

# Poor People's Energy Outlook 2018

Achieving inclusive energy access  
at scale

**#PPEO2018**

[policy.practicalaction.org/ppeo2018](http://policy.practicalaction.org/ppeo2018)

PRACTICAL ACTION



2016: Planning



Poor people's energy outlook 2016

2017: Financing



Poor people's energy outlook 2017

2018: Inclusive delivery

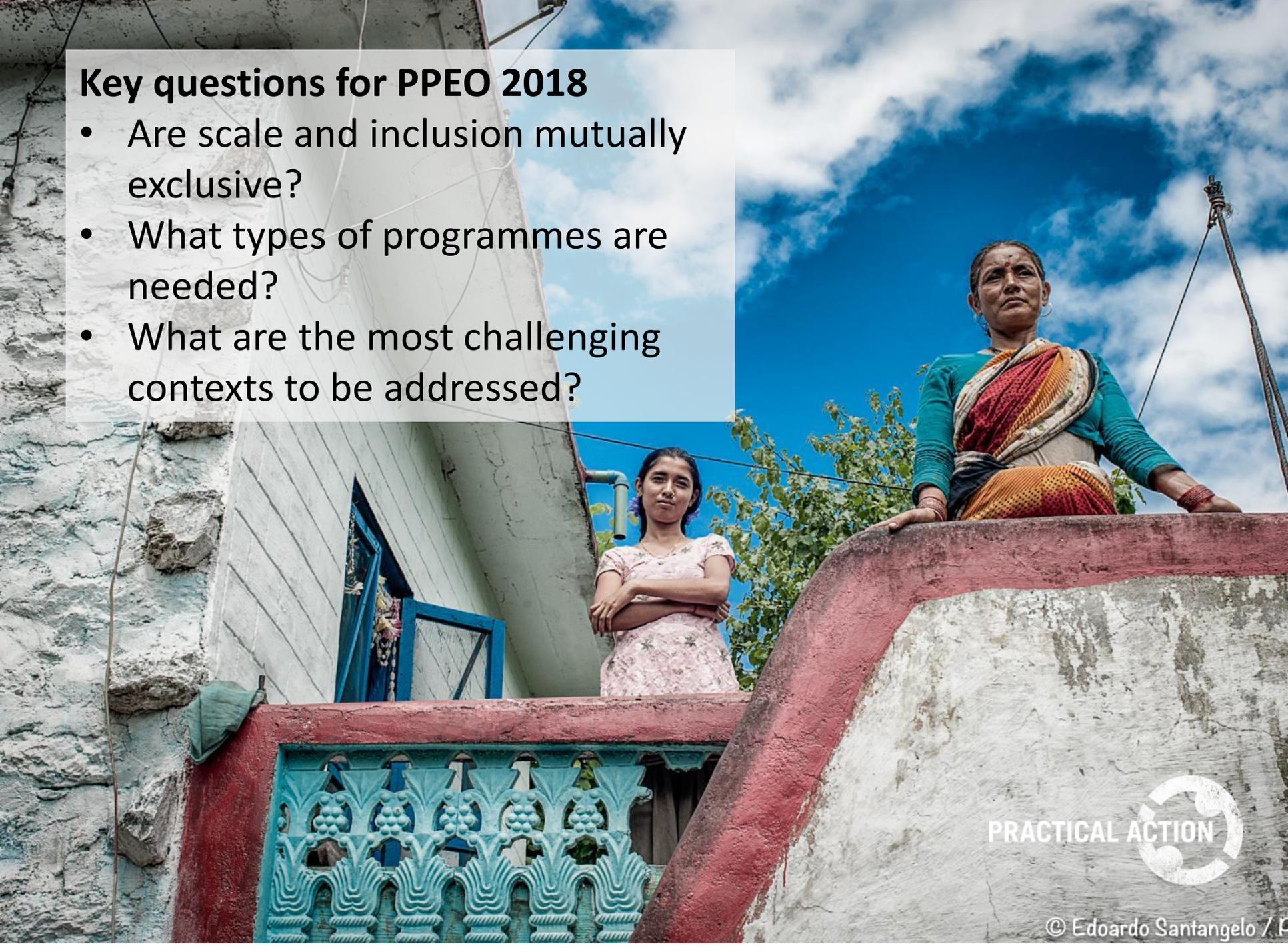


Poor people's energy outlook 2018



## Key questions for PPEO 2018

- Are scale and inclusion mutually exclusive?
- What types of programmes are needed?
- What are the most challenging contexts to be addressed?

