

The role of domestic energy access in enabling improved livelihoods

Louise Waters, Practical Action Consulting

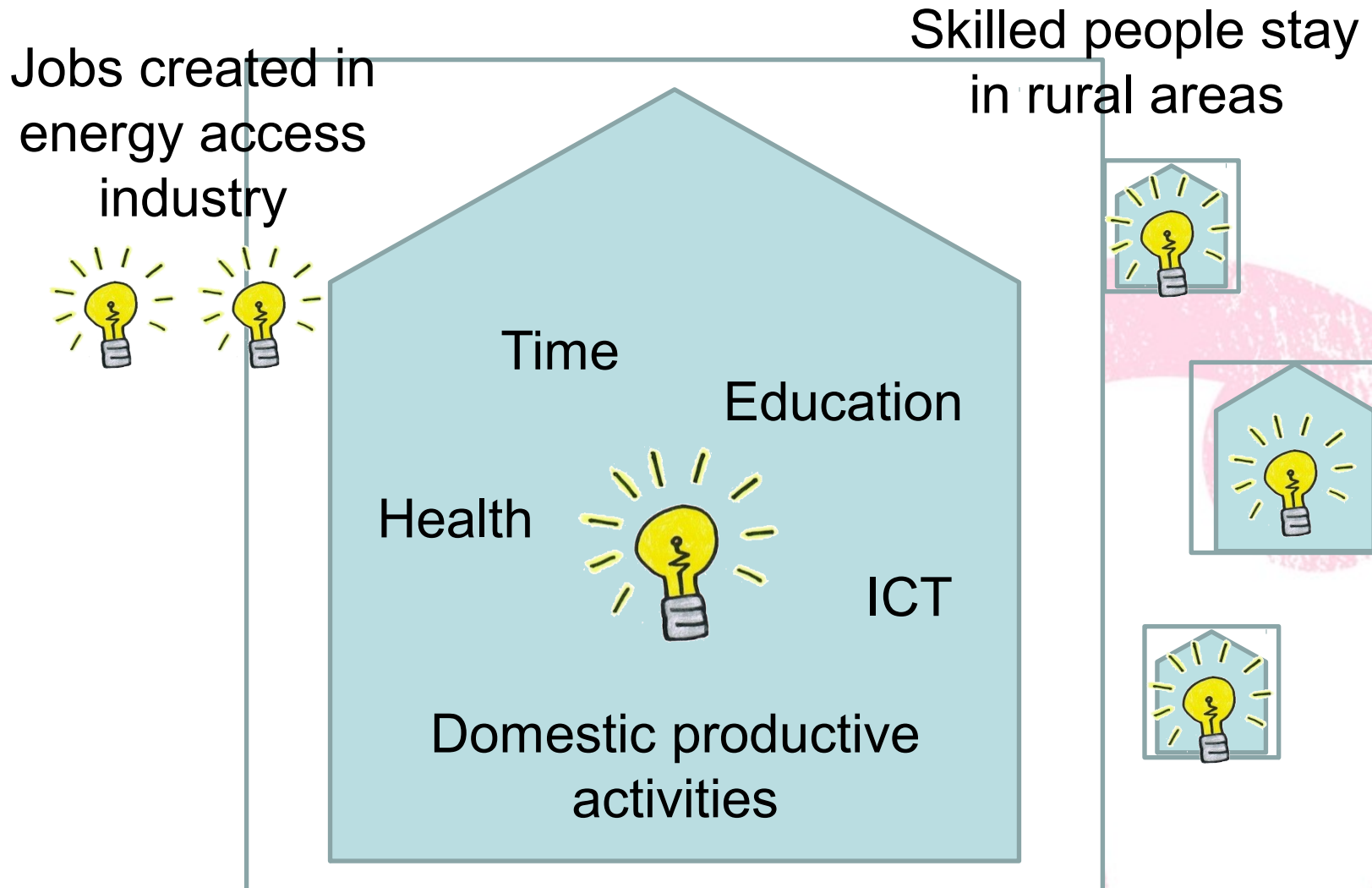




