

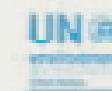


SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL
**GLOBAL TRACKING
FRAMEWORK**

2017

Extensive partnership co-led by WB and IEA, recent addition of UN Regional Commissions

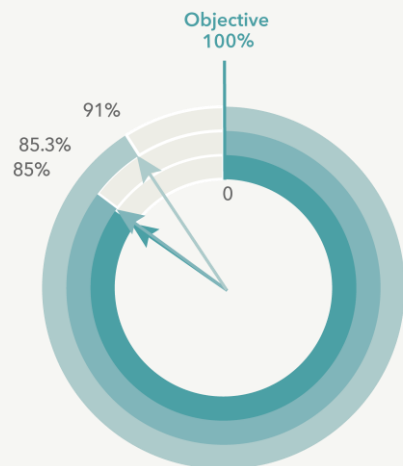
COORDINATORS



Where do we stand on Sustainable Energy for All objectives? Progress fell short of what is needed to meet 2030 targets

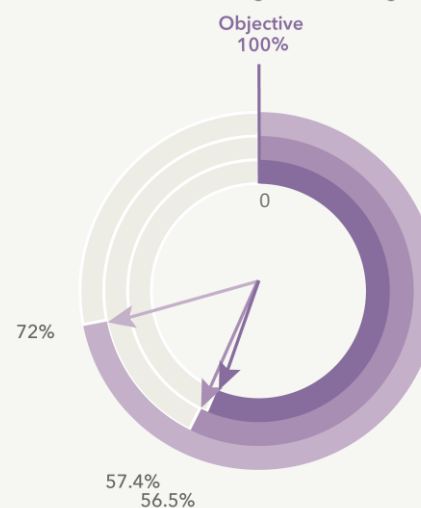


Access to Electricity



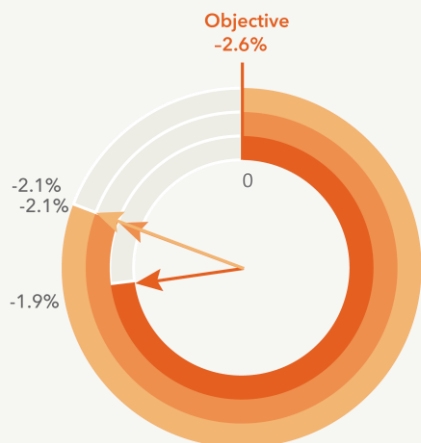
- Access to electricity, 2012
- Access to electricity, 2014
- Access to electricity, 2030–IEA estimates
- Access to electricity, 2030–SEforAll objective

Access to Clean Fuels and Technologies for Cooking



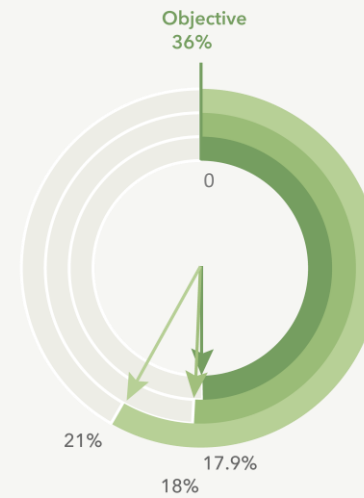
- Access to clean cooking, 2012
- Access to clean cooking, 2014
- Access to clean cooking, 2030–IEA estimates
- Access to clean cooking, 2030–SEforAll objective

