



THE GLOBAL LPG PARTNERSHIP

ENERGY ACCESS, SUSTAINABILITY, AND AFFORDABILITY

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Stanford Natural Gas Initiative Symposium

16-17 October 2018

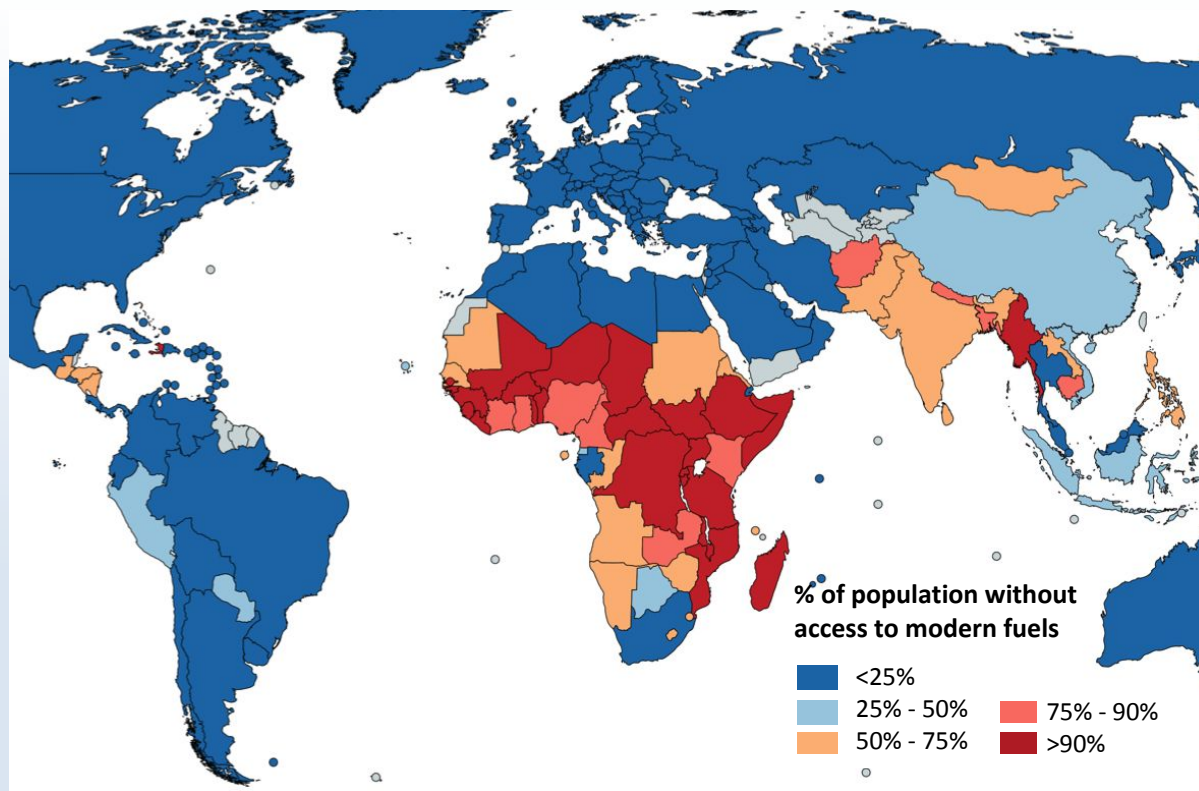


1. Overview of energy poverty

1.1 3 billion people worldwide lack access to clean cooking fuel

1.2 939 million people worldwide lack electricity access

(Source: World Bank 2016 data)



Source: International Energy Agency, 2016



2. The nature of access

2.1 Reliability, Proximity, Availability

2.2 What resources are needed to create access

2.3 How quickly can access be created?



3. The nature of sustainability

- 3.1 Sustainability is “the [set of] conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony to support present and future generations” – *US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)*
- 3.2 Sustainable development is “the management and conservation of the natural resource base, and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations.” – *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*
- 3.3 Making progress toward sustainability: how fast?



4. The nature of affordability

4.1 Affordability: supply side, demand side

- Upfront costs
- Ongoing costs

4.2 Affordability over time

- Price levels
- Volatility
- Payment patterns



5. Time horizons that should be considered; the notion of transition

5.1 2030

5.2 Post-2030



6. What solutions are being debated to satisfy needs for access, sustainability and affordability?

- 6.1 Electrification (grid and off-grid)
- 6.2 LPG and other scalable, clean liquid fuels
- 6.3 Increase in sustainable renewables, e.g. solar, conversion of biomass into clean fuels, wind



7. What resources are needed to solve the energy access problem?

- 7.1 Human capacity
- 7.2 Industrial capacity
- 7.3 Resource availability
- 7.4 Financing
- 7.5 Policy choices
- 7.6 Cultural and political evolution



8. Developed world versus developing world

- 8.1 Incremental carbon load projections for developing world
- 8.2 Incremental carbon load projections for developed world
- 8.3 Unwillingness of developed world to accept incremental carbon load from developing world



9. Politics of energy: the hard truth about transition issues

- 9.1 Difficulty obtaining support for fossil fuels
- 9.2 Unwillingness to prioritize health or to price it
- 9.3 Inability to price deforestation consequences
- 9.4 Premature deployment of economically or industrially immature solutions



10. Inconsistency in financial support to mitigate death and disability; an example of capriciousness

- 10.1 Mitigation of communicable disease attracts donor support
- 10.2 Mitigation of non-communicable disease attracts little donor support
- 10.3 Donors and recipients do not price the economic cost of death and disability resulting from lack of clean energy for cooking



11. Evidence and resistance to evidence

- 11.1 What evidence would impact policy choices
- 11.2 What evidence would impact political choices
- 11.3 What evidence would impact economic choices
- 11.4 Why decisionmakers ignore evidence or delay asking and answering relevant questions ?



12. Assistance: coordination versus fragmentation

- 12.1 Do the large numbers of development organizations, NGOs and opinions slow down or inhibit decision-making and solution implementation?
- 12.2 How could institutional cooperation be improved and what would be the benefits of that improved cooperation?



13. Overcoming fear of economic and intellectual colonialism

- 13.1 “Not-invented-here” syndrome
- 13.2 Creating ownership of problems and solutions
- 13.3 Models for effective donor-recipient collaboration



14. Key characteristics of the way forward: the need for national planning backed by a consensus of stakeholders

- 14.1 The existence of adequate and stable enabling environments of policies, regulations and enforcement are necessary to induce capital to be invested
- 14.2 Developing countries:
- May lack human capacity to plan and implement an adequate enabling environment
 - May be paralyzed by lack of political support from a critical mass of stakeholders
 - Often lack the capacity or inclination to coordinate planning across ministries



15. The way forward: some suggestions

- 15.1 Donor assistance should require decisions and deliverables from recipient governments
- 15.2 Recipient governments should make clear to prospective donors how they plan to obtain support from a critical mass of stakeholders so that decisions can be taken
- 15.3 Energy planning requires coordination across ministries and must synergize with planning for all components of the national development ecosystem



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