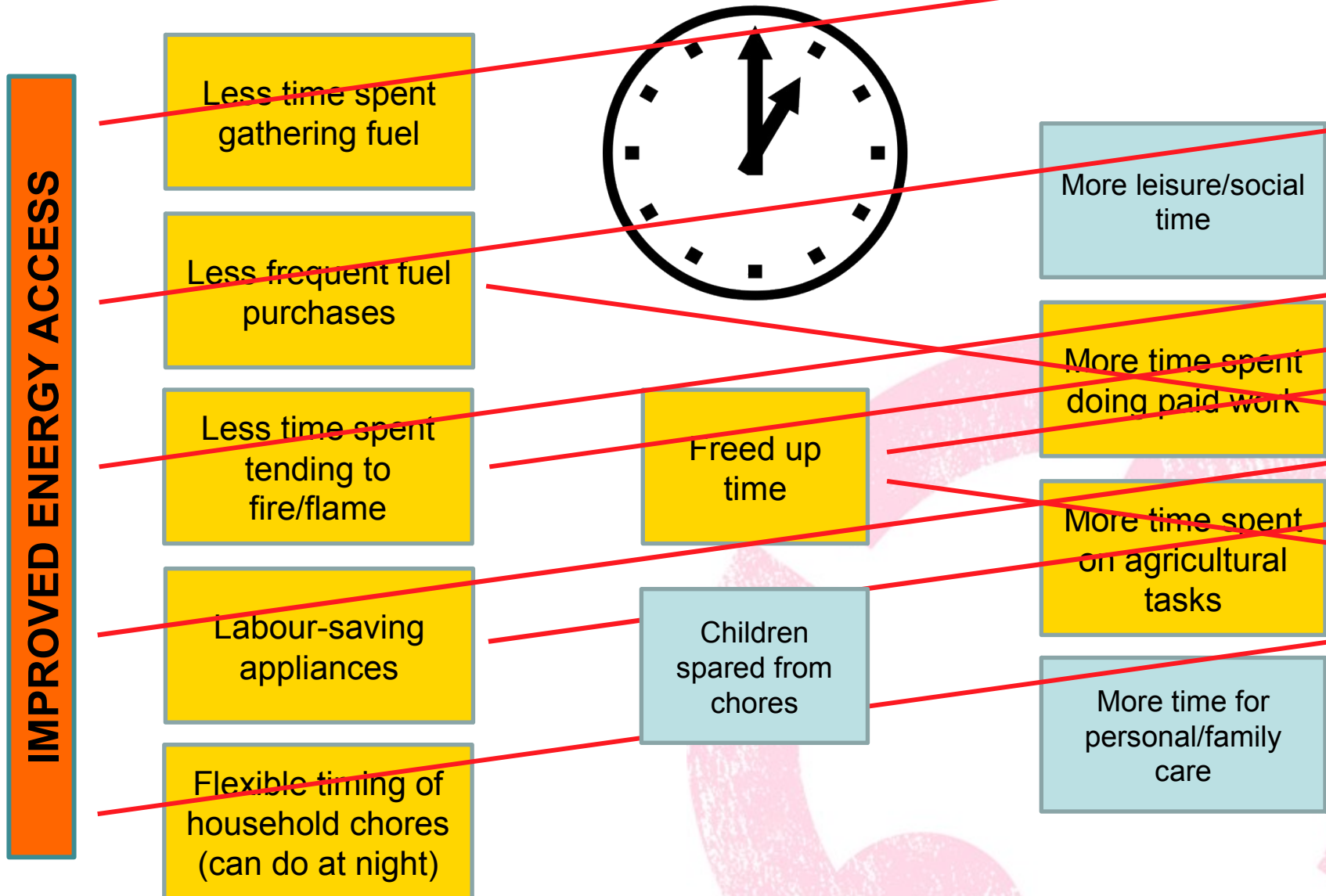
How (and when) does domestic energy access enable improved livelihoods?



