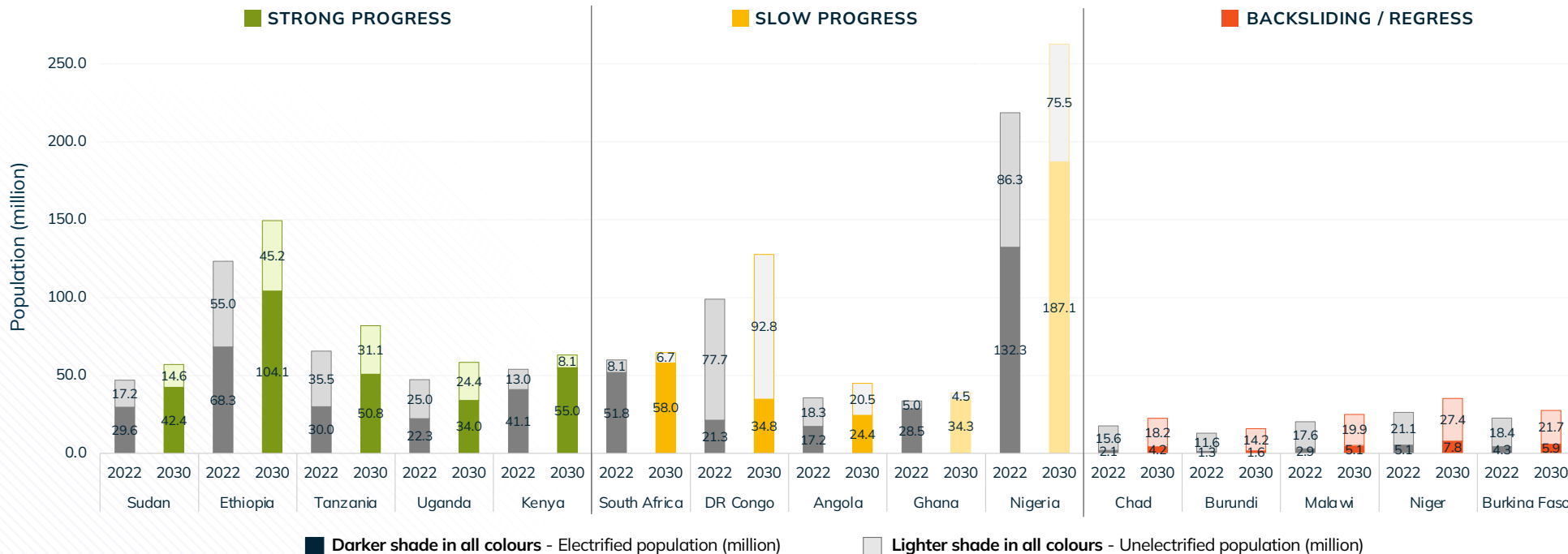
- **Strong progress:** Considerably higher than average improvement in key metrics
- **Slow progress:** Above average global trends in key metrics
- **No material change:** Aligned with global average or noticeable progress
- **Backsliding or regressing:** Falling behind global trends



Impact of Population Growth on SDG 7.1.1 Electricity Access

- Regardless of current status, **unelectrified population levels will stay similar or increase due to population growth by 2030**, even with increasing electrified population.
- A focus on the **most populous countries has a higher impact** on SDG 7.1.1, but **smaller countries should not be left behind**.