Energy efficiency



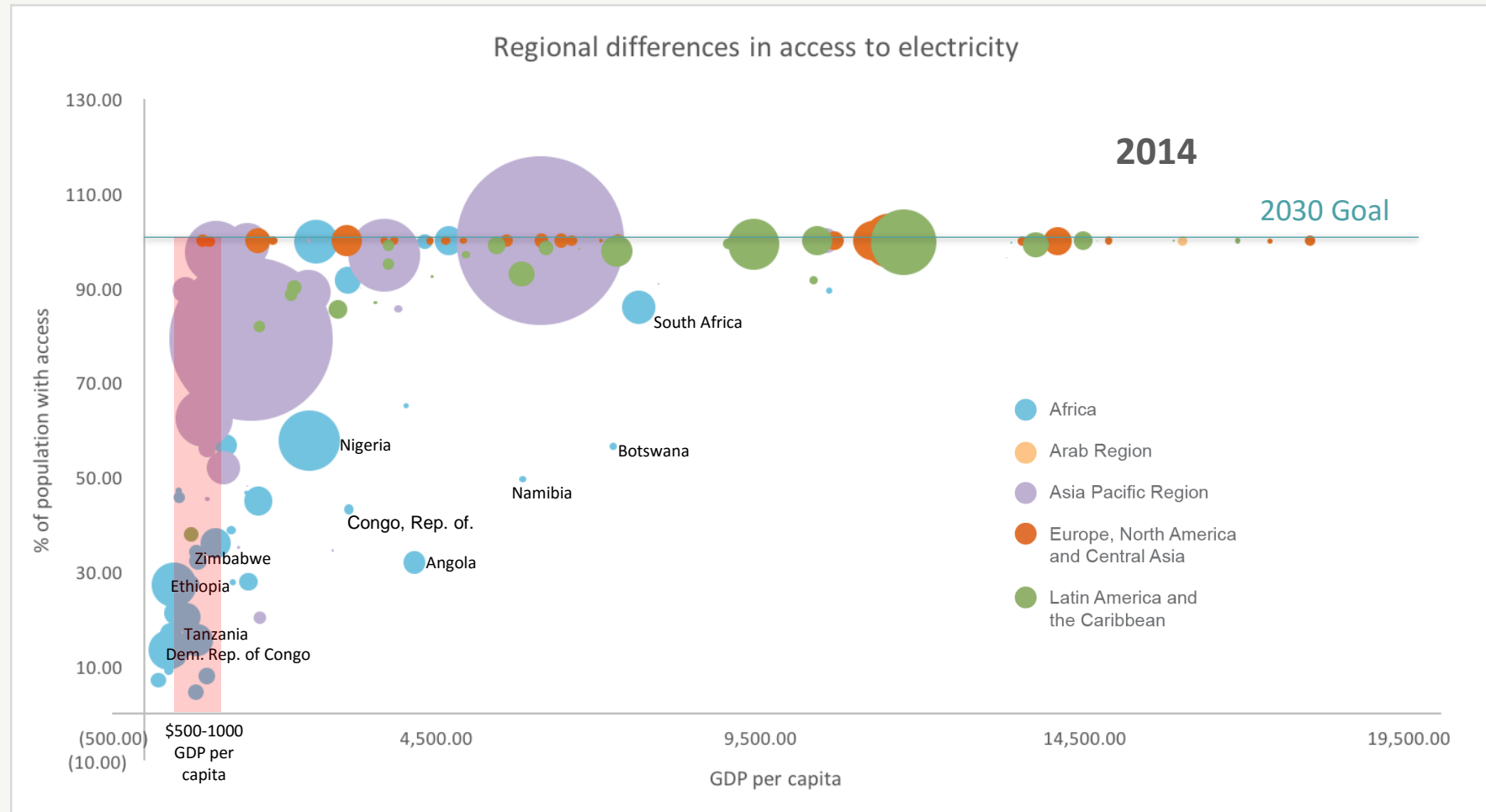
- Compound annual growth rate of energy intensity, 2010-12
- Compound annual growth rate of energy intensity, 2012-14
- Compound annual growth rate of energy intensity, 2012-30–current trends
- Compound annual growth rate of energy intensity, 2010-30–SEforAll objective

