



# **Workshop on the Design of the National Human Development Report on Energy Vulnerabilities in the Kyrgyz Republic**

Bishkek, 9 February 2023



# What is human development?

NHDRs as national dialogue for policy change

9 February 2023, NHDR Design Workshop, Bishkek

- What is human development: key concepts
  - How to measure human progress
  - Key HDI patterns and trends in Kyrgyzstan
- National *Human Development Reports*
- Human development and energy access

# Human development and capability approach



- Human development is about enhancing people's capabilities, enlarging their range of choices, expanding their freedom and promoting human rights for all citizens.
- Human development is about the freedoms people can enjoy: what they are free to choose and to be
- It is concept of development that goes beyond economic growth and regards people's lives as its central focus.

# Related, intertwining concepts:



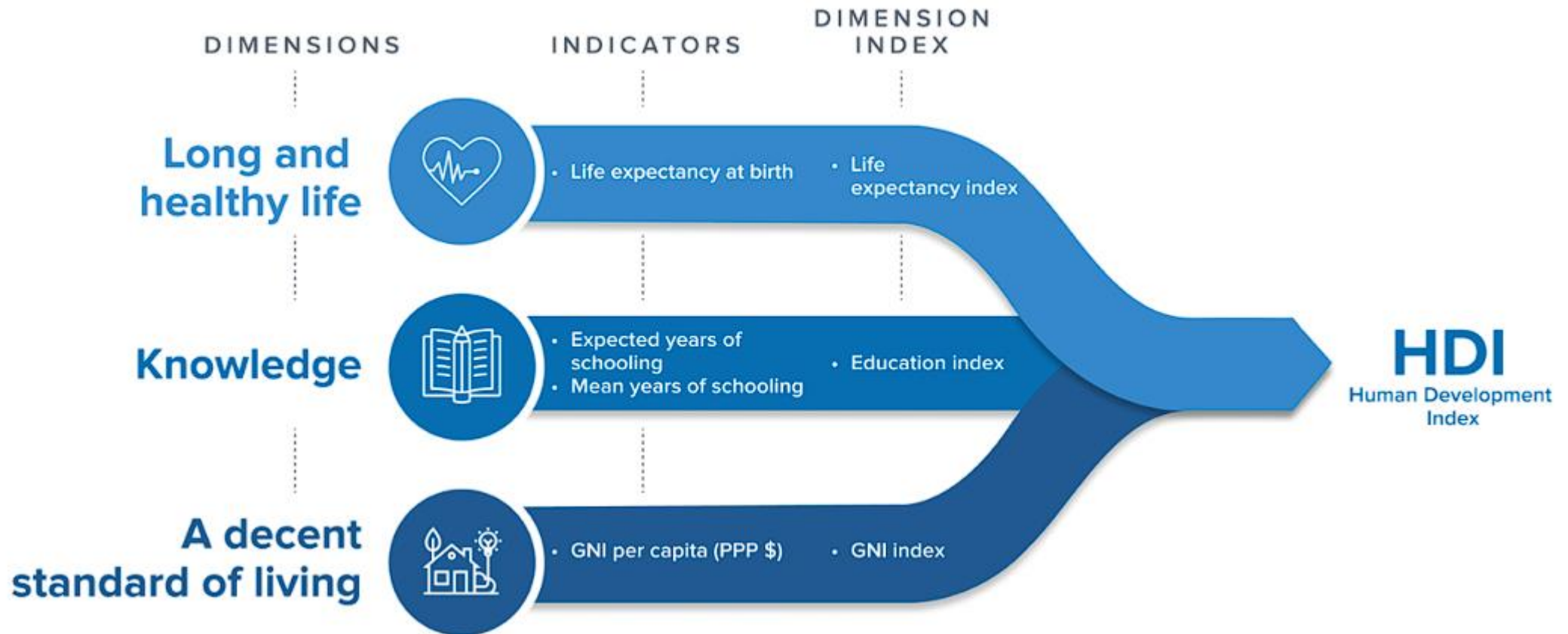
- A **capability**, at its most elementary and individual level, is “the freedom to achieve valuable human “functionings”. Hence, capabilities are opportunities that allow people the autonomy to do or be things and to achieve quality of life
- **Resources** are material or measurable metrics such as income
- **Conversion factors** shape the processes of transforming *resources* into opportunities and *capabilities* into functionings, and may be differentiated into personal, social and environmental conversion factors.
  - Personal: disability for example
  - Social conversion factor: structural constraints, such as policies, social or cultural norms, and legal rules
  - Environmental conversion factors: physical features of the location or built environment