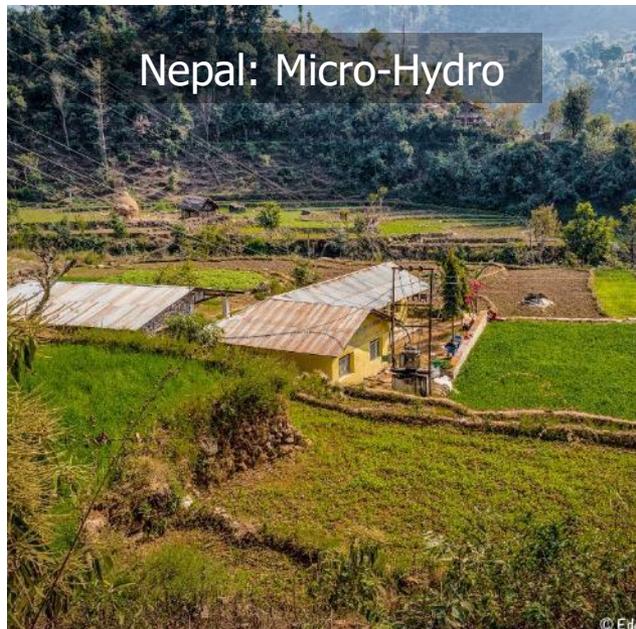


# PPEO 2018: Case Studies

Ghana: Charcoal ICS



Nepal: Micro-Hydro



India: Grid extension



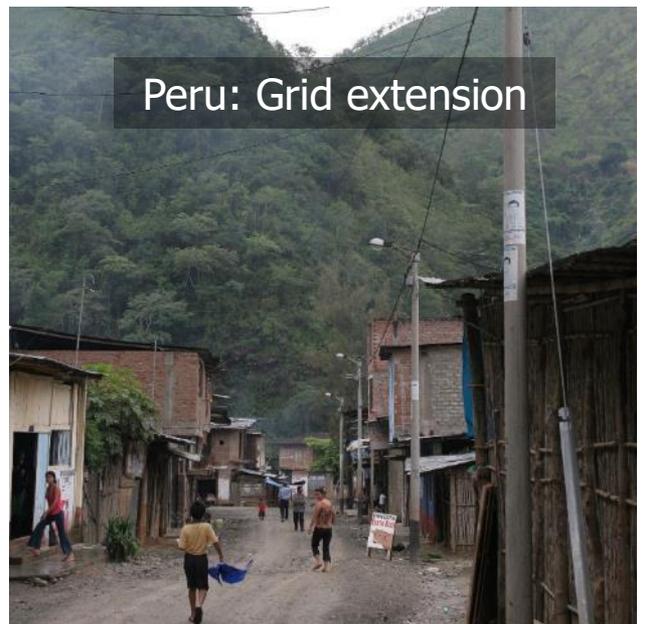
Kenya: Biogas



South Africa: SHS



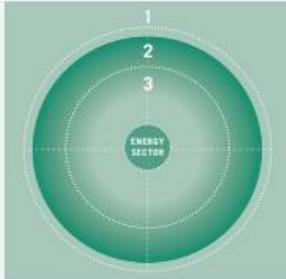
Peru: Grid extension



# PPEO 2018: Framework for assessing outcomes

## SITUATION BEFORE AND AFTER

Situation helps determine ...



- 1 PRE-CONDITIONS**  
Demography, inequality, natural resources and infrastructure
- 2 WIDER MARKET CONDITIONS**  
Supply, demand, policy and finance
- 3 ENERGY ACCESS CONDITIONS**  
Supply, demand, policy and finance for a particular energy access sector (mini-grids, cookstoves, etc.)

## PROGRAMMES

... actions in a variety of areas ...