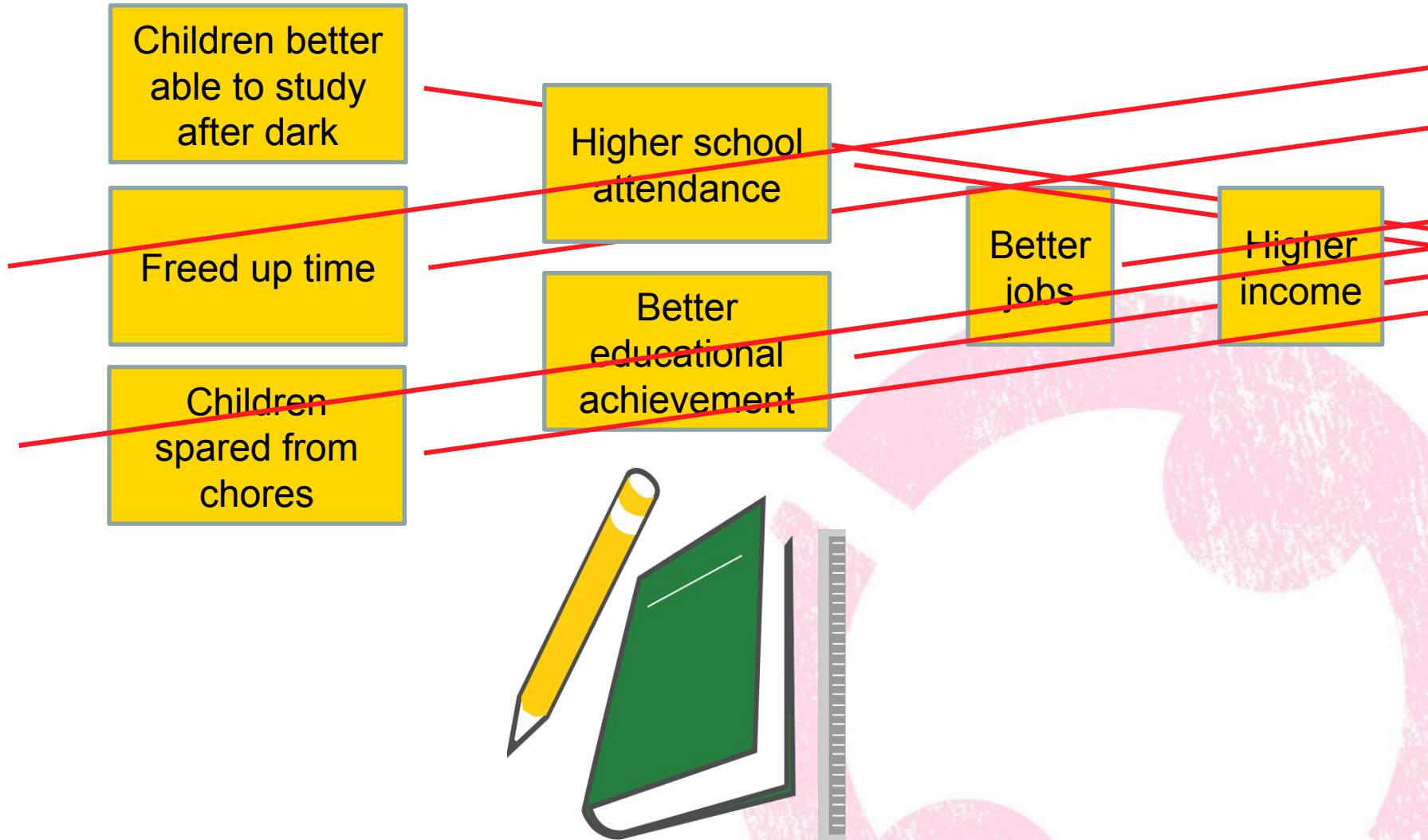
7 channels through which domestic energy access can improve livelihoods



