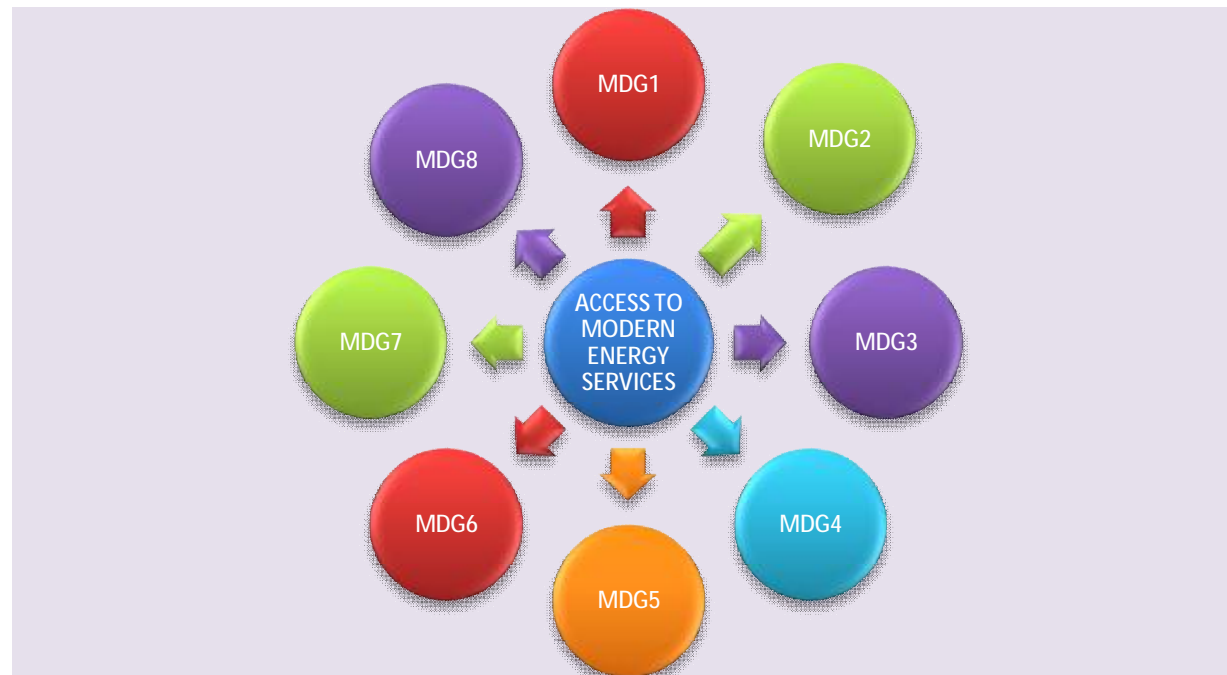




Energy-The Missing MDG



Prof Abeeku Brew-Hammond

A presentation to the Scientific Forum, IAEA General Conference 2009

THE MDGs: A RECAP

1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

2 Achieve universal primary education