# Human Development Index



- The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.
- Kyrgyzstan's HDI value for 2021 is 0.692— which put the country in the Medium human development category— positioning it at 118 out of 191 countries and territories.

# HDI Dimensions and Indicators



HDI value (2021)  
**0.692**

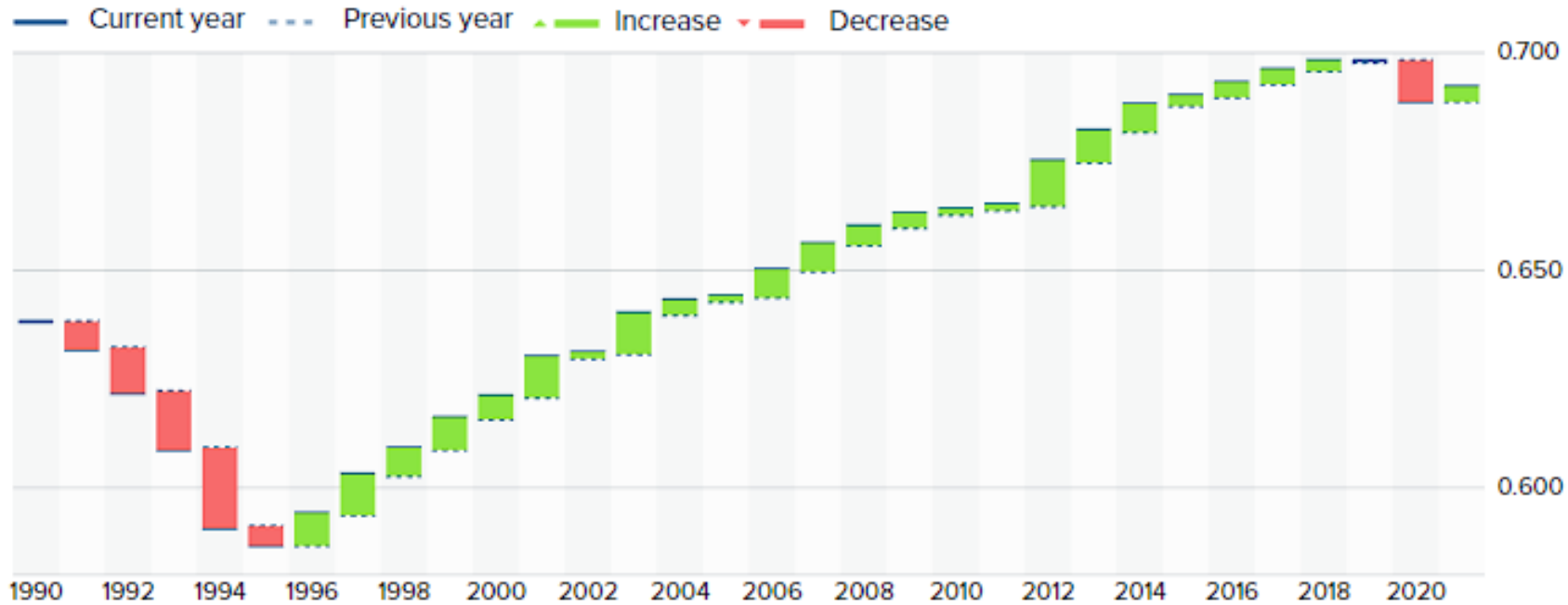
Human development classification  
**Medium**