Renewable energy



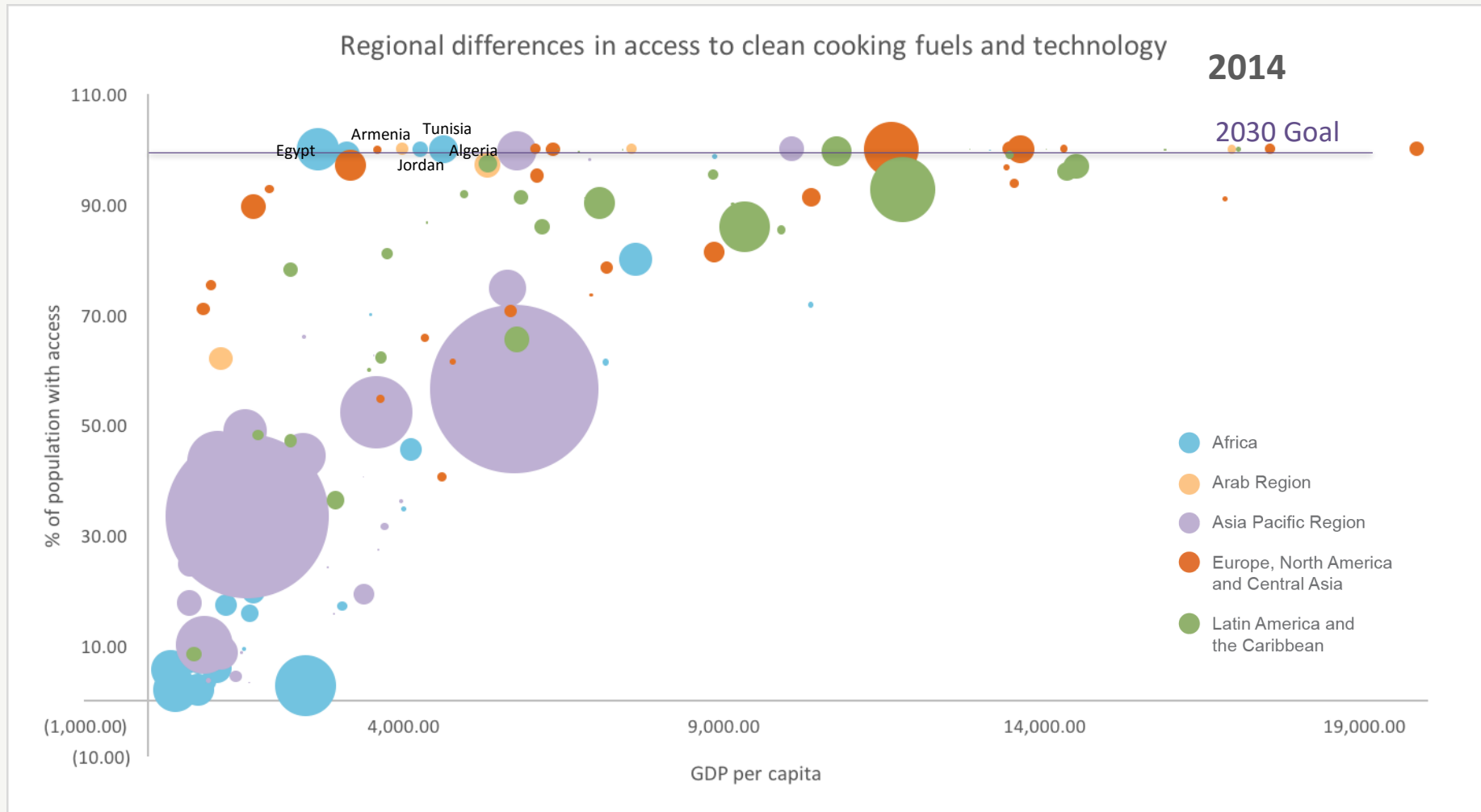
- Renewable energy share, 2012
- Renewable energy share, 2014
- Renewable energy share, 2030–IEA estimates
- Renewable energy share, 2030–SEforAll objective

Sharp increase in electrification across regions between \$500-\$1000 GDP per capita