### FOUR DIMENSIONS OF PROGRAMME DESIGN



## RESULTS

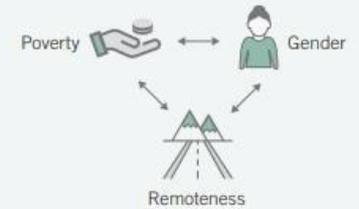
... leading to energy access results in terms of:

### SCALE OF DELIVERY



- ALSO CONSIDERING**
- Pace of change
  - Sustainability of access over time

### AND / OR INCLUSIVITY OF DELIVERY



# PPEO 2018: Framework for assessing outcomes

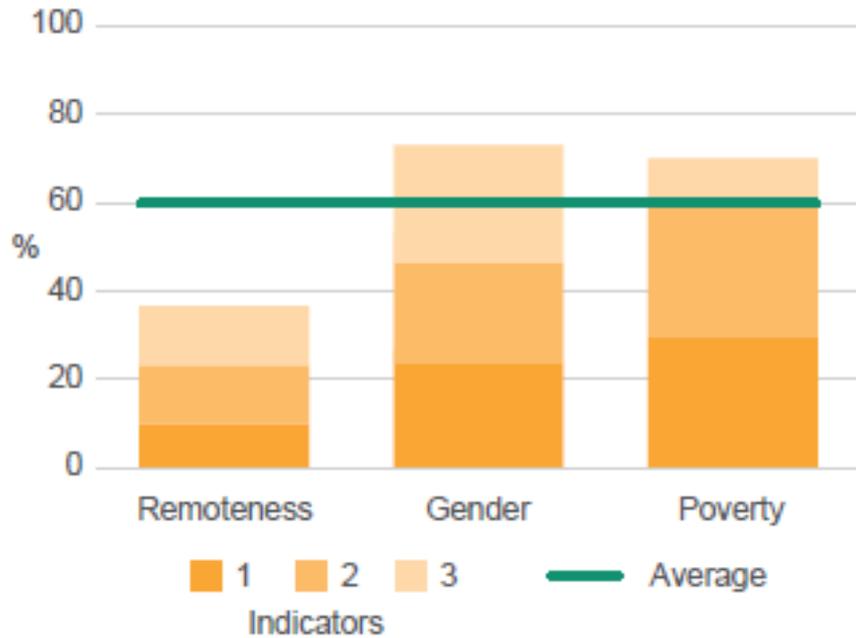
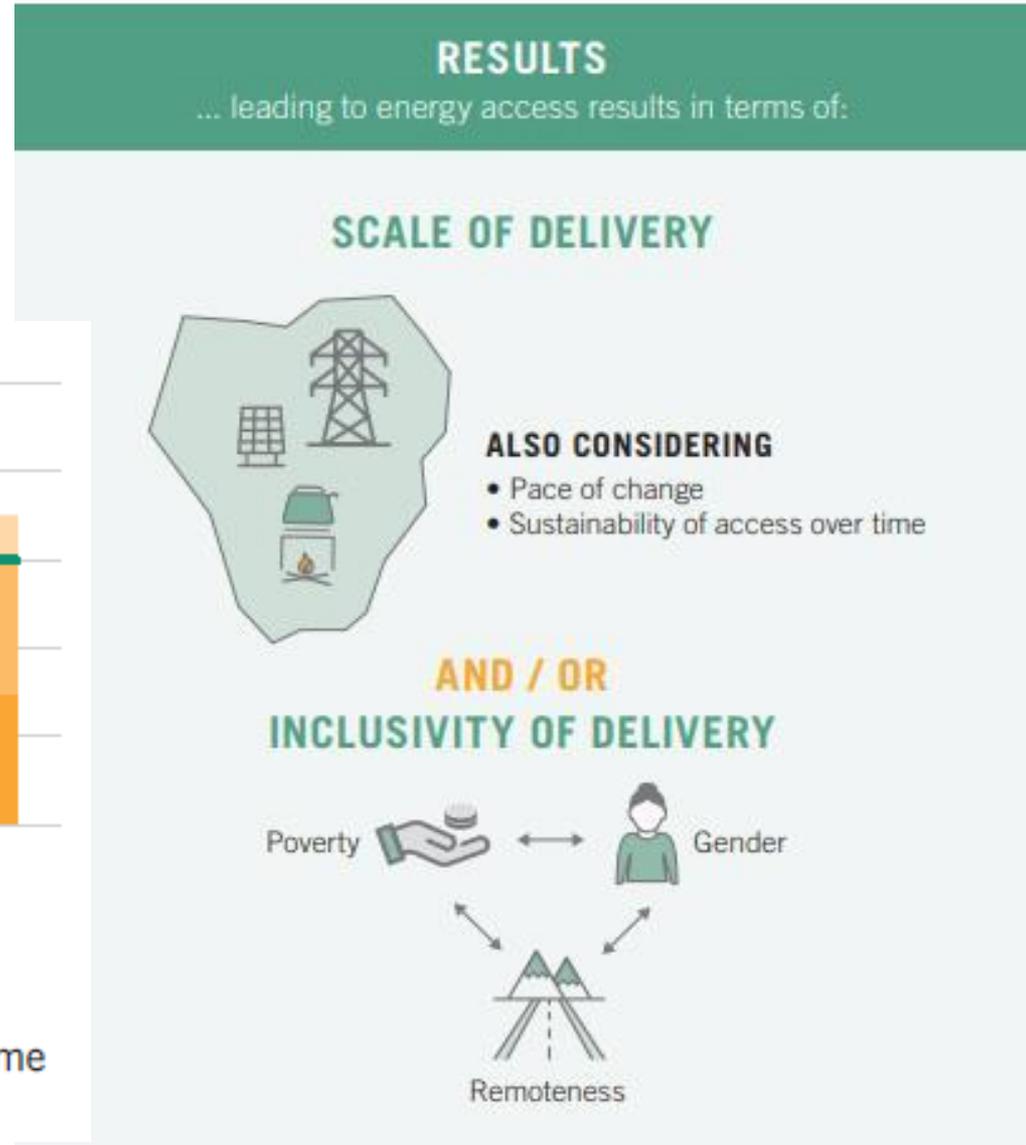


