



Affordable and Clean Energy





Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all









The UN explains: "Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Be it for jobs, security, climate change, food production or increasing incomes, access to energy for all is essential. Transitioning the global economy towards clean and sustainable sources of energy is one of our greatest challenges in the coming decades. Sustainable energy is an opportunity – it transforms lives, economies and the planet."

Nevertheless, more focused attention is needed to improve access to clean and safe cooking fuels and technologies for 3 billion people, to expand the use of renewable energy beyond the electricity sector, and to increase electrification in sub-Saharan Africa.





Facts and Figures



- 91% of the world's population has access to electricity in 2021 vs 87% in 2015.
- o 675 million people still lack access to electricity as of 2021.
- At the current pace of progress, 660 million people will still not have access to electricity in 2030.
- 50% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa does not have access to modern electricity. Despite increasing from 26% in 2001, the level of progress is still low.
- In 2021, 98% of the urban population had access to electricity while only 87% of the rural population had access to electricity.
- In 2021, 2.3 billion people or 29% of the population across the globe did not have access to clean cooking (fuel and technology) vs 2.9 billion people in 2015. The increase is merely 7 percentage points.
- At the current rate of progress, only 77% of the world's population will have access to clean cooking by 2030, leaving close to 1.9 billion people behind.
 1.1 billion of these people will be in Sub-Saharan Africa.

28.2%

MODERN

Owing to the lack of clean fuel and cooking technology, 2.3 billion people use open fires, inefficient stoves fuelled by kerosene/ coal/ biomass (wood, animal dung and crop waste) to cook.
 This generates harmful household air pollution which causes non-communicable diseases such as lung cancer, stroke, COPD, heart disease, etc.



- Harmful household air pollution caused 3.2 million deaths in 2020, including 237,000 children under 5 years of age.
- Women and children shoulder a disproportionately high health burden from the lack of access to clean cooking. This is because of the prevailing gender stereotypes and sociocultural structures that place the burden of cooking, cleaning and housework on women and girls.
- Women spend close to 18 hours per week collecting firewood for cooking (and energy needs), risking physical injuries and violence against them. This also cuts into the hours they can put in for economic activities, education or leisure.
- Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest access rates and lowest progress in access to clean cooking since 2000. Access rates have increased from 9.2% in 2000 to 13.2% in 2015 and 17.7% in 2021.
- Large urban-rural divide exists in terms of clean cooking access. While 86% of the urban population has access to clean cooking, only 51% in rural areas in 2021.
- Renewable energy sources represent 19.1% of the total final energy consumption in 2020, increasing from 16.7% in 2015.
- 28.2% of final energy consumption in the electricity sector is renewable electricity and has grown nearly 6 percentage points since 2015.
- Transport and heating have only witnessed limited progress in the usage of modern renewables between 2015 and 2020.
- Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 per cent of total global greenhouse gas emissions.

FIGURE ES.2 - Share of global population with access to electricity in 2021





Source: World Bank 2023.

Disclaimer: This map was produced by the Geospatial Operations Support Team of the World Bank based on the Cartography Unit of the World Bank. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown do not imply any judgment on the part of the custodian agencies concerning the legal status of or sovereignty over any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.





7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency



7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable

energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support







How do we achieve the **#GlobalGoals** by 2030?



Mobilize everyone, everywhere

Demand urgency and ambition



SUSTAINABLE G ALS

