



ENERGY. CLIMATE.
DEVELOPMENT.

Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2026

DEEP DIVE PERSPECTIVE 2026

JULY 2026



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SECTION ONE

Executive Summary

Snapshot: SDG7 Tracking Report data from 2010 to the latest available data (2023 / 2024)

This slide establishes the baseline for the SEforALL analysis for Tracking SDG7 2026, consolidating the global time series for each SDG7 indicator from 2010 to the latest available year (2024 for 7.1; 2023 for 7.2 and 7.3). Presenting all four targets on one timeline makes the level and pace of progress directly comparable across the goals.

Indicator values were compiled from the World Bank/ESMAP Tracking SDG7 database accompanying the 2026 Tracking SDG7 report. Average annual growth rates were calculated by SEforALL from the year-on-year change. For clean cooking access deficits, the numbers were aggregated from country-level data, which yields a total slightly below the report's headline figure, reflecting countries without published access rates in the dataset and the use of World Bank rather than UN population data.

SDG7	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Goal 7.1.1: Universal Electricity Access, million of people without access	1,141	1,081	1,063	1,022	999	958	882	829	772	757	742	675	685	666	655
Average Annual Growth Rate		-5.3%	-1.6%	-3.9%	-2.3%	-4.1%	-7.9%	-5.9%	-6.9%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-9.0%	+1.5%	-2.7%	-1.7%
Goal 7.1.2: Universal Access to Clean Fuels & Technologies for Cooking, million of people without access	3,014	2,966	2,895	2,833	2,748	2,668	2,574	2,490	2,396	2,331	2,242	2,173	2,094	2,044	1,991
Goal 7.2A: Increase Share of Renewable Energy, % share energy consumption from renewables	15.0%	14.9%	15.2%	15.5%	15.6%	15.6%	15.8%	16.0%	16.3%	16.5%	17.7%	17.4%	17.7%	18.0%	-
Goal 7.2B: Increase Share of Renewable Energy, % share energy consumption from modern renewables	8.9%	9.0%	9.4%	9.8%	10.0%	10.2%	10.5%	10.7%	11.1%	11.5%	12.5%	12.5%	12.9%	13.4%	-
Goal 7.3: Double Rate of Energy Efficiency, % Improvement, yearly rate of improvement of global primary energy intensity	--	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%	2.2%	3.0%	2.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	2.4%	1.5%	-



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: MAIN FINDINGS OVERVIEW

7.1.1 Access to electricity

Progress continues, but momentum is fading.

- » 655 million people still lack electricity (almost 92% global access), about 11 million fewer than 2023, yet 2024 was among the weakest years of progress since 2010, and improvement has slowed across the largest-gap countries.

The deficit is now overwhelmingly African, concentrated, and structurally stuck.

- » Africa holds ~89% of the world's unelectrified population, with 80% living in just 22 countries (19 African). Access rates are rising - Africa is up 17 points since 2010 (45% → 62%) - but population growth keeps the absolute number flat (591M → 581M), and the gap is overwhelmingly rural (Sub-Saharan Africa is 83% electrified urban vs 33% rural).

On current trends we miss the 2030 goal, and closing the gap needs a step-change.

- » Roughly 644 million are projected to remain without access in 2030 (~92% in Africa). Universal access means connecting ~177 million people a year, backed by ~USD 30 billion in annual investment.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: MAIN FINDINGS OVERVIEW

7.1.2 Access to clean cooking

Progress is slow, and almost entirely carried by Asia.

- » Around 2 billion people still lack clean cooking, with the global deficit falling by only ~3% a year. Nearly all the gain comes from Asia (down ~57% since 2010), and India alone delivered roughly two-thirds of the world's net progress.

Africa is the largest deficit region, and the only one still rising.

- » Africa's deficit (~997M) has overtaken Asia's (~911M) - the centre of gravity has shifted to Sub-Saharan Africa. Asia has cut its deficit while Africa's has risen ~26% since 2010, with 40 of 54 countries going backwards. 75% of the global deficit now sits in just 20 countries.

The 2030 target is out of reach, and the unmet need is increasingly African.

- » About 1.6 billion are projected to remain without clean cooking in 2030, roughly two-thirds in Africa. Closing the gap requires ~400 million people gaining access each year and a 3.2x rise in investment to USD 8 billion/year - with eCooking able to address both deficits in the 13 electricity/clean-cooking overlap countries.



7.2 Renewable energy

Renewable energy deployment continues but the transition remains too slow.

- » Renewable energy accounted for 18.0% of total final energy consumption in 2023, of which 13.4% came from modern renewables. This represents increases of just 0.3 percentage points for total renewables and 0.5 percentage points for modern renewables compared with 2022. On current trends, the world remains off track to achieve SDG 7.2 by 2030.

The world's largest energy consumers and Africa will determine global progress

- » The world's 20 largest energy-consuming countries, which account for roughly three-quarters of global energy demand, have increased their renewable energy shares since 2010 and yet only derive 16% of their total energy from renewable sources. Africa is the only region whose modern renewable energy¹ share did not increase since 2010.

Clean energy finance remains well below what developing countries need.

- » International public financial flows for clean energy in developing countries reached USD 24.6 billion in 2024, just 1% above 2023 and still only 78% of their 2016 peak. Renewable capacity per person remains three times higher in developed countries than in developing countries (1,249 vs 405 Watts per capita) with Sub-Saharan Africa lagging furthest behind (43 Watts per capita).



¹ The term "modern renewable energy" includes modern bioenergy (excluding traditional use of biomass), solar PV, solar thermal, geothermal, wind, hydropower, and tidal energy.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: MAIN FINDINGS OVERVIEW

7.3 Energy efficiency

Global energy efficiency improvements are slowing.