3 Promote gender equality and empower women

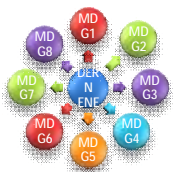
4 Reduce child mortality

5 Improve maternal health

6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

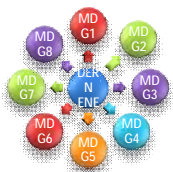
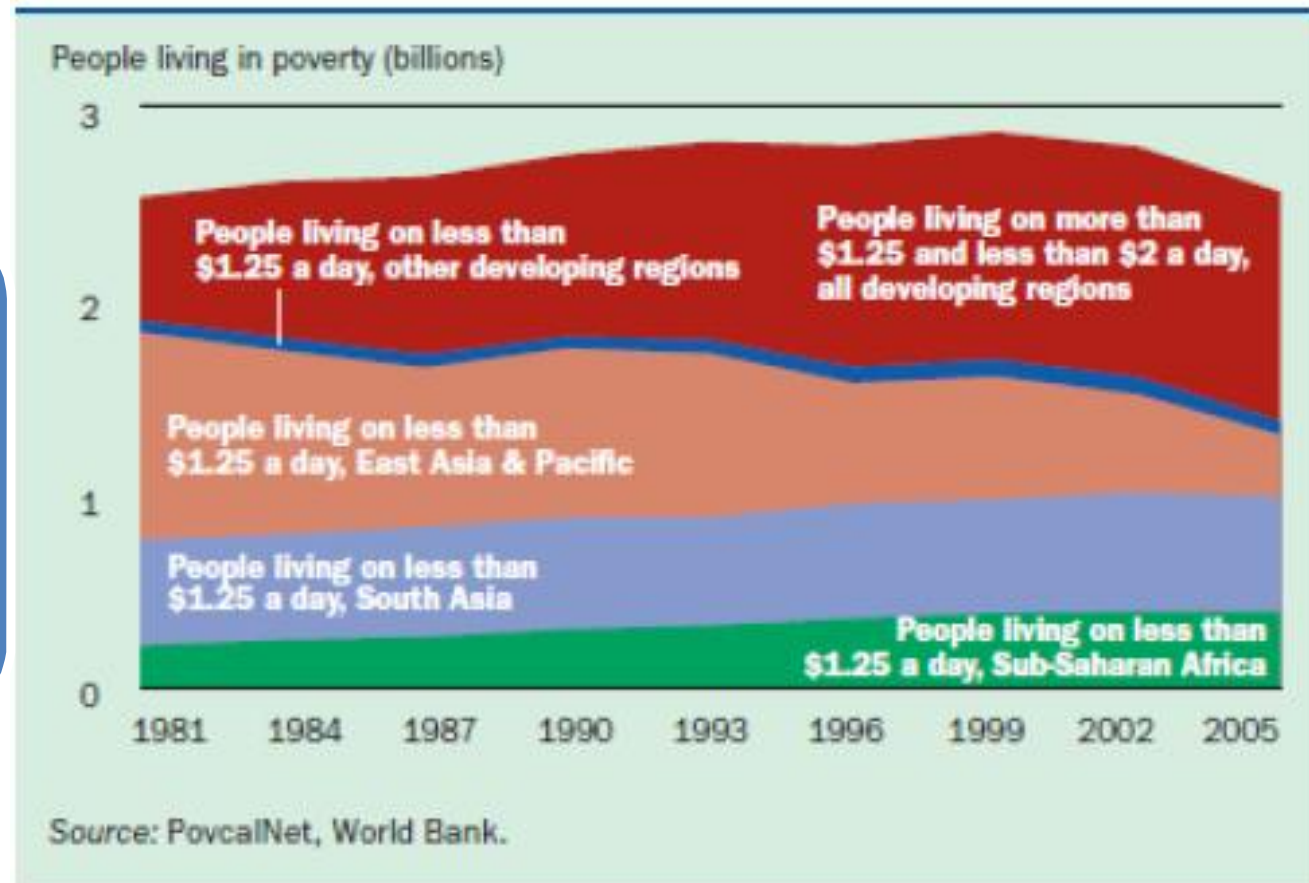
7 Ensure environmental sustainability