Figure 4.2 Ghana clean cookstoves programme inclusivity index



## Other examples

- **LPG** for clean cooking, Indonesia
- Clean biomass fuel and gasifier stoves, **Inyenyeri**, Rwanda
- Market Activation for off-grid solar, **Power for All**, Nigeria

- Solar home systems, CIZO Initiative, BBOXX, **Togo**
- SHS and mini-grids, **KOSAP** programme, Kenya
- Grid extension, **Vietnam**

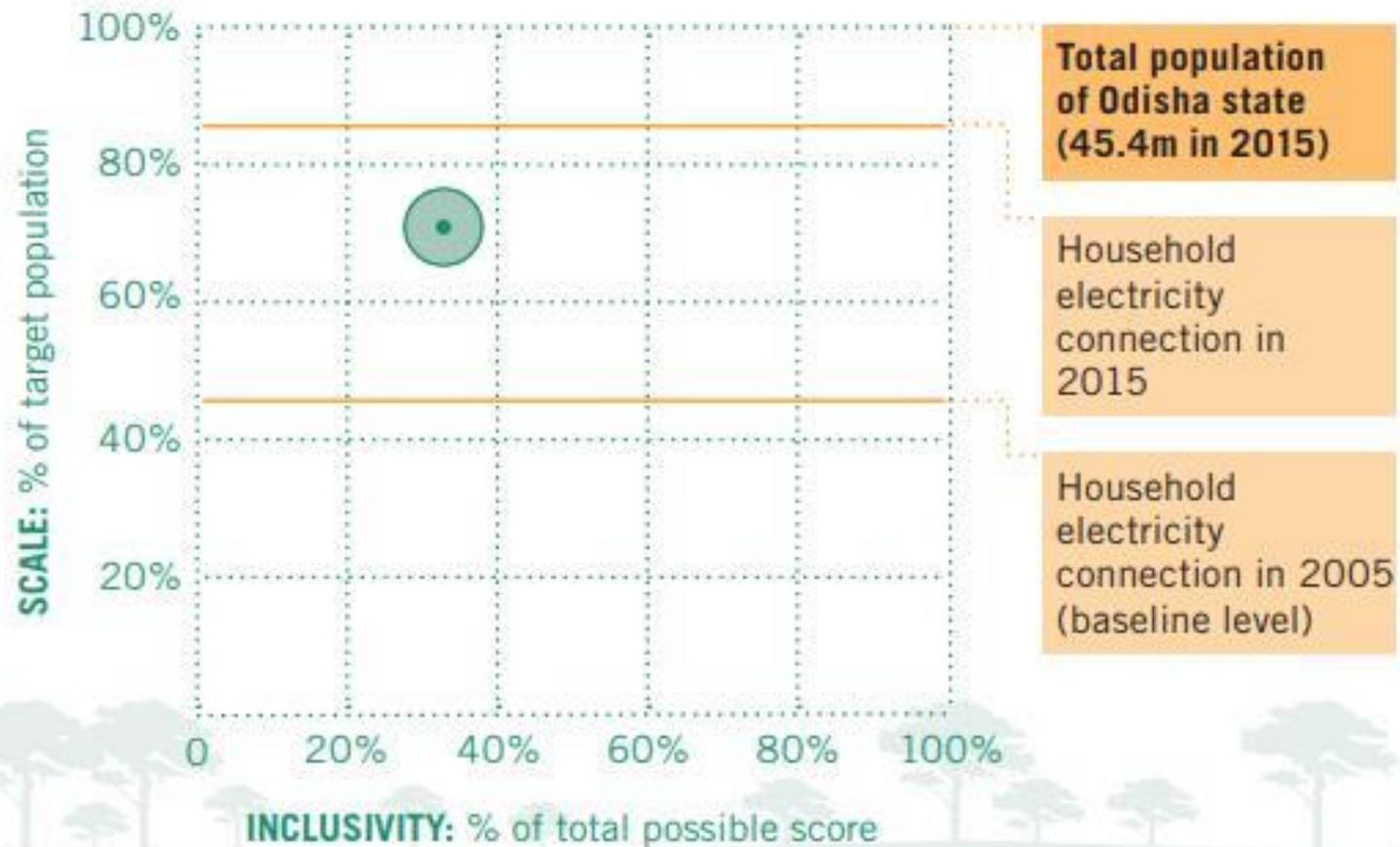


**AN EXTENSIVE CENTRALIZED PROGRAMME WITH THE AMBITION TO ELECTRIFY ALL OF INDIA**



AN EXTENSIVE CENTRALIZED PROGRAMME WITH THE AMBITION TO ELECTRIFY ALL OF INDIA