- » Global energy intensity improved by only 1.5% in 2023, continuing the slowdown in progress. Achieving SDG 7.3 now requires annual improvements of around 4% through 2030.

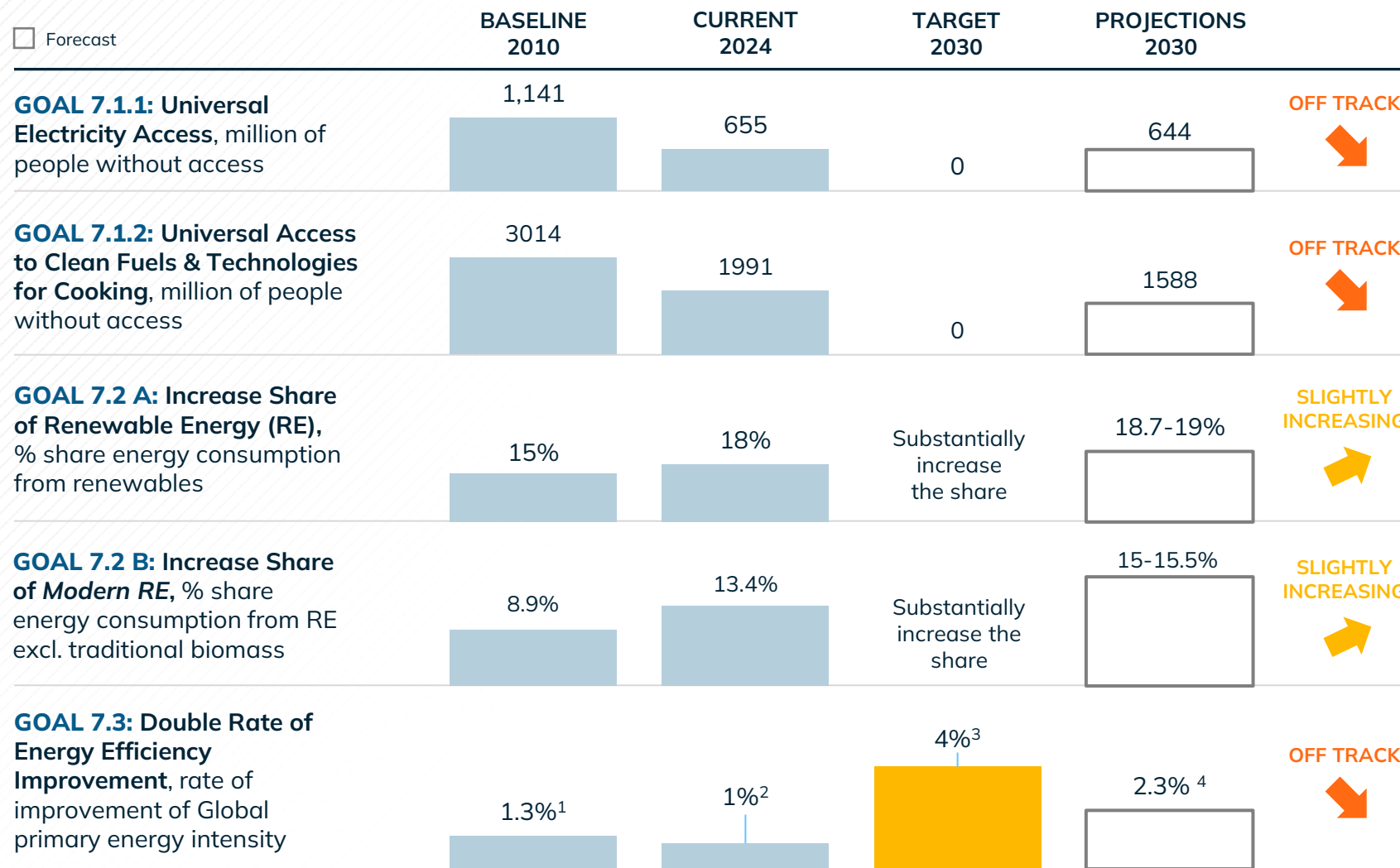
A handful of major energy-consuming economies drive global efficiency performance.

- » Six of the world's 20 largest energy-consuming countries have energy intensity above the global average and together account for about 35% of global energy use, making faster progress in these economies critical to improving the global trajectory.

Energy efficiency investment remains well below required levels.

- » Global investment in energy efficiency reached USD 429 billion in 2025, only 1% above 2024 and around three-quarters of the annual investment required. Emerging and developing economies receive only one-third of global efficiency investment despite accounting for nearly two-thirds of global energy consumption.

As the latest data shows slow or negative progress from the previous data year in all SDG7 areas, the off-tracking trends get worse



- Africa may not progress in reducing its absolute unelectrified population by 2030 with the current rate of improvement (7.1.1)
- The challenges in access to clean cooking (7.1.2) remain enormous with around 2 billion people without access.
- Progress in total RE and modern RE deployment is not sufficient (7.2)
- An energy intensity annual improvement rate of at least 4 percent per year from now through to 2030 is required, further increased from the originally required 2.6 percent due to recent weak progress. (7.3)

1: Baseline for Goal 7.3: Double Rate of Energy Efficiency Improvement is the value for the years 2006-2010

2: Annual rate of improvement from 2022 to 2023

3 Yearly rate of energy efficiency improvement required to meet 2030 Target 2023-2030

4: 2030 projection: SEforALL linear projection analysis

DATA SOURCES: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, and WHO (2026) Tracking SDG7 2026 Report and its Datasets



Recommendations

1. Scale infrastructure investments through coordinated initiatives like Mission 300.

Aggressively fund renewable energy generation, efficient transmission, last-mile distribution, mini-grids and standalone solar by leveraging coordinated frameworks to attract private sector investors.