Developing region  
**Europe and Central Asia**

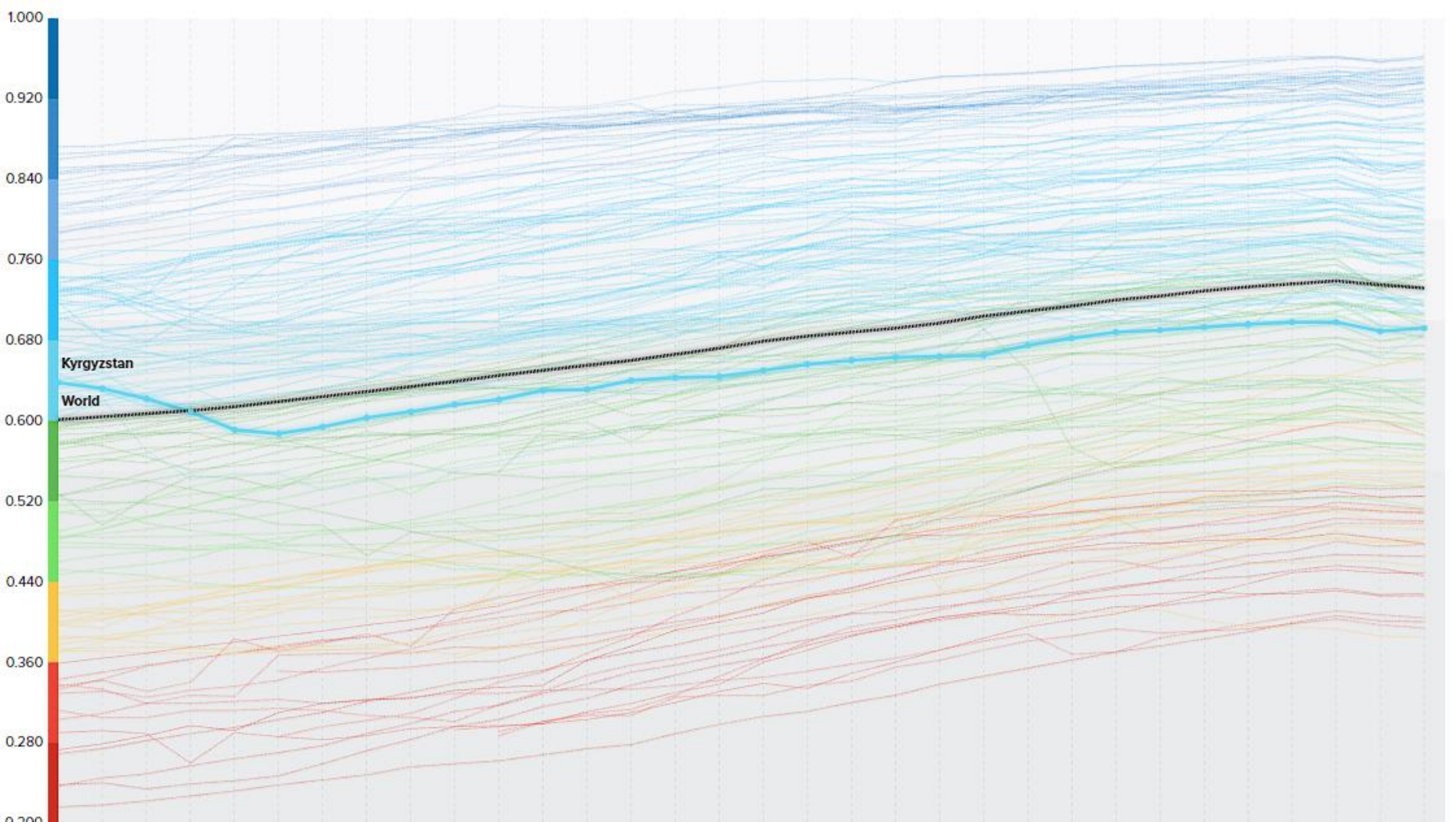
**KYRGYZSTAN'S HDI RANK: 118**



### Trends in Kyrgyzstan's HDI 1990 – 2021







# NHDRs: policy dialogue

# What is a Human Development Report?



- National human development reports (NHDRs) seek to promote human development strategies that are owned not only by government but also by civil society. In short, they promote national ownership of human development.
- Human development has many dimensions. Understanding the concept in its full complexity, identifying the barriers to it, and formulating policy options for overcoming these obstacles and making progress towards improved human development requires not only financial, political and technical resources. It also requires **intellectual investment**.
- The flagship HDRs have been a major source for that investment at the national level.