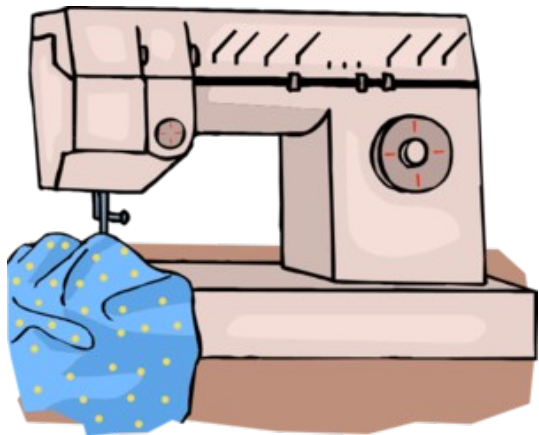
Causal chains - Time



Causal chains - Education



Causal chains - Domestic Productive Activities



New productive activities possible

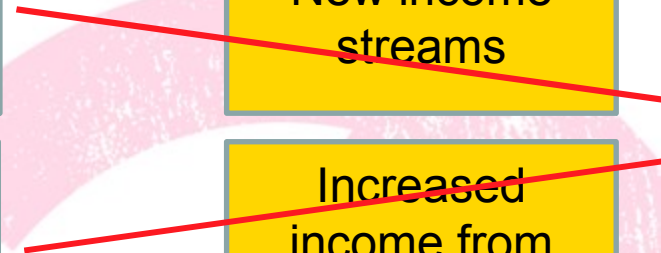
Higher productivity

More time available for productive activity

Better quality goods/services

New income streams

Increased income from current streams



What about reality?

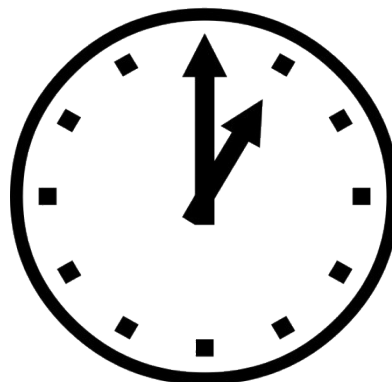
Research: sometimes there is strong correlation between improved energy access and improved livelihoods...

...sometimes there is no correlation

Why?



Barriers - Time



Less time spent gathering fuel

Less frequent fuel purchases

Less time spent tending to fire/flame

... if the household can afford appliances

Flexible timing of household chores (can do at night)