2. Direct targeted de-risking capital to underserved developing country power grids.

Deploy blended finance, first-loss capital, and currency-risk mitigation to lower entry barriers for private developers, unlocking the capital needed for scale-ready solar and wind.

3. Scale electrification using energy storage, energy efficiency and demand flexibility.

Electrify cooking, transport, and heating by integrating energy storage, smart grids, and dynamic tariffs that incentivise energy-efficient technologies and demand flexibility to use surplus renewable generation.

4. Build the green workforce and manufacturing to capture the value of the transition.

Pair skills and technical training with efforts to scale regional value chains by anchoring domestic manufacturing of efficient lighting, air conditioning, solar PV, batteries, and e-mobility in national and regional policy.

5. Use impact metrics that are people-centred to drive decision-making.

Move tracking from binary connection counts to indicators that capture the impact on people, with milestones calibrated to projected populations so that neither population growth nor fossil fuel investment erodes access to sustainable energy gains.

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SECTION TWO

Main Findings



SDG 7.1.1 Access to Electricity

1

2024 saw a reduction in total unelectrified population, consistent with the trend from 2010-2021, yet 655 million people still lack electricity access.

- The world's unelectrified population fell by ~486 million between 2010 and 2024, with 95% of that gain (~462 million) coming from Asia.
- In 2024, ~89 million people gained electricity access, but population growth and other factors offset much of this, so the global access deficit fell by just 1.7%. This represents the smallest absolute reductions in the number of people without access since 2010 (excluding 2022's increase) signalling that the pace of electrification is decelerating even as the overall trend remains downward.
- 2024 is the fourth straight year Asia's unelectrified share stayed below 2%, with India driving the largest regional gain (~293 million connected since 2010). Universal access is near, but the last mile is the hardest stretch.
- Yet, nearly all Asian countries short of 100% access (except Lao PDR and Tajikistan) have low renewable capacity per capita, signalling a need to improve electricity supply and quality (Tier level), not just reach.

2

Africa now holds the majority (88.8%) of the global unelectrified population, and 80% of all unelectrified people live in just 22 countries, with 19 in Africa and 3 in Asia.

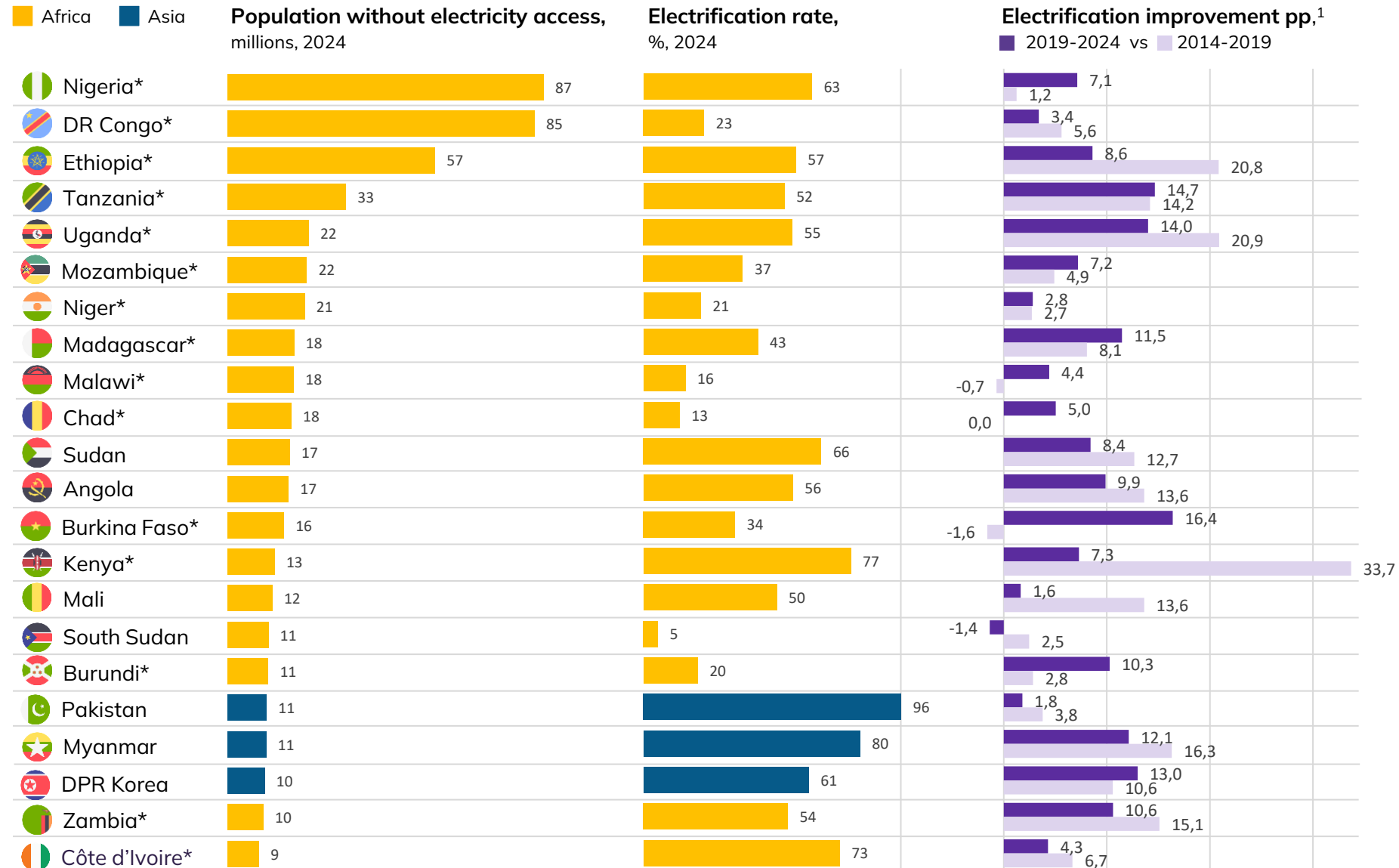
- Africa's access rate rose 17 percentage points, from 45% to 62%, since 2010 (Kenya leading with ~21 million connected). Yet rapid population growth means the absolute unelectrified population (581 million in 2024) is only marginally below its 2010 level (591 million).
- Among the 22 largest-gap countries, Asian countries have higher electrification rates than their African counterparts; only 10 of the 19 African countries have access rates of 50% or higher. Nigeria has the largest unelectrified population, followed by DR Congo and Ethiopia.
- 10 countries with the lowest electrification rates are all located in Sub-Saharan Africa, led by South Sudan, Chad, and Malawi, and all three saw their unelectrified populations rise from 2023 to 2024. Except for Democratic Republic Congo, the countries in this group have comparatively small populations, showing that the region's most severe access gaps are not confined to its largest nations.