PROGRAMME RESULT

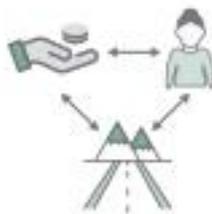


**AN EXTENSIVE CENTRALIZED PROGRAMME WITH THE AMBITION TO ELECTRIFY ALL OF INDIA**



**KEY TAKEAWAY: SCALE**

Achieved significant scale but issues of sustainability and quality of electricity remain.



**KEY TAKEAWAY: INCLUSIVITY**

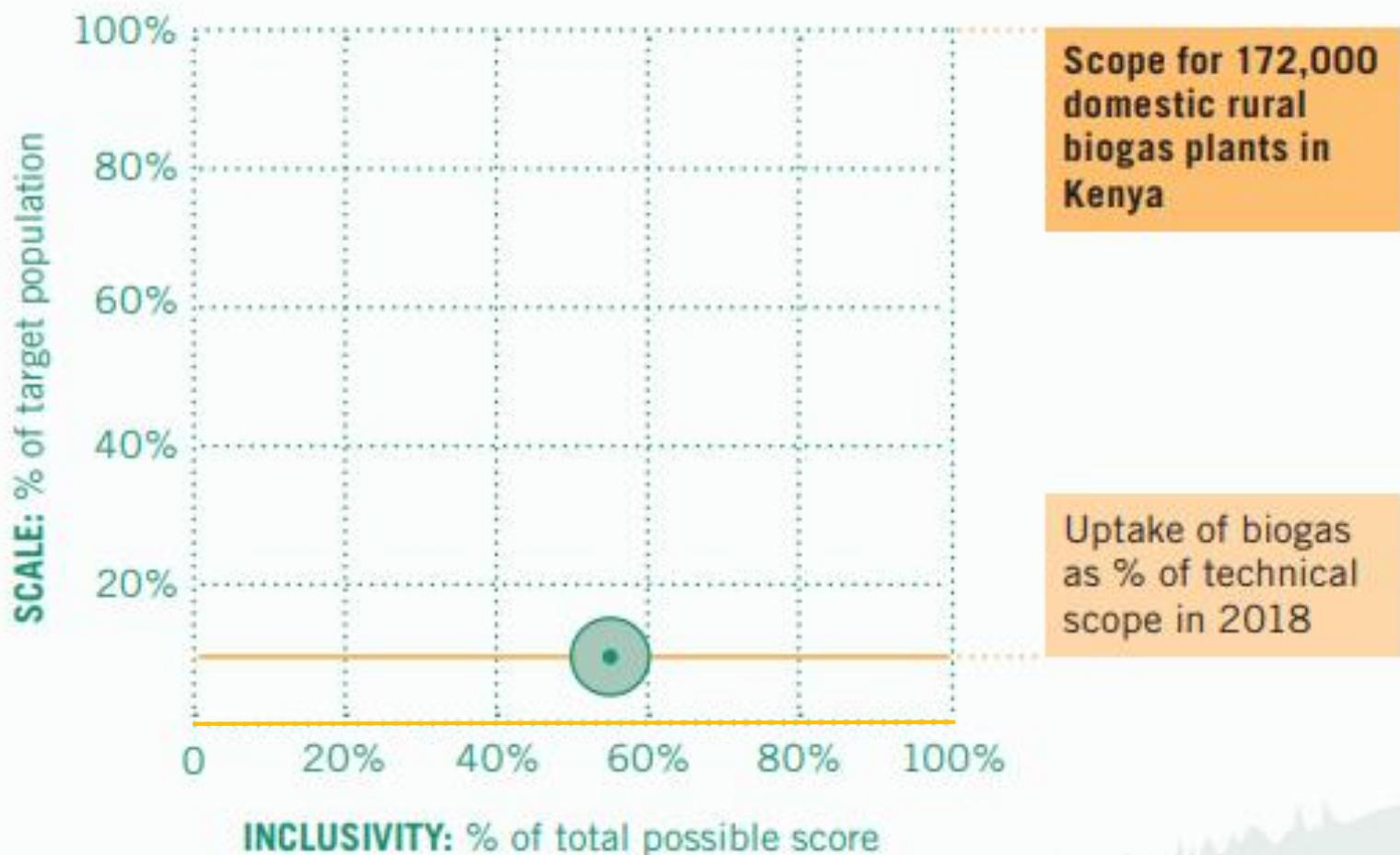
Provided free connections for those registered as below the poverty line (BPL), but the off-grid component's failure left remote villages out.