COMPARISON AMONG POPULOUS AFRICAN COUNTRIES BY SDG7.1.1 PROGRESS GROUP TYPE



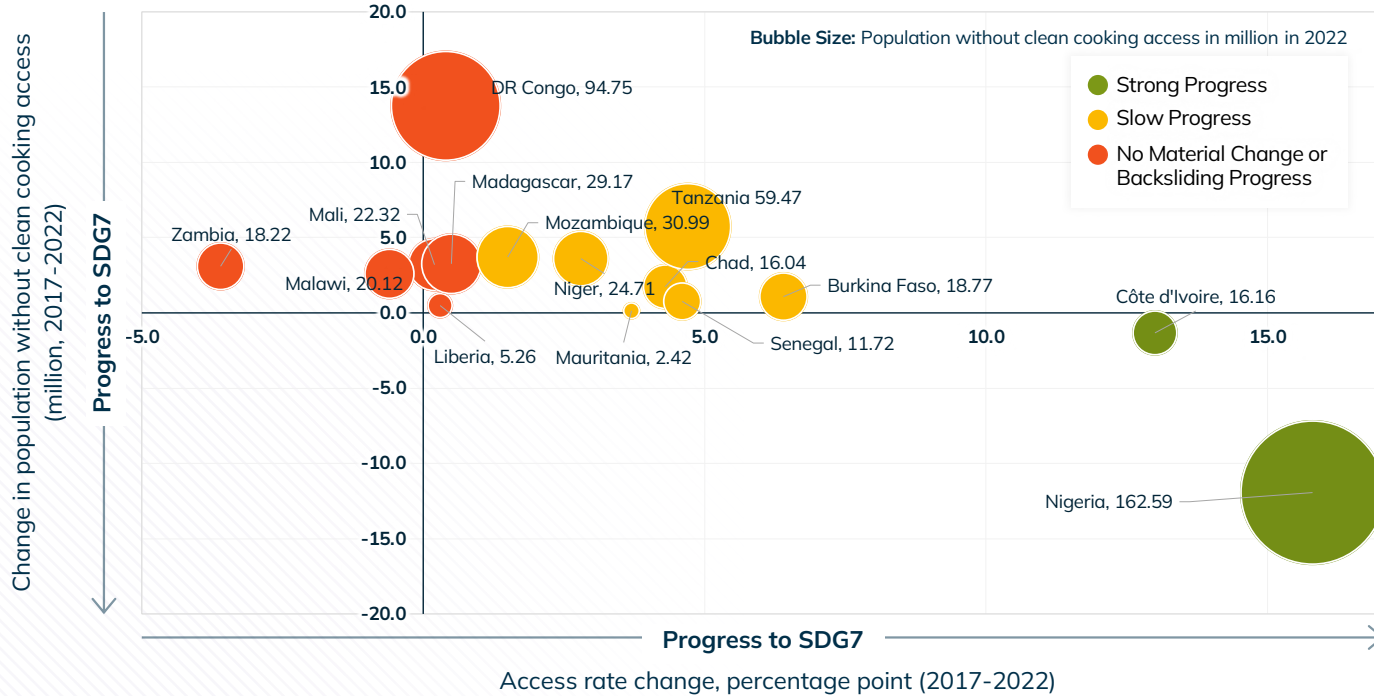
SOURCE: SEforALL Analysis
 DATA SOURCES: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO (2024) Tracking SDG7 Report 2024 Datasets; World Bank Development Indicators (2024)– Population, total, World Bank Data Bank (2024) Population projections and estimates

SDG 7.1.2 Clean Cooking Access



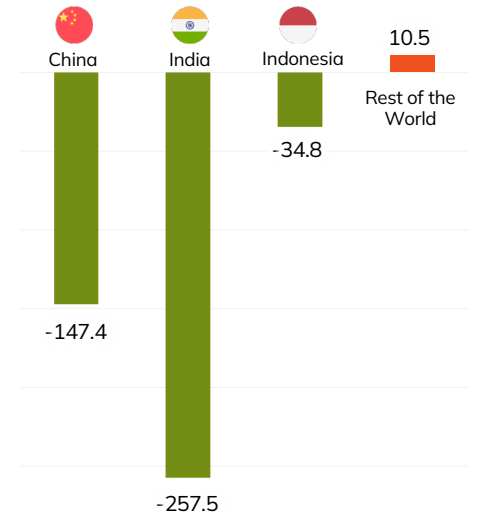
- If we exclude clean cooking progress made in three countries – India, Indonesia and China – **the number of people without access has increased** since 2017.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, only 5 countries show strong progress, with 22 showing slow progress and 18 regressing.