3

Looking forward, based on the current trends, we are not on track to achieve SDG 7.1.1 by 2030; the current trend projection and the IEA's scenario put between 644-645 million people without electricity access in 2030.

- Reaching universal access by 2030 requires electrifying roughly 177 million people based on the projected deficit between 2024 and 2030, while keeping pace with population growth.
- Under current trends Africa's unelectrified population rises to ~592 million by 2030 (~92% of the global total), because new connections are outpaced by population growth. Bending this curve requires connections to outrun demographic growth — a threshold Africa has not yet crossed at the regional level since 2010.

Half of the top 22 access deficit countries, which lost momentum in improving their access rate in recent years, require stronger focus – regardless of the current population size without electricity access



- While the Top 22 access deficit countries are still making progress in energy access, improvements in 12 of these countries have been slower over the past five years compared to the 2014–2019 period (e.g., Ethiopia and DR Congo)
- Strongly focused actions are needed to turn negative trends into positive ones

* Countries have Mission 300 National Energy Compact by June 2026

¹ Electrification improvement pp = change in a country's electrification rate over a stated period, measured in percentage points

SOURCE: SEforALL Analysis
DATA SOURCES: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, and WHO (2026) Tracking SDG7 2026 Report Datasets



SDG 7.1.2 Access to Clean Cooking

1

There are currently around 2 billion people without access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking. The deficit is now definitively larger in Africa (~ 50%) than in Asia (~ 46%); the regional centre of gravity has shifted.

- 75% of the people without access live in just 20 countries, with 12 in Africa and 8 in Asia. While the Asian countries in this group mostly have higher access rates than their African counterparts, Africa's faster population growth means its absolute deficit (approximately 997 million in 2024) has now overtaken Asia's (approximately 911 million).
- Only 5 of the 12 African countries in the high-impact group have access rates above 10%; 7 of 12 remain below 10%, with very slow progress.

2

The global average annual reduction rate of the population without clean cooking access since 2010 is around 3%.

- Asia has cut its deficit by ~57% since 2010 (annual improvement at roughly 5.8%), from approximately 2.1 billion to approximately 911 million; more than 68% of Asian countries reduced their deficit over the period.
- Africa's deficit has risen by ~26% since 2010 to roughly 997 million (annual growth at roughly 1.7%); 40 of 54 African countries increased their deficit while only 14 reduced it.
- Global progress is highly concentrated: India alone delivered roughly two-thirds of the world's entire net reduction over 2018 - 2024 (access up from 61% to 81%; ~260 million fewer people without access), and India and China together account for nearly all global progress.
- Much of Africa is in a "population trap": access rates are rising, but population growth outpaces them, so the number of people without clean cooking keeps climbing. Of the 20 countries with the largest deficits, 12 are in Africa and 8 of those fit this trap. Two go backwards outright: Afghanistan and Sudan are the only top 20 countries whose access rate fell, rather than merely failing to keep pace.