# National ownership



- The NHDRs must be country based and country driven.
- They must focus on country realities and reflect well-defined national perspectives on human development in addressing priority national themes, emerging trends, opportunities and challenges.
- They must promote national policy dialogue, constructive expression of divergent views, and the identification and analysis of development.

# The basic objectives of NHDRs



1. Raising public awareness and triggering action on critical human development concerns
2. Strengthening national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred development
3. Shaping policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis

# Key factors for influence and impact:



- Improvement of human development-related statistics
- Increasing awareness of the human development concept and related issues
- Expansion of policy dialogue
- Policy changes in a pro-human development direction

# NHDR are most powerful and impactful when:



- They introduce a new way of thinking about an issue
- Provide new data and insights
- Make bold recommendations for equity and human development

# Examples...



## **New ideas:**

- Human development vs Economic growth
- Human security vs National security
- Human impacts of water crisis / climate change vs. environmental issue

## **New data & Insights:**

- HDI
- Covid led to first-ever decline in human development two years in a row

## **Bold recommendations:**

- Human Security Council (HDR 1994)
- Mental health critical to human development (HDR 2021/2022)
- Establishment of a poverty monitoring unit (Armenia)



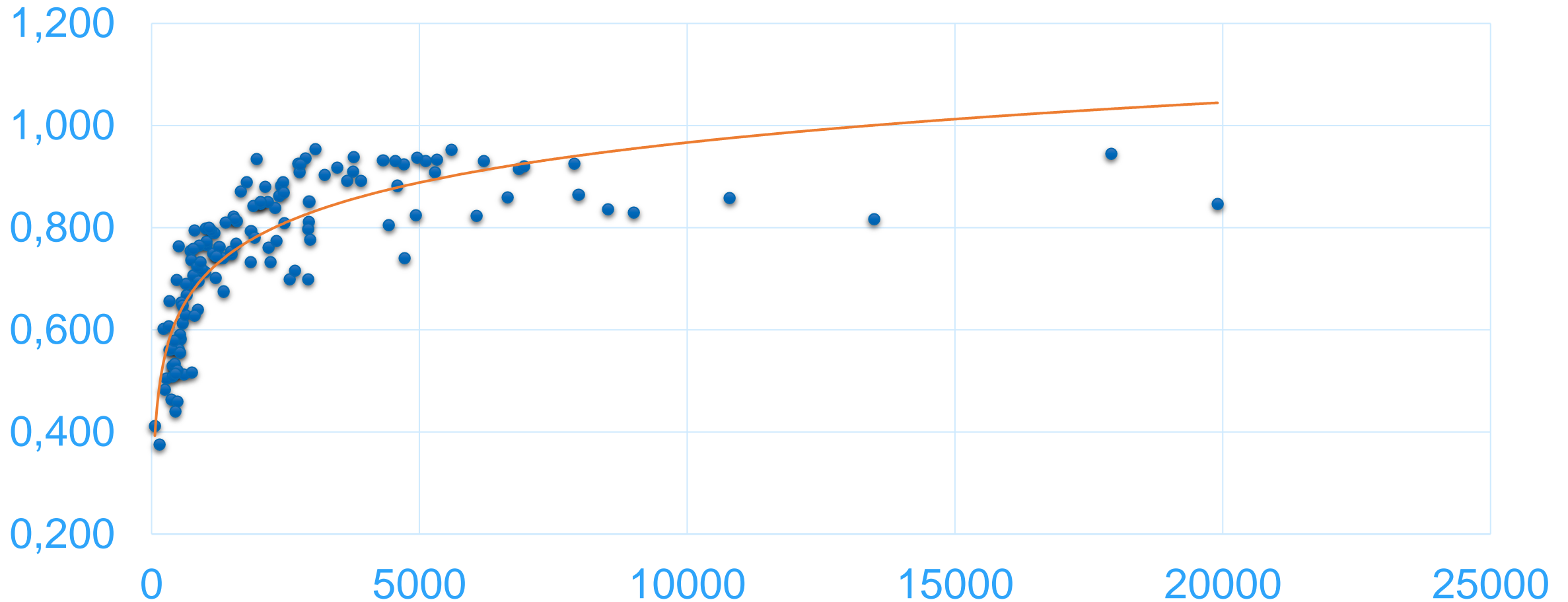
# What is needed?



