

Overview

Sustainable Development Goal 7 commits the global community to ensuring “access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” by 2030.

However, while progress is being made in a number of areas, Lahn and Grafham (2015) have established that within humanitarian relief, energy delivery remains “largely uncoordinated and unaccounted for”.

While this situation remains, the energy needs of ~135 million people (UN OCHA, 2018) are being met inadequately.

Challenges

Planning & Coordination:

Establish formal planning and coordination mechanisms.

Policies & Advocacy:

Recognise the role of energy and include it in policy agendas.

Financing:

Include energy in budgets and unlock new finance mechanisms.

Expertise & Capacity:

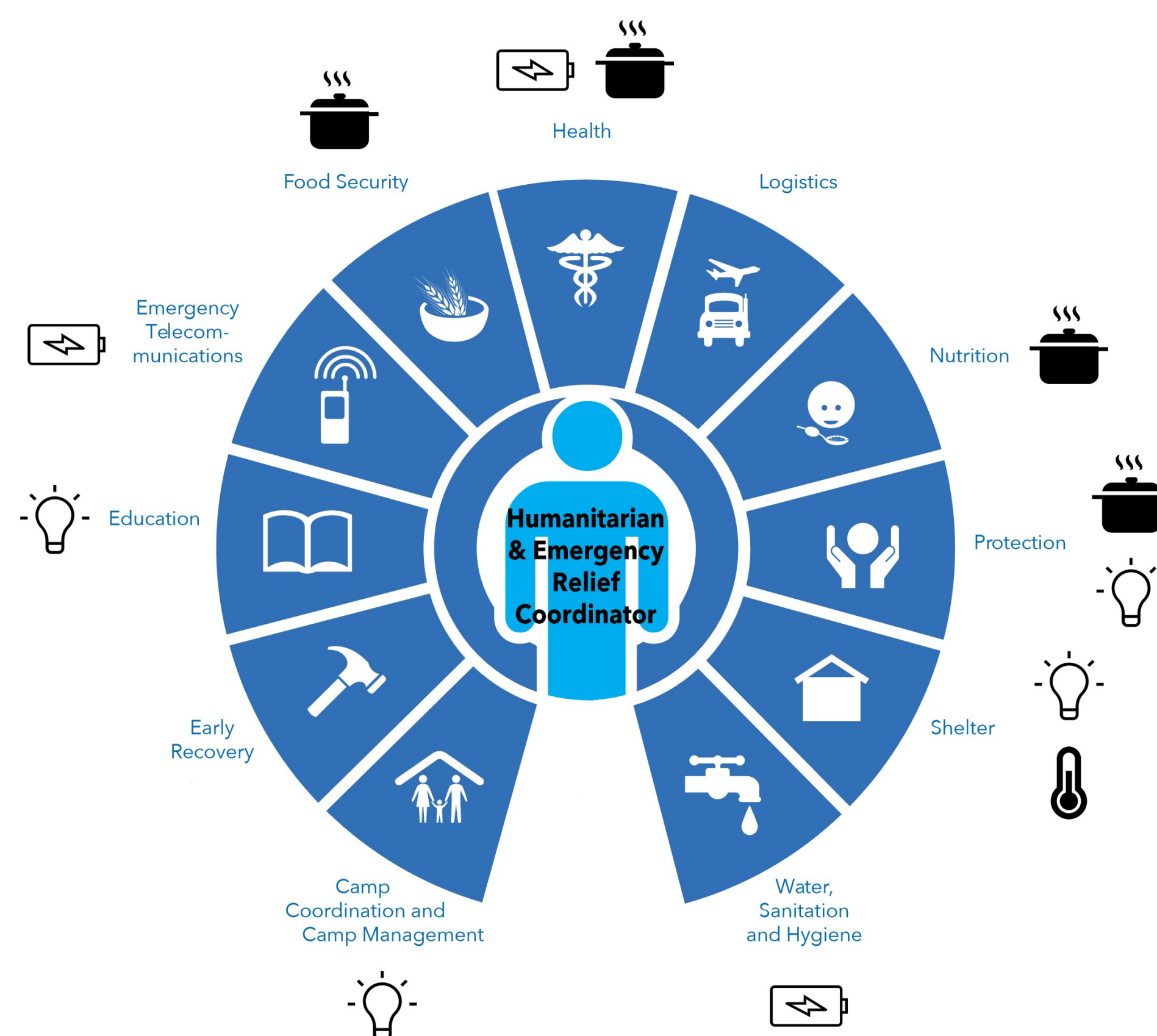
Train experts from policy level to implementers and end-users.

Data, Evidence, Monitoring & Evaluation:

Collect and share high-quality data as widely as possible.

Interlinkages

Studies show that ~65% of the Sustainable Development Goal targets are dependant on access to clean energy (Nerini et al., 2017). Furthermore, despite its relevance to nearly every sector, energy has no home in the humanitarian system.



No formal role means:

- A reliance on traditional fuels and inefficient technologies
- No dedicated funding
- No long-term strategy
- No quality standards
- Uneven aid – or no aid at all

Impacts

Food & Nutrition:

- Ensure people are able to maintain a full and balanced diet.
- Reduce indoor air pollution with clean burn stoves and fuels.

Protection & Health:

- Reduce exposure to sexual and gender-based violence.
- Reduce the risk of fires, burns and poisoning.
- Power health centres.

Education & Livelihoods:

- Enable people to work, study and socialise after dark.
- Power businesses such as barbers, tailors and welders.
- Reduce time spent collecting firewood.

Environment:

- Reduce harmful environmental practices (i.e. deforestation).
- Reduce CO₂ emissions from traditional fuels and technology.

Acknowledgements & References

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