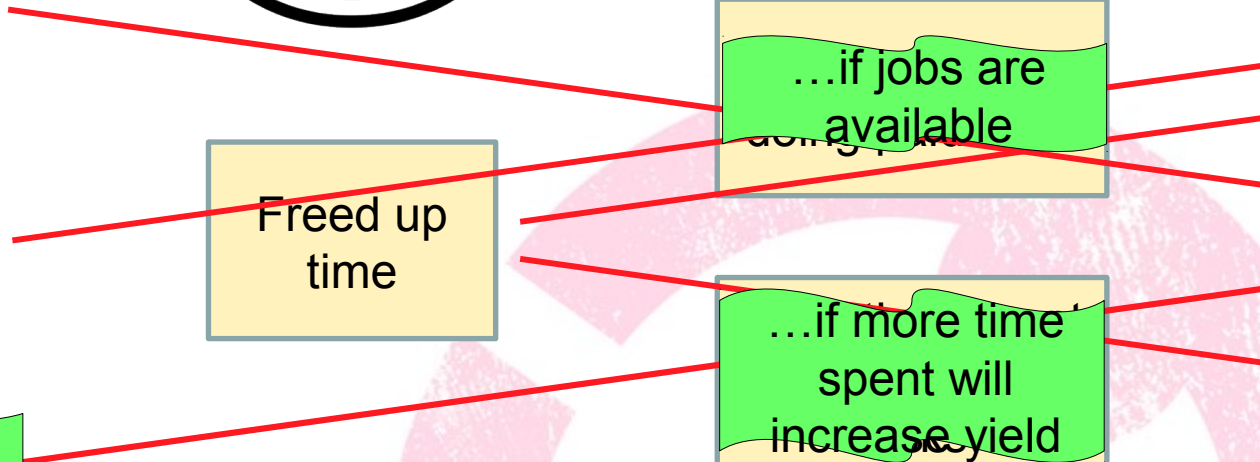
Freed up time

More leisure/social time

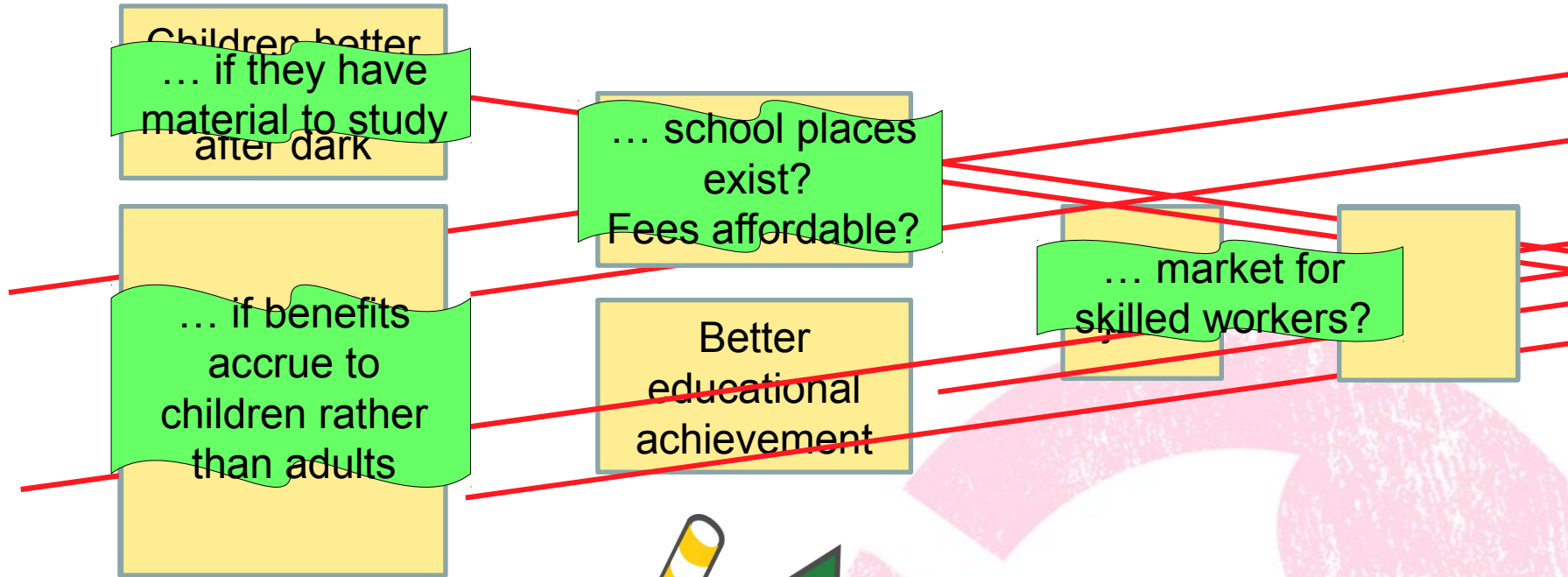
...if jobs are available

...if more time spent will increase yield