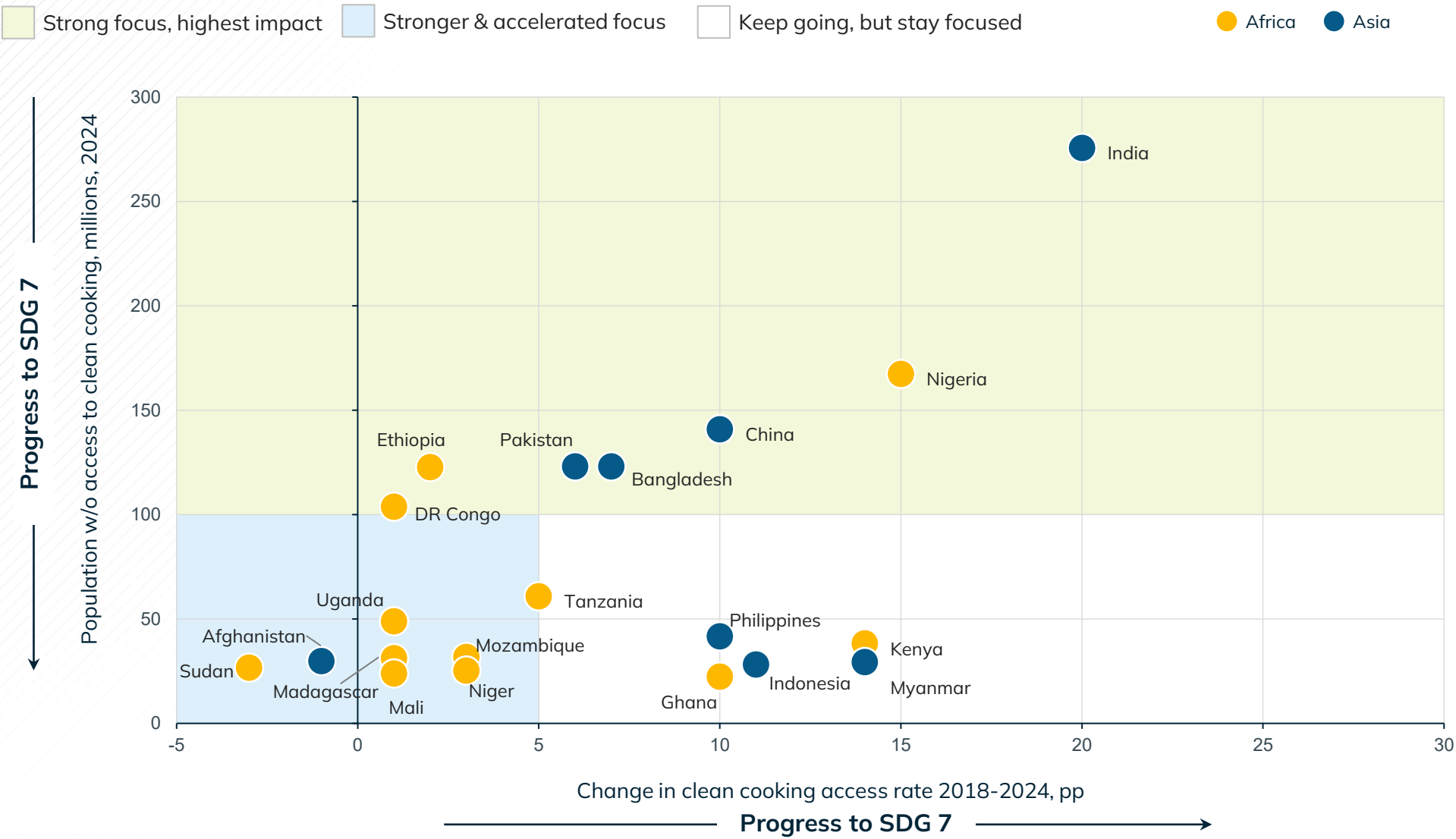
3

Looking forward, on current trends we are not on track for SDG 7.1.2: a current-trend projection and the IEA's scenario put between 1.6 and 1.7 billion people without clean cooking access in 2030, with Africa holding roughly two-thirds of the global total.

- Closing the gap requires approximately 400 million people gaining access every year to 2030 - about 330 million to clear today's deficit plus around 70 million each year to keep pace with population growth.
- Current clean cooking investment is approximately USD 2.5 billion per year and needs to rise 3.2-fold to USD 8 billion per year by 2030 (IEA). Electric cooking can address both deficits in the 13 countries that sit at the electricity/clean cooking overlap, though it requires coordinated planning, enabling policy, and affordability support.

A handful of large-deficit countries hold most of the opportunity; slow-progress and backsliding states need tailored strategies

Population without access to clean cooking (2024) vs change in clean cooking access rates (2018-2024) - Top 20 countries



- **Populous countries that combine large deficits with strong recent improvement — India, Nigeria and China — must sustain momentum;** their scale means even fast progress leaves very large numbers without access.
- **Countries with little or negative recent progress need tailored, intensified strategies —** most acutely Afghanistan and Sudan, the only top-20 countries whose access rate actually declined.

SOURCE: SEforALL Analysis
DATA SOURCES: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, and WHO (2026) Tracking SDG7 2026 Report Datasets; World Bank Total Population data 2026



SDG 7.2 Renewable Energy

1

Renewable energy deployment continues, but progress remains slow in some key regions.

- Renewables accounted for **18.0% of total final energy consumption (TFEC) in 2023**, increasing by just 0.3 percentage points from 2022. **Modern renewables¹ reached 13.4%, up 0.5 percentage points.**
- Since 2010, the global renewable energy share has increased by only 3 percentage points, while **modern renewables have increased by 4.5 percentage points**, indicating that the transition remains gradual.
- Renewable energy use continues to expand unevenly across sectors. Renewable heat remains the largest end use in absolute terms but has recorded the slowest growth since 2010, while renewable electricity has expanded the fastest and transport continues to grow from a low base.

2

Global renewable energy progress remains uneven across regions.

- Africa is the only region where the overall renewable share has declined since 2010, as reductions in traditional biomass use have not been matched by growth in modern renewables. **Modern renewables account for only around 22% of Africa's total renewable energy mix, the lowest of any region, compared to over 70% in every other region.**
- Installed renewable energy capacity per capita has grown fastest in Asia, while Sub-Saharan Africa and the Least Developed Countries continue to record the slowest growth, reflecting persistent disparities in access to modern energy.
- **The 20 largest energy-consuming countries account for around 75% of global energy consumption, yet only 16% of their energy comes from renewables**, giving them a disproportionate influence on global progress.
- **International public financial flows to developing countries reached USD 24.6 billion in 2024, just 1% above 2023** and still only 78% of their 2016 peak.

