Power to be – a list of sources

This document provides references for the statistics quoted in *Power to be* materials, including the liturgy, organiser's guide and campaign action card. For more information about the research underpinning the campaign, please see the FAQs available from **cafod.org.uk/powertobe**

- In sub-Saharan Africa, two out of every three people lack electricity.

  Africa Progress Panel (2015), *Africa Progress Report*

- Nearly one in six people don't have access to electricity/over a billion people don't have access to electricity.

  More than a third of the global population does not have clean and safe energy for household cooking.

  Nearly 90% of people without electricity live in rural areas**.**

  Sustainable Energy for All (2017), *Global Tracking Framework*

- Safe affordable and renewable energy is a major factor in…
  Children living to their firth birthday (up)
  Children completing primary school (up)
  Literacy of 5 to 24 year olds (up)

  In countries, such as Kenya, the cost of connecting to the main energy grid is more than the average person earns in a month.

  Alstone, P., Gershenson, D. and Kammen, D. M. (2015), *Decentralized energy systems for clean electricity access*, Nature Climate Change publications

- 47 developing countries commitment to 100% renewable energy:

  thecvf.org/marrakech-vision/ (accessed 5 April 2017)

- Millions of people in poor countries are dying every year from indoor smoke pollution, more that malaria and HIV and AIDS combined.

  World Health Organisation (2012), *Burden of disease from Household Air Pollution*

- Millions of children around the world have no access to energy at school. 90 million children in Africa have no electricity at school.

  Practical Action (2014) *Poor people's energy outlook 2014: Key messages on energy for poverty alleviation*, Practical Action Publishing, Rugby, UK

- Women and girls around the world spend up to six hours a day fetching water for their families.

  International Energy Agency (2014), *Africa Energy outlook*, IEA publications, France

- It can be expensive and difficult to extend the main grid to villages. The cheapest and most efficient solution is usually to provide mini-grids or home based energy systems powered by renewables.

  Technologies that are easily diffused, like solar home systems and modern cook stoves, tend to secure energy access both more cheaply and quickly than coal power plants.

  When people lack reliable, affordable, legal and safe access to energy services they live in 'energy poverty'. They are often forced to rely on fuels which are expensive and damaging to their health.

  The biggest single channel for UK funding for energy access for poor people is through the World Bank.

  odi.org/coal-and-poverty-faq-energy-access (accessed 5 April 2017)

- Solar, wind, geothermal, and tidal energy is so abundant that each source could potential supply the entire world's electricity demand.

  IPCC (2011), *Special Report on Renewable Energy and Climate Change Mitigation*, Cambridge University Press

- Only a tiny proportion of World Bank energy spending (less than 3%) goes towards local, renewable energy and the clean cooking which we know benefits the poorest communities.

  Sierra Club and Oil Change International (2016), Still Failing to Solve Energy Poverty

- It's a myth that energy sources like wind and solar only generate electricity on windy and sunny days as there are now many ways of managing supply and demand for electricity generated from renewables.

  CAFOD (2016), *Ending Energy Poverty by 2030 FAQs*