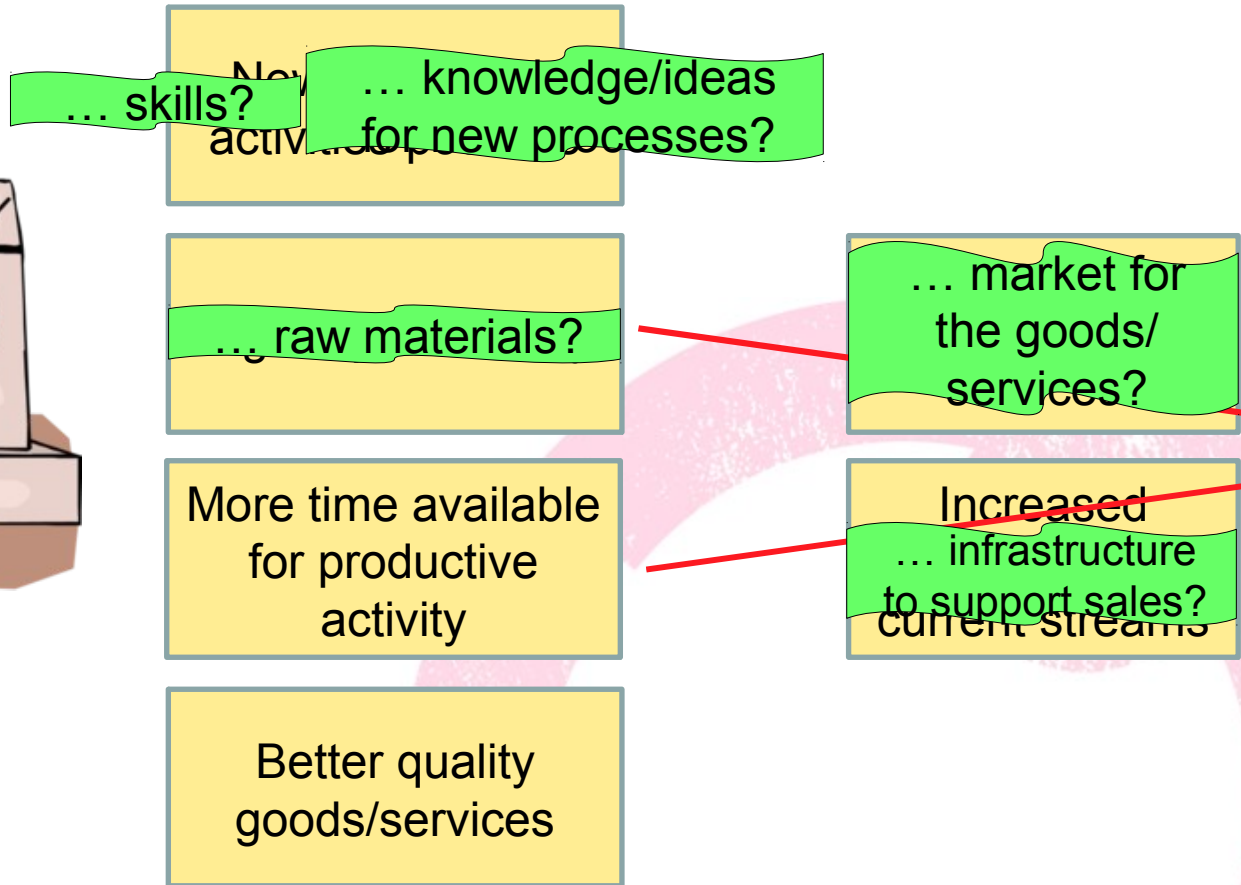
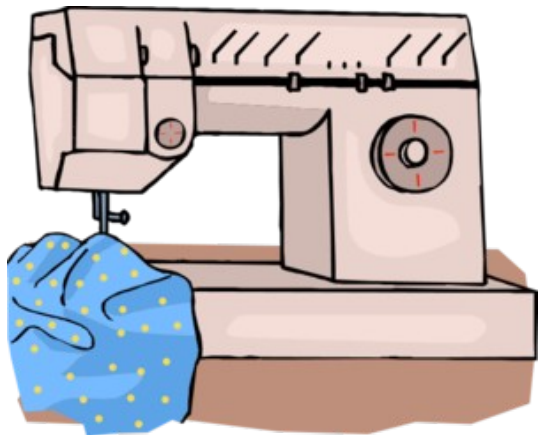
More time for personal/family care



Barriers - Education



Barriers - Domestic Productive Activities



And what about the energy access itself?