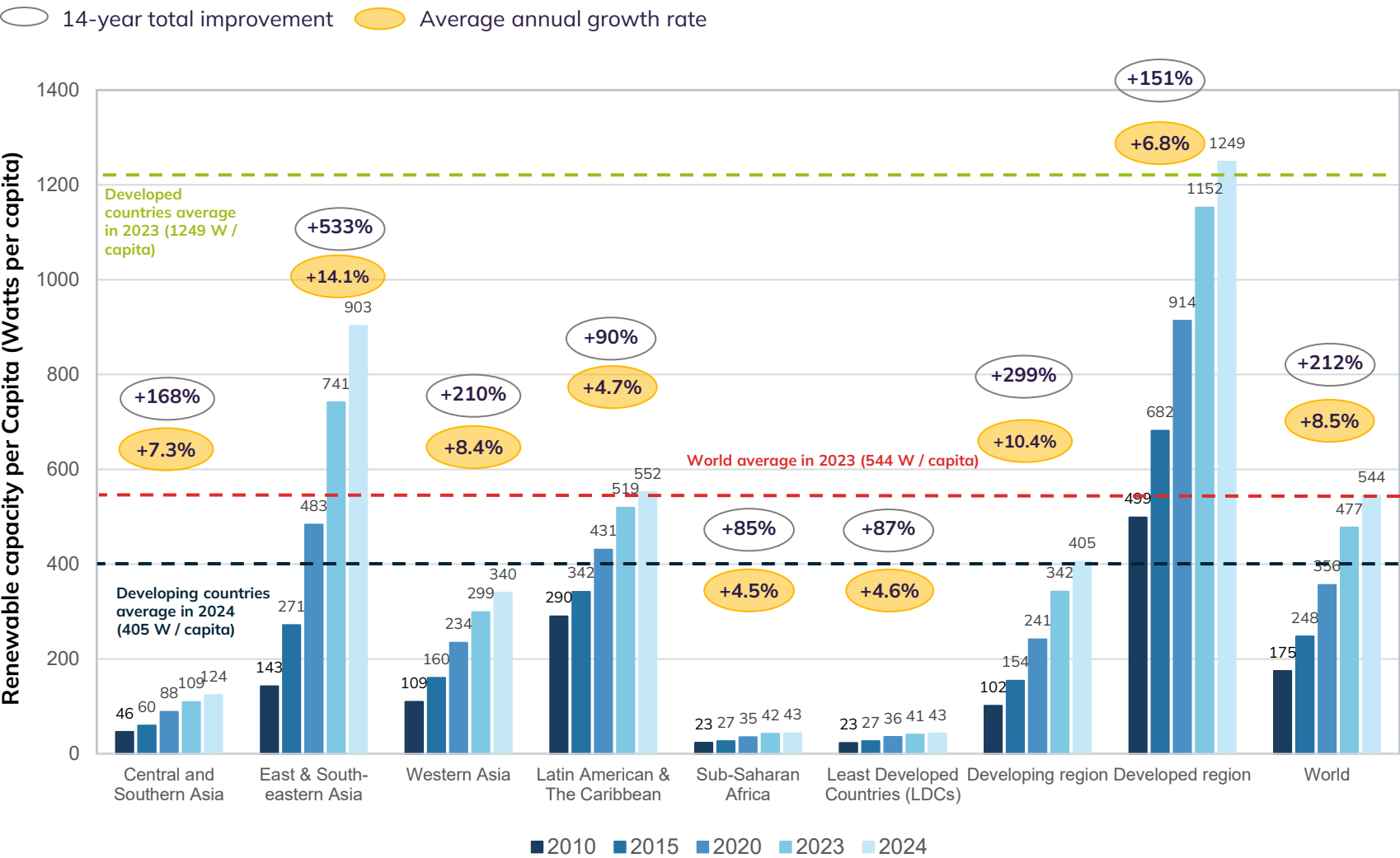
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Looking forward, accelerating renewable energy deployment will require faster growth where the gap is largest.

- Current trends project the modern renewable share of TFEC to reach only around 15.5% by 2030, below the IEA Stated Policies Scenario (19%) and less than half the approximately one-third share required under the IEA Net Zero Emissions Scenario.
- **Global renewable energy investment remains around three-quarters of the level required under the IEA Net Zero pathway, with more than 80% concentrated in China and advanced economies**, underscoring the need to scale investment in developing countries.

Sub-Saharan Africa’s renewable capacity per capita is quite low, while Asia’s advancement has been strong since 2010

Renewable capacity per capita by region and development status, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2023, 2024 Watts per capita



- Renewable power generating capacity per capita in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and LDCs (many in SSA) is much smaller and shows slower growth than in Asia, corresponding to slow pace of electrification and capacity expansion in SSA.
- All Asian sub-regions have made strong progress since 2010, with most exceeding average growth rates of developed countries.
- Eastern and South-East Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean show higher capacity per capita than the developing country average.
- Central and Southern Asia's low renewable energy capacity per capita, despite strong progress in electrification and renewable energy deployment in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, reflects the challenge of scaling RE capacity fast enough to keep pace with large and growing populations.

SOURCE: SEforALL Analysis
DATA SOURCES: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, and WHO (2026) Tracking SDG7 2026 Report Datasets



SDG 7.3 Energy Efficiency

1

Global energy intensity continued to improve in 2023, but momentum is slowing.

- The world used 3.76 MJ of energy to generate USD 1 of economic activity in 2023, down from 4.71 MJ/USD in 2010. While global energy intensity has improved by an average of 1.7% per year since 2010, recent progress has slowed markedly.
- The annual rate of improvement fell from 2.4% between 2021 and 2022 to 1.5% between 2022 and 2023, extending the slowdown observed since 2015. This indicates that efficiency gains are becoming harder to achieve at the pace required for SDG 7.3.
- Progress continues to depend on improvements across industry, transport and buildings, where stronger policies and investment remain essential.

2

Global energy efficiency progress is increasingly shaped by a small number of regions and major economies.

- Asia (4.21 MJ/USD 2021 PPP GDP) remains the only region with energy intensity above the global average (3.76 MJ/USD 2021 PPP GDP), and the gap has widened for three consecutive years. By contrast, Latin America and the Caribbean remains the least energy-intensive region (2.86 MJ/USD GDP), highlighting widening regional divergence.
- Among the world's 20 largest energy-consuming countries, 14 have energy intensity below the global average. The remaining countries including China, Russia, Iran, Canada, South Korea and Saudi Arabia account for a large share of global energy demand, meaning improvements in a relatively small group of economies could significantly improve global performance.
- Global investment in end-use energy efficiency increased by just 1% in 2025 after growing 15% the previous year, suggesting that investment momentum is weakening. At the same time, emerging and developing economies continue to receive a disproportionately small share of global investment despite accounting for most energy demand.