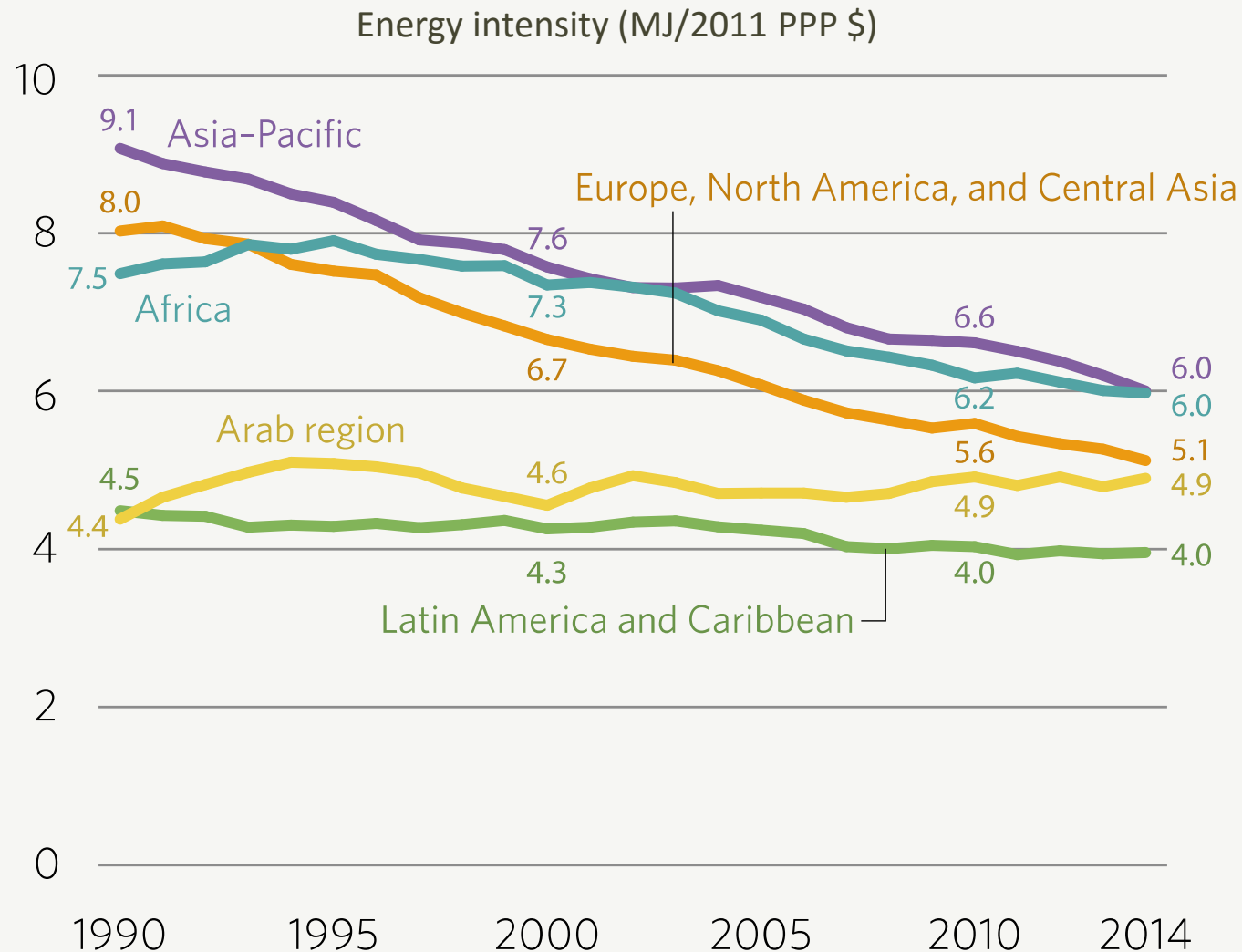
- Electrification rates rise over time very steeply at the income bracket of \$500–1,000 per capita GDP
- African middle income countries stand out as under-performing on access relative to their income levels

Most countries lag far behind on access to clean cooking as compared to electricity access at same income level



- Universal access to clean cooking typically takes much longer than electricity, all the way to income levels of \$12,000 per capita
- A handful of Arab countries have managed to reach universal access at much lower income levels