8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development

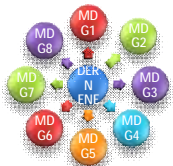
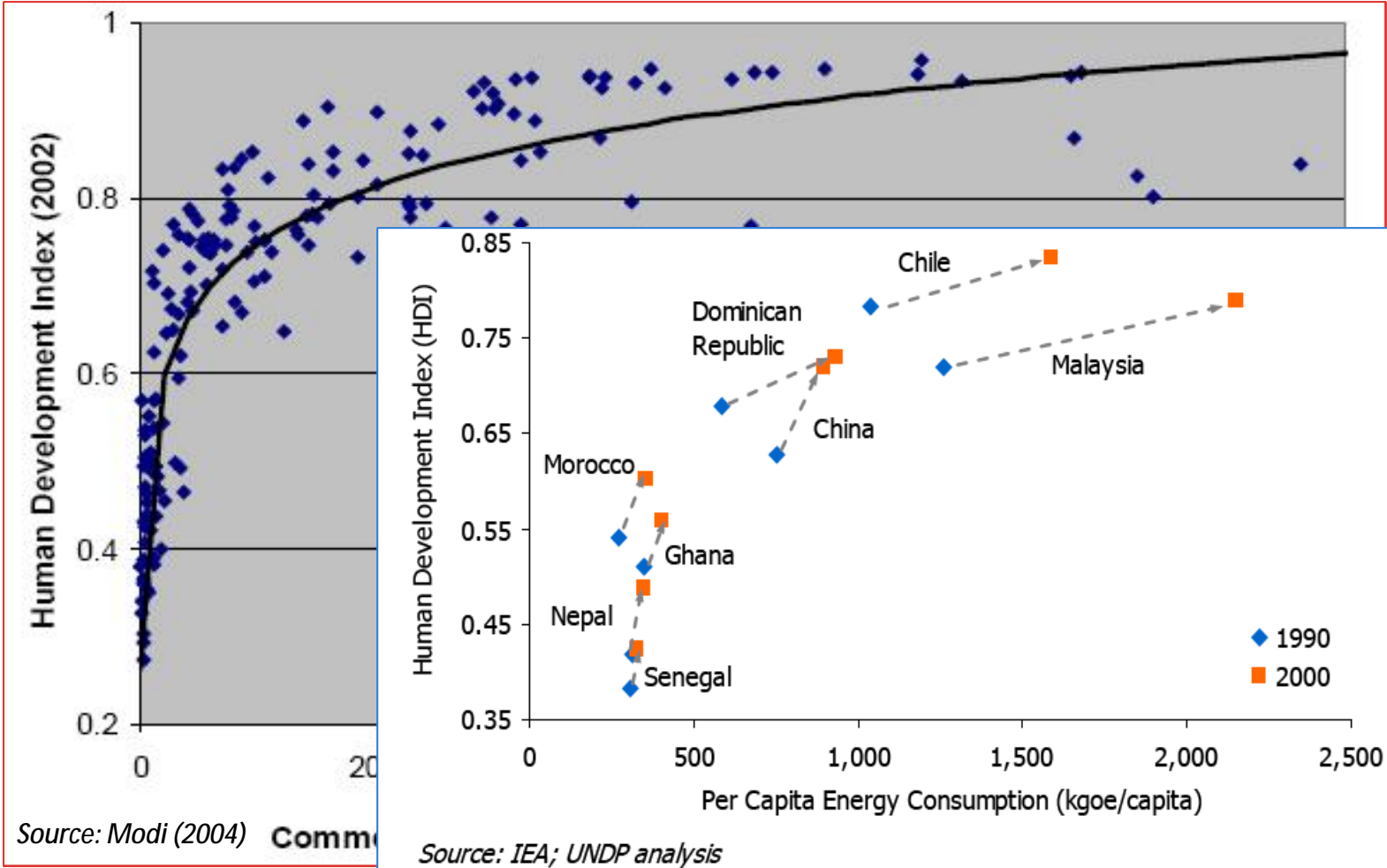