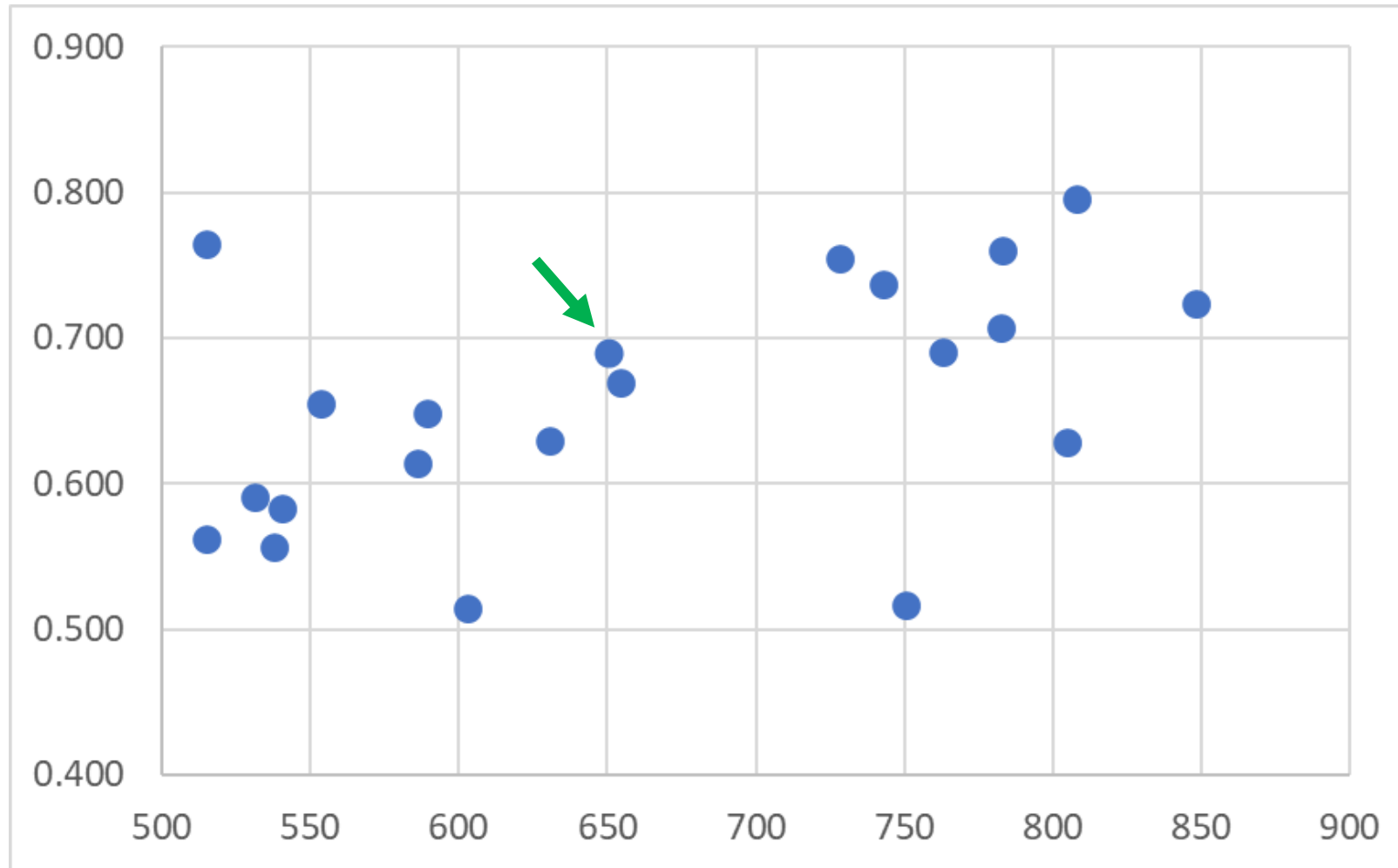
- An inclusive, open process for preparation
- Resources dedicated to research, data collection and analysis
- Public consultation and dialogue
- Commitment to innovation, exploration, and analytical rigor
- Systems to disseminate and embed their ideas and data