3

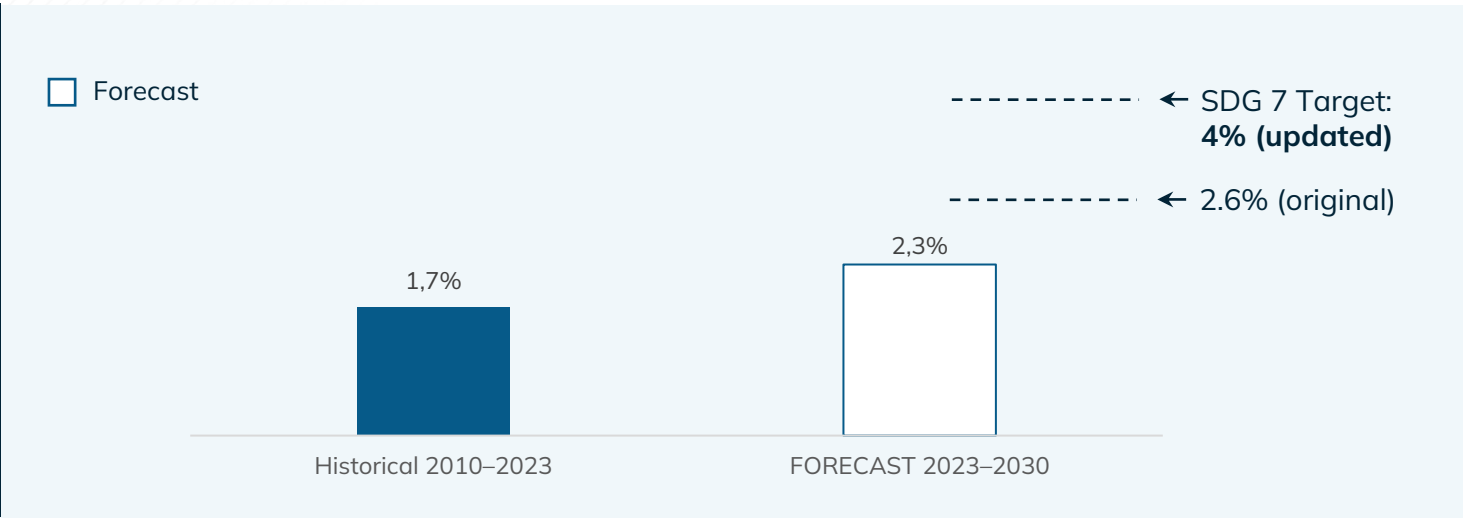
Looking forward, accelerating energy efficiency improvements will require stronger investment and implementation.

- Achieving SDG 7.3 now requires annual energy intensity improvements of around 4% through 2030, nearly three times the 1.5% improvement achieved in 2023, reflecting the cumulative impact of slower progress since 2015.
- In 2025, global investment in end-use energy efficiency reached USD 429 billion, only around 75% of the of the USD 566 billion per year required under the IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario, leaving a persistent investment gap.
- Closing this gap will require stronger efficiency standards, greater investment and targeted policies across industry, transport and buildings, supported by country-specific strategies that reflect differences in economic structure and energy demand.

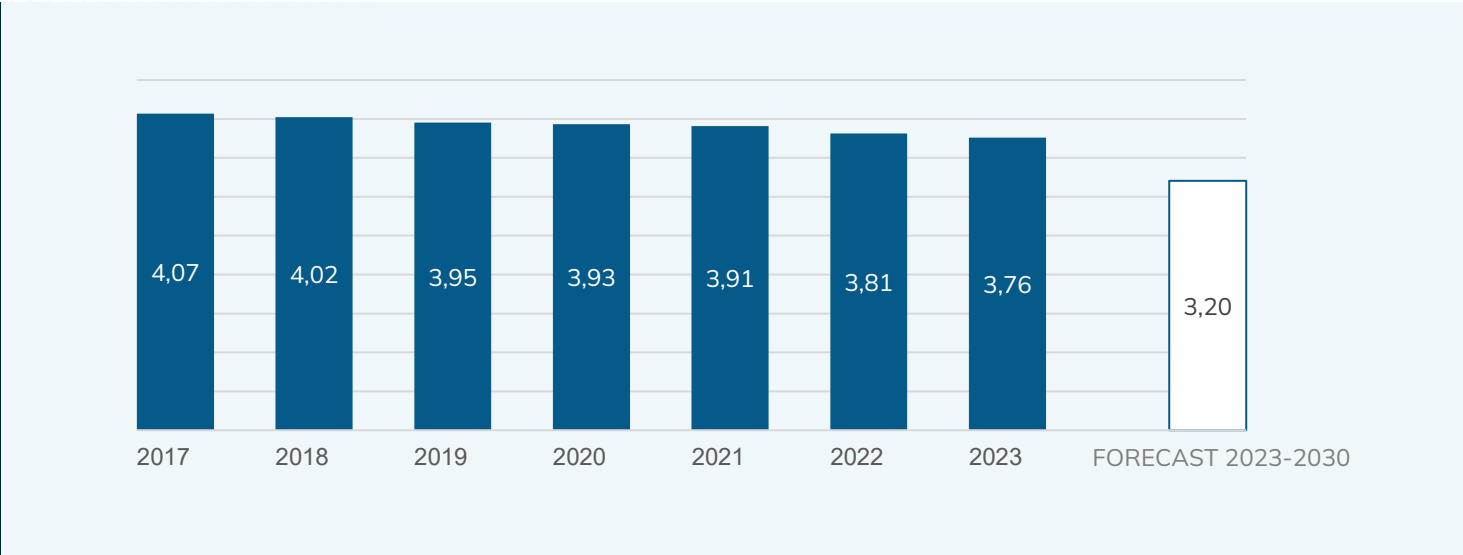
Note: While analysing improvements in global energy intensity, qualitative metrics such as structural efficiencies and changes in economy are not captured.