Global poverty trends

Numbers in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia not improving

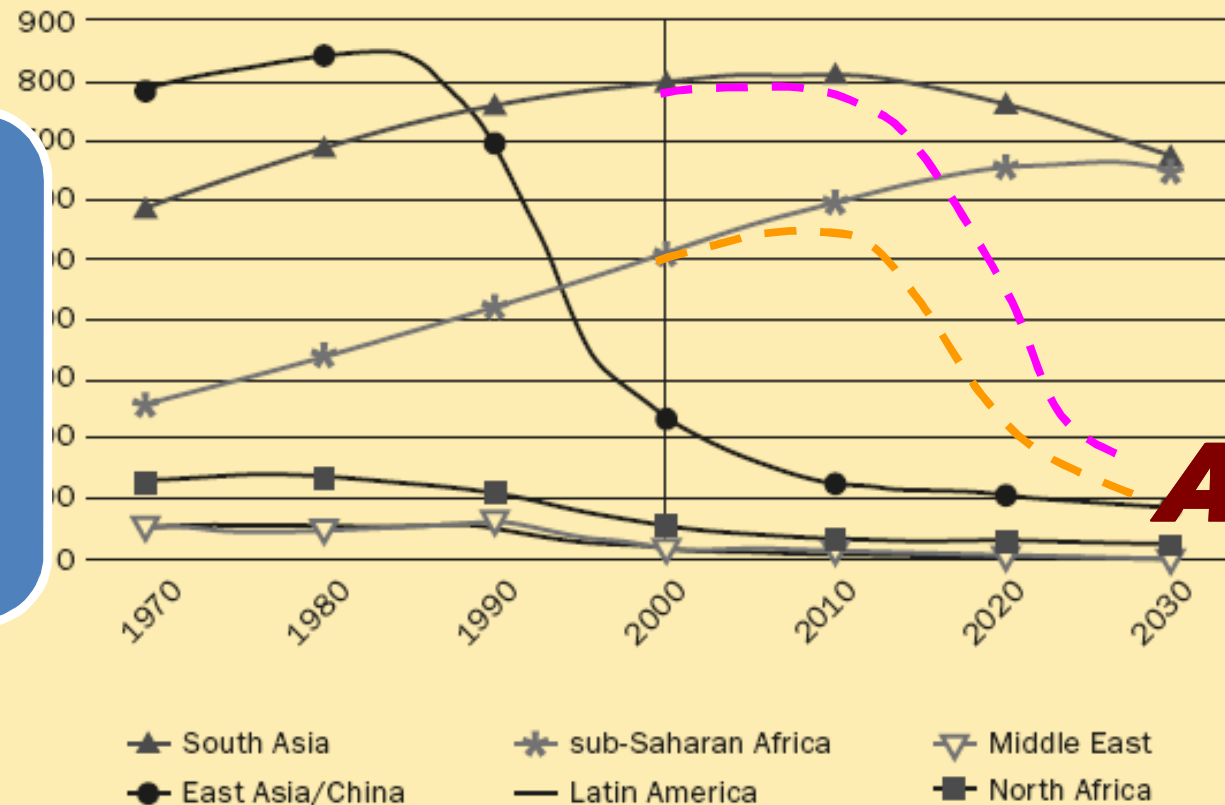


Energy and Human Development

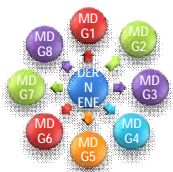


Lack of Electricity: Changing the Trajectories

A fast-track approach:
Electricity
for all by
2030



Source: Modi (2005)



Multi-track and Innovative Approaches

Electricity
for all
by 2030
(Options
for fast-
track
approach)

1. Grid Extension

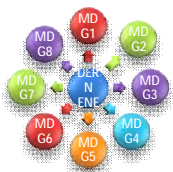
- Example of STEG, the MALT (Mise A La Terre) design yielded 20-30% cost reduction.

