GLOBAL TRACKING FRAMEWORK
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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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Members of the Steering Group include the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (“the Alliance”), the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the IEA, the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPIEC), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Practical Action, the Renewable Energy Network for the 21st Century (RENA21), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Foundation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Bank, the World Energy Council (WEC), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The Steering Group’s collaboration was made possible by agreement among the senior management of the member agencies, many of whom were represented on the Sustainable Energy for All High Level Group in 2012. Vijay Iyer (World Bank) and Fatih Birol (IEA), with Rohit Khanna (ESMAP), oversaw the development of the Global Tracking Framework. Directors of other Steering Group agencies provided important strategic input: Radha Muthiah (GACC); Nebojsa Nakicenovic (IIASA); Amit Bando (IPIEC); Adnan Amin (IRENA); Simon Trace (Practical Action); Christine Lins (RENA21); Kandeh Yumkella (UN Energy); Richenda van Leeuwen (UN Foundation); Veerle Vanderweerd (UNDP); Mark Radka (UNEP); Marina Ploutikhina (UNIDO); Christoph Frei (WEC); and Maria Neira (WHO).

The technical work on the Global Tracking Framework was coordinated by Vivien Foster (World Bank) and Dan Dorner (IEA).

The chapter on access to energy (chapter 2) was prepared by a working group comprising World Bank/ESMAP and IEA, GACC, Practical Action, UNDP and WHO. The main contributing authors were Sudeshna Ghosh Banerjee, Mikul Bhatia, Elisa Portale, and Nicolina Angelou (World Bank/ESMAP); Dan Dorner, Jules Schers, and Nora Selmet (IEA); Carlos Dora, Heather Adair-Rohani, Susan Wilburn, and Nigel Bruce (WHO); and Simon Trace (Practical Action). Substantive comments were also provided by Radha Mutiah, Ranjee Chiang, and Sumi Mehta (GACC); Drew Corbin (Practical Action); Stephen Gitonga (UNDP); and Venkata Ramana Putti (WB/ESMAP). Dr Francis Vella, Edmond Villani Chair of Economics, Georgetown University provided expert guidance to the team for the development of the World Bank Global Electrification Database.

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- **Germany** (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung – BMZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau – KfW);
- **Netherlands** (Energieonderzoek Centrum Nederland – ECN); Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – MFA);
- **United Kingdom** (Department for International Development – DFID); and

The design and publication of the final documents was coordinated by Ryan Hobert and Daniel Laender at the UN Foundation in collaboration with Nicholas Keyes of ESMAP. The creation of the online data platform was undertaken by Shaida Badiee, Neil Fantom, and Shelley Liu and Jonathan Davidar of the World Bank.

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