CLEAN COOKING ACCESS PROGRESS BY SELECTED 15 AFRICAN COUNTRIES



THREE ASIAN COUNTRIES VS THE REST

Change in Population without Clean Cooking Access (million, 2017-2022)



**NOW IS THE TIME
TO DOUBLE DOWN,
NOT BACK DOWN**

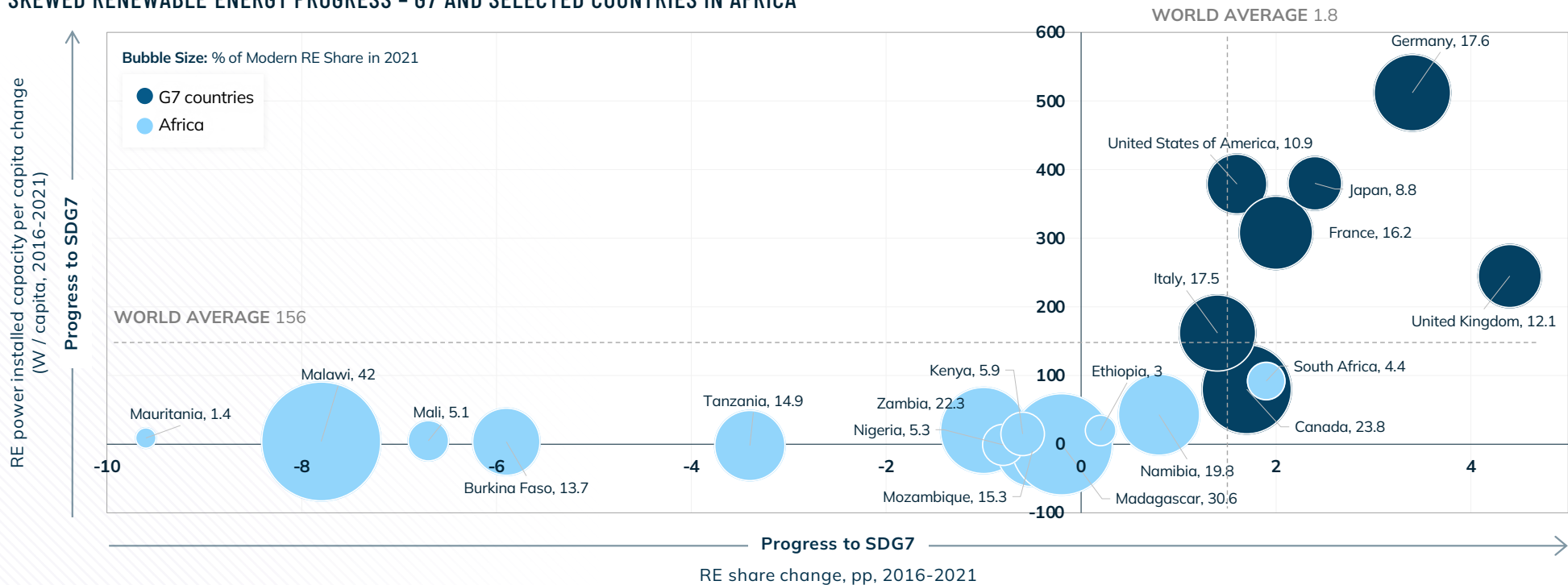


SDG 7.2 Renewable Energy Progress



- 32% (64 out of 202 countries analyzed) show backsliding, while 24% (51 countries) show no material changes
- Progress is skewed with wealthier countries making greater progress than lower income and low energy consuming countries. High income countries accounted for 30 of the 53 countries observed to show strong progress on RE
- At the same time, 15 high income countries, excluding small island developing states (SIDS) with geographical limits, show no material changes or backsliding