**INSTRUMENTAL IN CREATING A LARGER MARKET SYSTEM AND STRONGER POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR RURAL BIOGAS**

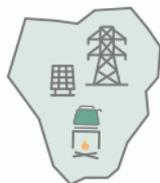
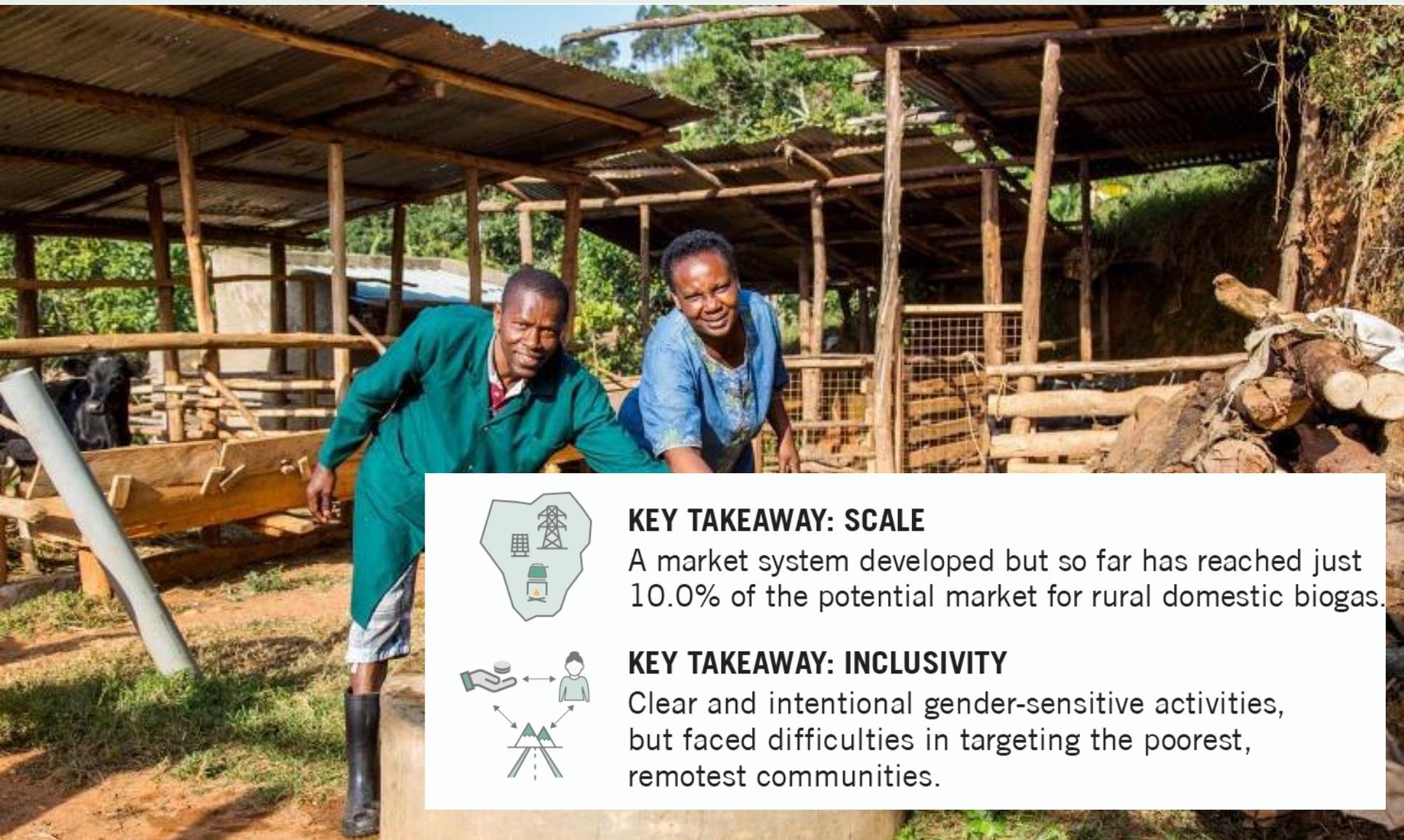