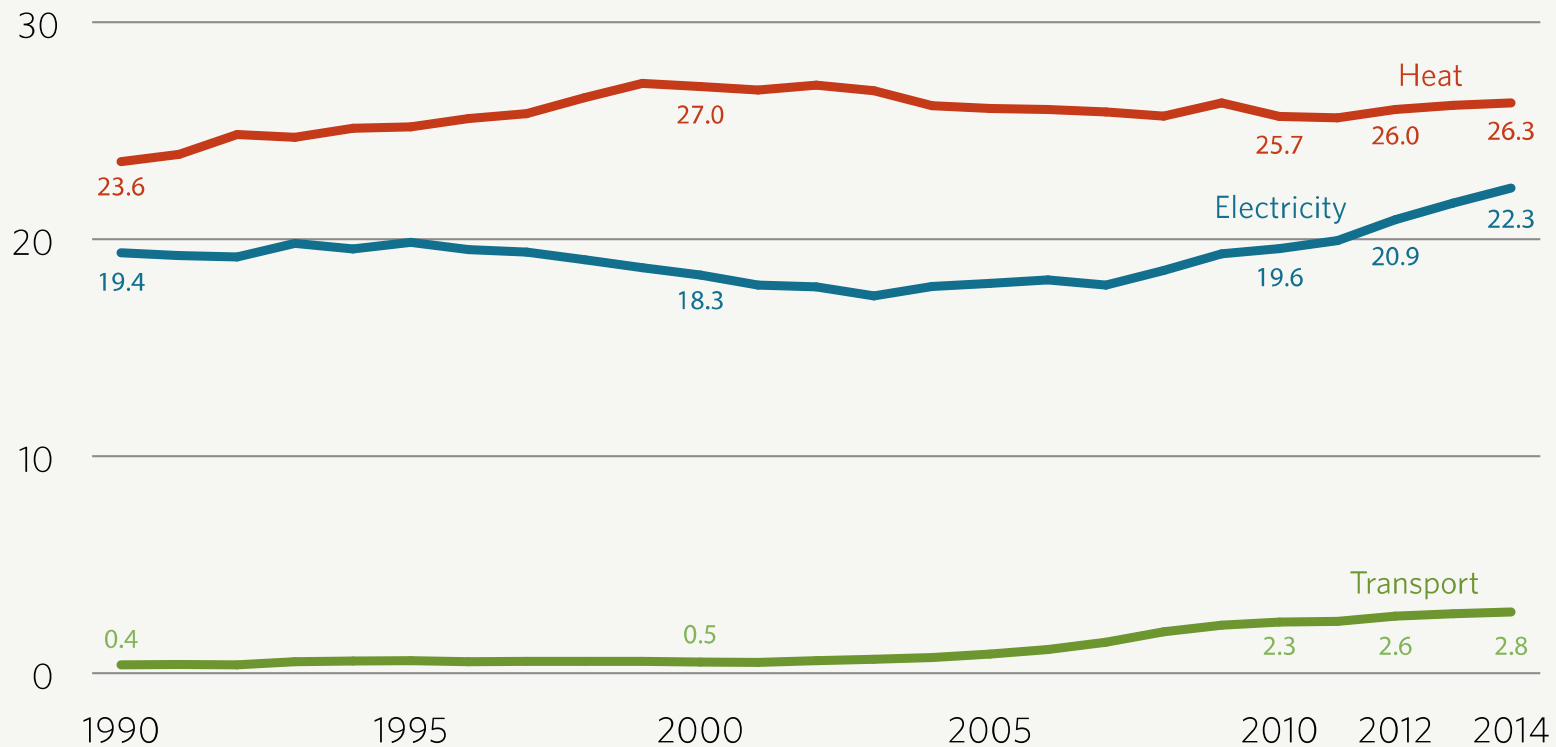
Over the last 25 years, most regions converged toward an energy intensity of 5-6 MJ/2011 PPP \$



- Africa and Asia are the world's most energy intensive regions
- Latin America and Arab regions least energy intensive but have made little progress over time

Strong progress on renewable energy in electricity not matched by progress in heat and transport

Share in renewable energy use, 1990–2014 (%)



- Electricity accounts for only 20% of global energy consumption, so only limited impact on overall renewable energy share
- Although renewables already account for about a quarter of heat energy, there has been no progress
- Although there is some progress on renewables for transport, this starts from a very low base

For more details and interactive data visit: gtf.esmap.org



GTF GLOBAL TRACKING FRAMEWORK

About Us Methodology Results Time Country Reports

Global Tracking Framework Report

United States of America

100 ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (% Of Population)

100 ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING (% Of Population)

9 RENEWABLE ENERGY (% of TFEC)

6 ENERGY EFFICIENCY (MJ per US\$ PPP 2011)

Map
View results worldwide

Results
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Time
Look at long term trends

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Access to Electricity Access to Clean Cooking Renewable Energy Energy Efficiency



You may also be interested in policy data at: rise.esmap.org



The screenshot shows the RISE website homepage. The browser address bar displays <http://rise.esmap.org/>. The page features a navigation menu with links for About Us, Indicators, Scores, Countries, Library, Contributors, Methodology, and Downloads. The main content area includes a video player titled "What is RISE?" and a country profile for Algeria. The Algeria profile shows an Overall Score of 69, with sub-scores for Energy Access (100), Energy Efficiency (56), and Renewable Energy (51). Other navigation options include Scores, Downloads, Maps, and RISE News.

Country	Overall Score	Energy Access	Energy Efficiency	Renewable Energy
Algeria	69	100	56	51

Learn more at our website:
www.rise.esmap.org