Doubling the energy intensity improvement rate to the world target rate of 4% per year will be needed to achieve SDG 7.3

Projected Annual Primary Energy Intensity Improvement Rates



Energy Intensity, MJ/USD 2021 ppp



- Slow improvement rates of recent years mean that a 4% annual rate of improvement is necessary from 2024 to achieve SDG7.3 by 2030.
- More aggressive and diverse policy and investments are necessary to achieve the required improvement rate by 2030 across all countries and sectors. The required pace has increased from 2.6% to 4% annually because years of slower-than-needed progress have reduced the time available to reach the SDG 7.3 target.
- High energy consumption economies with high energy intensity or slow progress can have large impacts with stronger improvements.
- However, all countries need to pay more attention to energy efficiency.

SOURCE: SEforALL Analysis
DATA SOURCES: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, and WHO (2026) Tracking SDG7 2026 Report & its Datasets

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SECTION THREE

Key Messages & Conclusions

Key Messages (2025-2030)

1

A new milestone proves the model; now triple the pace.

Mission 300 has connected over 50 million people since July 2023 at nearly double the prior rate - but that's one-sixth of the goal with four years left, so the pace must roughly triple to reach 300 million and outrun population growth.

2

Asia is closing its clean cooking gap while Africa's keeps growing.

The two regions carry similar deficits today, but their paths have diverged: Asia's is falling steeply while Africa's regional deficit is still rising. Closing the cooking gap through eCooking is important. Schools and public institutions are the fastest-scaling entry point to advance progress.

3

Rising electricity access rates aren't denting the rural deficit.

Africa's electricity access rate rose 17 points since 2010, yet the absolute number barely moved - the population trap - and the gap is overwhelmingly rural (83% urban vs 33% rural), so scale mini-grids and off-grid solar fast enough to outpace demographics.

4

The hardest electricity cases are falling further behind — target them deliberately.

12 of the 22 largest electricity-deficit countries* improved more slowly in 2019-24 than in 2014-19, and the lowest-access states (South Sudan, Chad, Malawi) are losing ground in absolute terms, whether through outright declines in access or because population growth and external shocks outstrip new connections - so the countries furthest behind need tailored, intensified support, not the same average effort.

5

Renewable energy growth and energy efficiency improvements are not keeping pace with the 2030 trajectory.

Modern renewable energy must grow 13.7% annually and energy intensity must improve 4% annually (nearly three times the 1.5% improvement achieved in 2023) to meet 2030 targets, thus requiring much faster deployment.

6

Global renewable energy and energy efficiency progress will depend on a handful of high-impact economies.

The 20 top energy-consuming countries account for 75% of global energy consumption yet most remain below the world average on renewable energy or energy intensity, making them the highest impact focus for policy, finance and technical support.

7

Higher investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency will be needed through 2030.

Renewable energy investment is projected to decline while energy efficiency investment grew just 1% requiring greater capital mobilisation particularly in developing countries.

*The 22 countries are Nigeria, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Niger, Madagascar, Malawi, Chad, Sudan, Angola, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, South Sudan, Burundi, Zambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Pakistan, Myanmar, and DPR Korea.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

SDG7 is off track on every target, and on current trends 2030 will be missed across the board. 655 million people still lack electricity and around 2 billion lack clean cooking; renewables remain just 18% of final energy consumption, and energy intensity is improving at less than half the rate required. Progress continues, but it is slowing.

The unfinished agenda is increasingly African, and increasingly rural. Africa holds ~89% of the world's unelectrified population, has overtaken Asia as the largest clean cooking deficit region, and is the only region whose renewable share has declined since 2010 - while population growth, particularly in the poorest, most rural and fragile communities, keeps absolute numbers from falling.

Yet the challenge is manageable, precisely because it is concentrated. Roughly 20 countries hold most of the access gaps, and the ~20 highest-consuming economies hold most of the renewable energy and efficiency opportunities - but the two access gaps need different tools, with eCooking bridging them where electricity is reliable.

What is missing is pace and finance, not solutions. Reaching 2030 demands approximately 177 million connections and 400 million clean cooking gains each year, roughly 14% annual growth in modern renewables, and roughly 4% yearly energy intensity improvement - underpinned by far greater, better-targeted investment in developing economies.

Recommendations

- 1. Scale infrastructure investments through coordinated initiatives like Mission 300.**
Aggressively fund renewable energy generation, efficient transmission, last-mile distribution, mini-grids and standalone solar by leveraging coordinated frameworks to attract private sector investors.
- 2. Direct targeted de-risking capital to underserved developing country power grids.**
Deploy blended finance, first-loss capital, and currency-risk mitigation to lower entry barriers for private developers, unlocking the capital needed for scale-ready solar and wind.
- 3. Scale electrification using energy storage, energy efficiency and demand flexibility.**
Electrify cooking, transport, and heating by integrating energy storage, smart grids, and dynamic tariffs that incentivise energy-efficient technologies and demand flexibility to use surplus renewable generation.
- 4. Build the green workforce and manufacturing to capture the value of the transition.**
Pair skills and technical training with efforts to scale regional value chains by anchoring domestic manufacturing of efficient lighting, air conditioning, solar PV, batteries, and e-mobility in national and regional policy.
- 5. Use impact metrics that are people-centred to drive decision-making.**
Move tracking from binary connection counts to indicators that capture the impact on people, with milestones calibrated to projected populations so that neither population growth nor fossil fuel investment erodes access to sustainable energy gains.



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