INSTRUMENTAL IN CREATING A LARGER MARKET SYSTEM AND STRONGER POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR RURAL BIOGAS

PROGRAMME RESULT

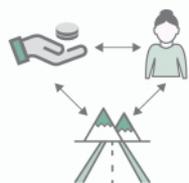


**INSTRUMENTAL IN CREATING A LARGER MARKET SYSTEM AND STRONGER POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR RURAL BIOGAS**



**KEY TAKEAWAY: SCALE**

A market system developed but so far has reached just 10.0% of the potential market for rural domestic biogas.



**KEY TAKEAWAY: INCLUSIVITY**

Clear and intentional gender-sensitive activities, but faced difficulties in targeting the poorest, remotest communities.

**INSTRUMENTAL IN CREATING A LARGER MARKET SYSTEM AND STRONGER POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR RURAL BIOGAS**

**OUR FINDINGS**



**KEY TAKEAWAY: SCALE**

A market system developed but so far has reached just 0.6% of the potential market for rural domestic biogas.



**KEY TAKEAWAY: INCLUSIVITY**

Clear and intentional gender-sensitive activities, but faced difficulties in targeting the poorest, remotest communities.

**BASIC PROGRAMME INFORMATION**



**FOCUS**

Developing a commercial, market-oriented biogas sector serving rural farmers.



**LOCATION**

An initial focus in five priority districts, but later changed strategy to target dairy farmers, and coffee and tea cooperatives.



**NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES**

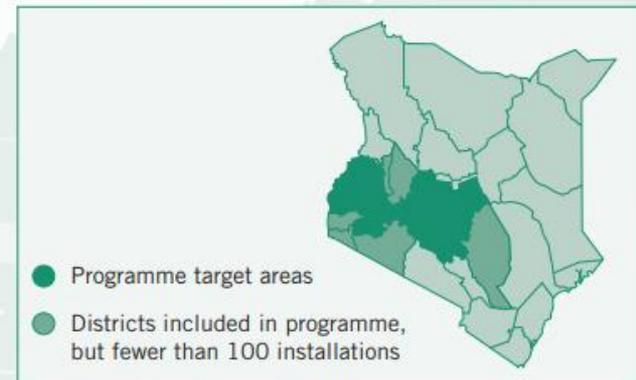
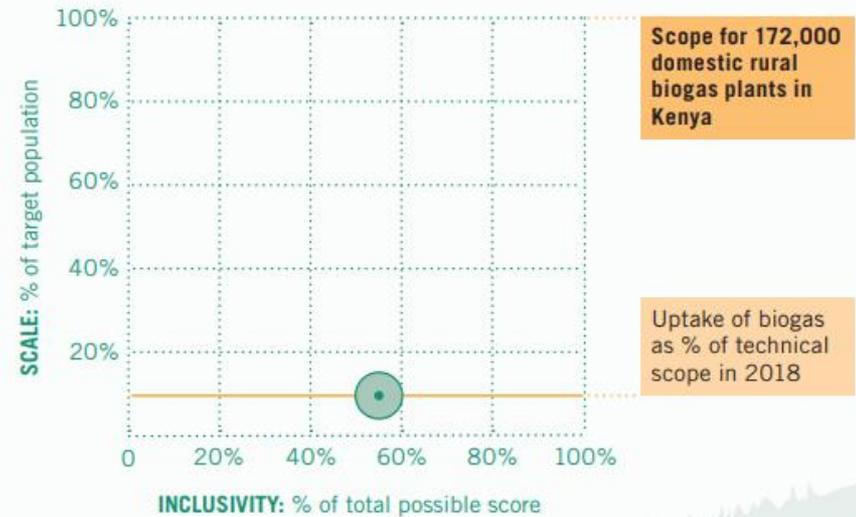
17,134 biogas plants benefiting some 103,000 people.