Not a binary: “have” / “have not”

Attributes that matter for the outcome:



Capacity



Affordability



Duration



Reliability



Legality



Quality



Health and Safety



Convenience

...can all be barriers

Conclusion

Livelihood impacts need other enabling factors to be in place:

Physical and social infrastructure

Knowledge and skills

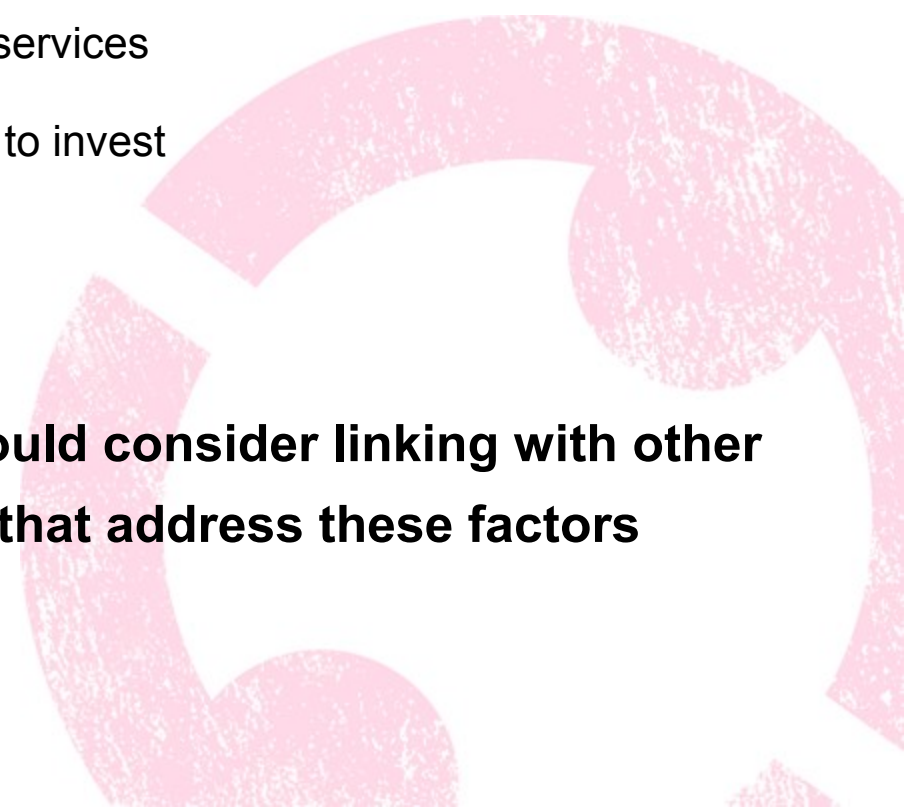
A labour market (skilled and unskilled)

A market for the energy-enabled goods and services

Financial assistance for households wanting to invest

Adequate level or quality of energy access

Energy access programmes should consider linking with other development programmes that address these factors



Role of energy access beyond the home

Domestic provision: a crucial part of the energy access initiative
However, energy access beyond the home is also essential
Energy access for enterprise, agriculture and community facilities are equal parts of the equation



Total Energy Access



Thank you

References available on next slide

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www.practicalaction.org/consulting

References

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https://energypedia.info/images/5/53/Productive_use_of_pv_bangladesh.pdf

Pueyo, A. et al: The Evidence of Benefits for Poor People of Increased Renewable Electricity Capacity: Literature Review

<http://eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/climate-change/key-issues/pro-poor-electricity-provision&id=66455&type=Document>

Practical Action Consulting, IDS and TERI: Utilising Electricity Access for Poverty Reduction

<http://practicalaction.org/utilising>

90+ additional references stated in the report

World Bank ESMAP: Beyond Connections: Energy Access Redefined

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/energy/publication/energy-access-redefined>

EUEIPDF and Practical Action Consulting: Building Energy Access Markets

http://euei-pdf.org/sites/default/files/files/field_pblctn_file/euei_value-chain_rz_01_web.pdf

