



Energizing the Millennium Development Goals



Olav Kjørven Director Energy and Environment Group Bureau for Development Policy UNDP, New York

December 6th, 2005







- Energy services are not a priority for poor people
- Poor people cannot/do not pay for energy
- Expanding access to electricity will solve the poverty crisis
- Sustainable development does not include fossil fuels





Energy and the MDGs

- There is no MDG on energy
- Current MDG frameworks look mainly at the negative environmental aspects of energy, not the positive features that support growth and equality
- Access to energy is an instrument to support all the MDGs

Poverty and Hunger



- Most staple foods must be cooked and processed before being eaten
- Transport of goods to market requires motive power

MDG

• Productive activities, jobs, agriculture and commercial trade all require energy (i.e. electricity & fuels)



MDGs 283 Education and Gender Equality



• Many girls do not go to school in order to support family energy and water needs (carrying, grinding, pumping)

- Rural areas find it hard to attract teachers to unelectrified communities
- It is hard for children to study in the evening without lights
- Lack of energy services constrain women's economic opportunities



4,5&6 Health and Disease



• Indoor air pollution from unvented cooking with solid fuels is the fourth largest cause of death for people in developing countries

MDGs

- Physical burden of wood & water carrying causes exhaustion and undermines the health of child bearing women
- Lack of electricity limits healthcare services (i.e. night time deliveries, sterilization, etc)
- Lack of ITC limits people's capacity to learn about healthcare and disease prevention



The Challenge of Mainstreaming Energy



PRS/Ps focus mostly on the provision of energy for macroeconomic growth, ignoring other cross-sectoral issues

- Only 34% of PRS/Ps address linkages between energy and health
- Even fewer address linkages between energy and gender equality and education **24** and **18%**, respectively
- Only 45% of PRS/Ps devote explicit budgetary resources to energy

National MDG reports treat energy mainly within the context of MDG 7

- **55%** of MDG Reports discuss energy within the context of energy efficiency and/or air pollution from energy use
- Only 4% discuss energy within the context of MDG 1
- Carbon finance not on the map yet

Moving from the 2005 World Summit to CSD 14/15



2005 World Summit

- World leaders committed to adopting **national MDG-based development strategies**, and
- acknowledged the explicit link between energy access and poverty reduction

Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) 14/15

- Energy is a main focus of CSD 14/15
- present opportunity to deepen the focus on energy to achieve the MDGs
- encourage concrete benchmarks for national-based energy strategies

UNDP's Response



UNDP's **Integrated Package of Services (IPS)** is UN's corporate platform for engaging country governments in preparing national MDG-based poverty reduction strategies

- Three strategic pillars:
 - 1) MDG-based poverty reduction strategies (i.e. targets, budgets, etc)
 - 2) Widening policy options to operationalize strategies
 - 3) Building national capacity to deliver
- Focuses on three areas of energy access:
 - 1) Electricity for public services in urban and peri-urban areas
 - 2) Cleaner cooking/heating systems
 - 3) Mechanical power for productive uses in rural communities
 - 4) Introduction & adaptation of low emission technologies
- New carbon finance facility for creating development dividends





Key Messages

- Energy is essential for all the MDGs
- Energy is a means not an end
- All technology and fuel options must be open to debate
- Greatly increased quality and quantity of energy services will be required to meet all of the MDGs
- Energy/environment interface must develop win-win opportunities to achieve the MDGs





For more information, please visit our website:

www.undp.org/energy