2. Micro-grid Electrification

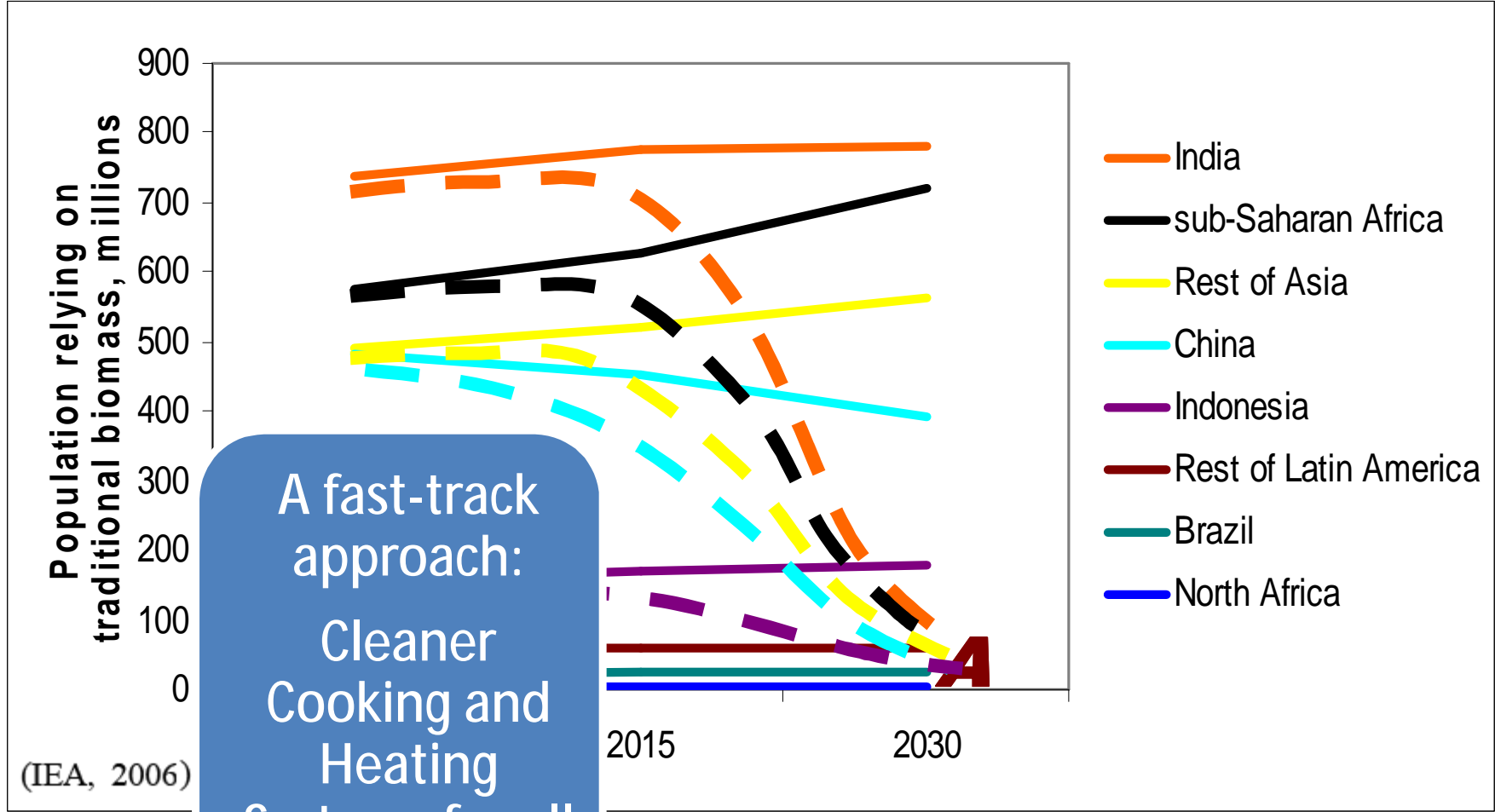
- The Cambodian example, specialized gov't agencies creating enabling environment. About 140 mini-grid operators licensed .

3. Distributed Systems

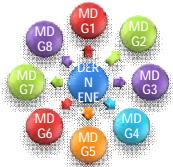
- Multi-sector approaches: private sector, donor agencies, local communities and utilities. Over 200,000 PV home systems deployed in Kenya.



Traditional Biomass: Changing the Trends



A fast-track approach:
Cleaner Cooking and Heating Systems for all by 2030



Multi-Pronged Approaches

Cleaner
Cooking and
Heating
Systems for
All
by 2030
(Options for
fast-track
approach)

Extensive scaling up action by national governments

- Scale-up of successful delivery models

Integrated, pro-poor and gender sensitive national energy development policy

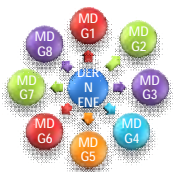
- Policies that integrate energy access programs into overall infrastructure dev't schemes

Innovative financing models for energy development

- Need for financing modalities targeted at the poor: financial institutions, multi & bilateral donor agencies, carbon markets etc

Multi-actor national institutional capacity to deliver energy services for the poor

- Strengthen institutional capacity especially at local/community levels.



Desired Features of Energy Access Programs

Known strategies remain valid

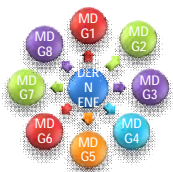
Productive uses of energy

Scale-up of generation capacity

Smart subsidies (targeted & time-bound)

Efficient pricing

Public-private partnerships



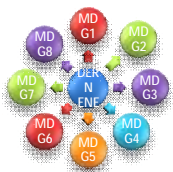
Global Energy Access by 2030 (GEA 2030)

A new goal
for a
socially
responsible
world!

100% Access to Electricity

100% Access to Clean Cooking
& Heating Systems

100% Access to Sustainable Energy for
Productive Uses (Agriculture, Food
Processing, Small Business, etc)



<http://energycenter.knust.edu.gh>