SKewed Renewable Energy Progress - G7 and Selected Countries in Africa

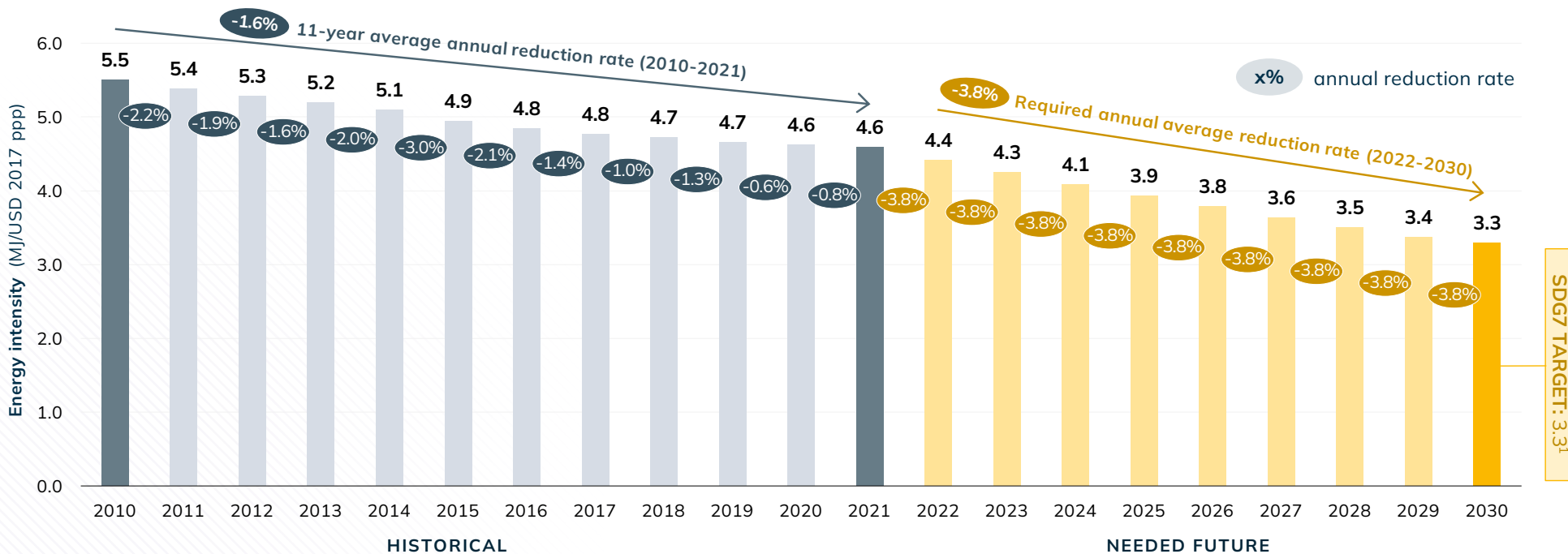


SOURCE: SEforALL Analysis | DATA SOURCES: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO (2024) Tracking SDG7 2024 Report Datasets; World Bank / ESMAP (2022); Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy; BTI (2024) Transformation Index, World Economic Forum (2024), Energy Transition Index; World Bank (2024) World Bank Country and Lending Groups; World Bank Development Indicators (2024) Population total

SDG 7.3 Energy Intensity Reduction – Global Pathway



- Energy intensity must reduce on average 3.8% a year to reach the 2030 goal, much more than the 1.6% average annual reduction seen between 2010-2021
- To account for uneven economic levels and development trajectories across countries, context-specific but holistic solutions are needed to reach the 2030 goal.



SOURCE: SEforALL Analysis
 DATA SOURCES: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO (2024) Tracking SDG7 2024 Report Datasets;; World Bank Development Indicators (2024) Population total

5Ps of Backsliding

 THE STORY OF COLLECTIVE ACTION HAS BEEN **TWO STEPS FORWARD, ONE STEP BACK**



POLITICS
Neglecting climate science



PLEDGES
Revoked, diluted or ignored



PATHWAYS
Leaving un-defined and un-actionable



PHASE-OUT
Sustaining dependence on fossil fuels



PROGRESS
Ultimately falling short of SDG7

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
GOAL AT RISK



CALL TO ACTION

The energy transition is an opportunity to undo the inequalities of existing systems

SUBMIT YOUR ENERGY COMPACT →



- As per an International Energy Agency analysis, an estimated **USD 4.5 trillion annually** in clean energy investment is needed by the 2030s to meet the Net-Zero goal. The energy transition presents an unprecedented opportunity to balance the inequalities of existing energy systems, and it is critical that the new investments flow equitably to all countries.
- **31 member states have full Energy Compacts with over USD 830 billion in financial commitments towards SDG7.** Countries also join as signatories to multi-stakeholder compacts
- Energy Compacts have been identified as a **High-Impact Initiative by UN SG.**
- Open platform to make voluntary commitments most relevant to the national context.