**KEY STAKEHOLDERS**

Programme funded by Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented by Hivos and SNV as part of a wider Africa Biogas Partnership Programme.

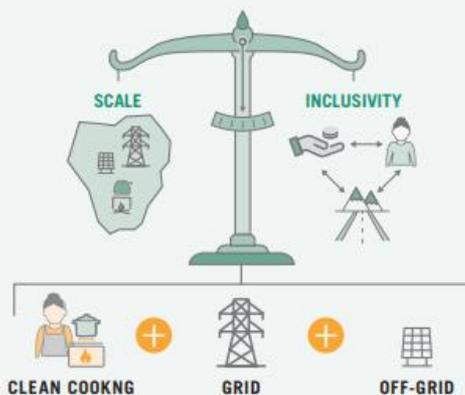
**PROGRAMME RESULT**



# Striking the right balance | Achieving energy access that is both inclusive and at scale

## 1 Universal access

Achieving universal energy access that leaves no-one behind requires a **mix of programmes considering both scale and inclusivity**. Planning and delivery models need to integrate grid, off-grid and clean cooking solutions.



We must achieve a better balance in order to progress these two objectives in parallel.

## 2 Leaving no-one behind

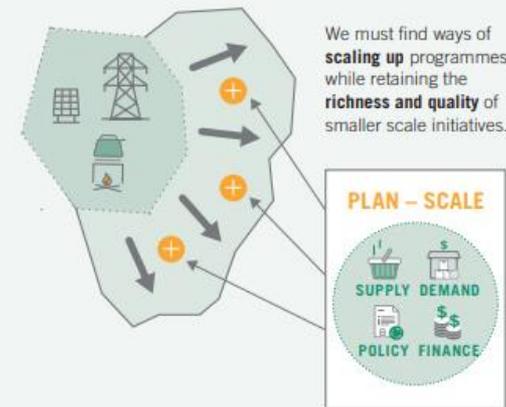
Reaching the 'last mile' requires a **concentrated focus**, with sufficient, targeted finance, dedicated staffing and tailored processes. Measures of programme success should reflect not just numbers of connections, but aspects of remoteness, poverty and gender.



Addressing inclusivity should be a driver of success.

## 3 Addressing barriers to scale

Reaching scale requires a **holistic approach**, working not only on the volume and quality of supply, but on blockages in finance, weak demand and policy shortcomings.



We must find ways of **scaling up** programmes, while retaining the **richness and quality** of smaller scale initiatives.

Market activation approaches bring stakeholders together to address barriers to scale.



### UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT IS CRUCIAL FOR STRONG PROGRAMME DESIGN

Planning for scale and inclusion requires better understanding the Total Energy Access service needs of rural communities and a good mapping of the context to help generate a range of appropriate delivery models.



### ADDRESSING GENDER INEQUALITY IS GOOD FOR BUSINESSES AND PEOPLE

Gender-sensitive and transformative approaches can boost company bottom lines and enable women's full participation in the attainment and enjoyment of SDG7.



### SMART USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS WILL BE CRITICAL TO CLOSING THE AFFORDABILITY GAP

Because private-sector companies target the most profitable market segments first, public finance for well-designed subsidies and regulations remains crucial.



### EMBRACING MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PROCESSES AT DECENTRALIZED LEVELS

Bringing the right stakeholders together can improve trust, stimulate new markets and, together with a clear policy steer, ensure a focus on reaching marginalised groups.



### ADAPTING TO THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT IS KEY FOR SCALE AND SUSTAINABILITY

In a dynamic sector where innovations in technology and new opportunities arise rapidly, programmes need to learn and adapt to sustain progress.

# Engage and share

- 4-page briefing note
- Online & hard copies
- Infographics
- Social media support
- Translations (French and Spanish) April 2019
- Country launch events

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**PRACTICAL ACTION**