# Human development and energy: Covering new terrain

# HDI 2015 and Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) 2014



# HDI 2015 and Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) 2014



# Energy and capability approach



- Energy vulnerability seen as a ‘secondary capability’ towards being able to lead a healthy life – through the ability to **heat the home**
- Enters as part of a ‘hierarchy of capabilities’ for vulnerable households that need to be satisfied
- We suggest that analysing policies from the CA perspective deserves further investigation as it allows for the consideration of:
  - Structural and environmental conditions and
  - Systems of provision as mechanisms for reducing inequalities
- Focus on the capability to ‘**heat the home**’ – due increasing evidence on the detrimental links between cold homes and poor health and wellbeing

# Does access to energy cause human development?



- Does energy cause human development or does higher human development lead to more energy access?
- The results from Granger causality test confirms: access to electricity does not necessarily lead to a HDI score
- While energy access is a necessary ingredient in the human development mix, access alone may not guarantee and contribute towards human development goals
- Further, beyond household energy access, reliable energy access for institutions that enable human development e.g. schools, hospitals and health centres may also be prioritised
- Previous levels of higher HDI score may cause access to electricity because this segment of population has already attained some basic levels of socio-economic improvement that gives them access to the second order basic amenities like electricity and cleaner cooking fuel

# Effect of Energy Consumption on Human Development



- Analyzes effects of energy consumption on human development in Central Africa over the period from 1990 to 2019. An econometric analysis using panel data and particularly the Driscoll-Kraay technique has shown that in EMCCA countries:
  - Energy consumption is a factor that improves human development
  - But renewable energy consumption has a marginal effect on human development.
  - These results imply, on the one hand, the improvement of energy levels in key development sectors and rural areas and, on the other hand, the development of the clean energy sector.

=> EMCCA has both a low level of energy consumption and a low level of human development. Does it matter?





# Session 1: Brainstorming key concepts in energy and human development

Narrowing the focus of the NHDR together

# Discussing key concepts

Many potential concepts can help inform the focus of the NHDR on energy and human development. These include:

- Energy poverty
- Energy vulnerability
- Energy transition
- Energy security
- Energy independence
- Energy efficiency

# Discussing key concepts

In groups, please discuss to:

- Define the assigned concept. Develop a one sentence definition
- Identify the key issues within it (and their relationships)
- What are key strategies to address these?

Timing:

- Discussion in groups (45 min)
- Presentation by group leaders (45 min), 5 min each
- Recap by facilitators (15 min)



# Session 2: Energy & Human Development: What is known and not known?

Brainstorming inclusive research design and data collection methods

# Common HDR research methods



## Primary Data

- Survey:
  - Stand-alone vs Add-on
  - Nationally representative or Group-focused
- Expert consultations
- Focus group discussions

# Secondary Data



- Background papers
- Data Dashboard
- Creation of a new Composite Index

# Working groups

## In your groups, please discuss:

1. Who are the vulnerable groups / at risk to be left behind in terms of energy?
2. How can you use each methodology to reach them?

## Timing:

- Discussion in groups (30 min)
- Presentation by group leaders (30 min)
- Recap by facilitators (15 min)







# **Session 3: Brainstorming impact opportunities - advocacy and communications for the NHDR**

# Step 1: Identifying key stakeholders



- A stakeholder is either an individual, group or organization that's impacted by the outcome of the issues in the NHDR
- Stakeholders have an interest in the success of the NHDR ideas
- Stakeholders are important because they can have a positive or negative influence on the project with their decisions.
- There are also critical or key stakeholders, whose support is needed for the project to exist.

# Types of stakeholders



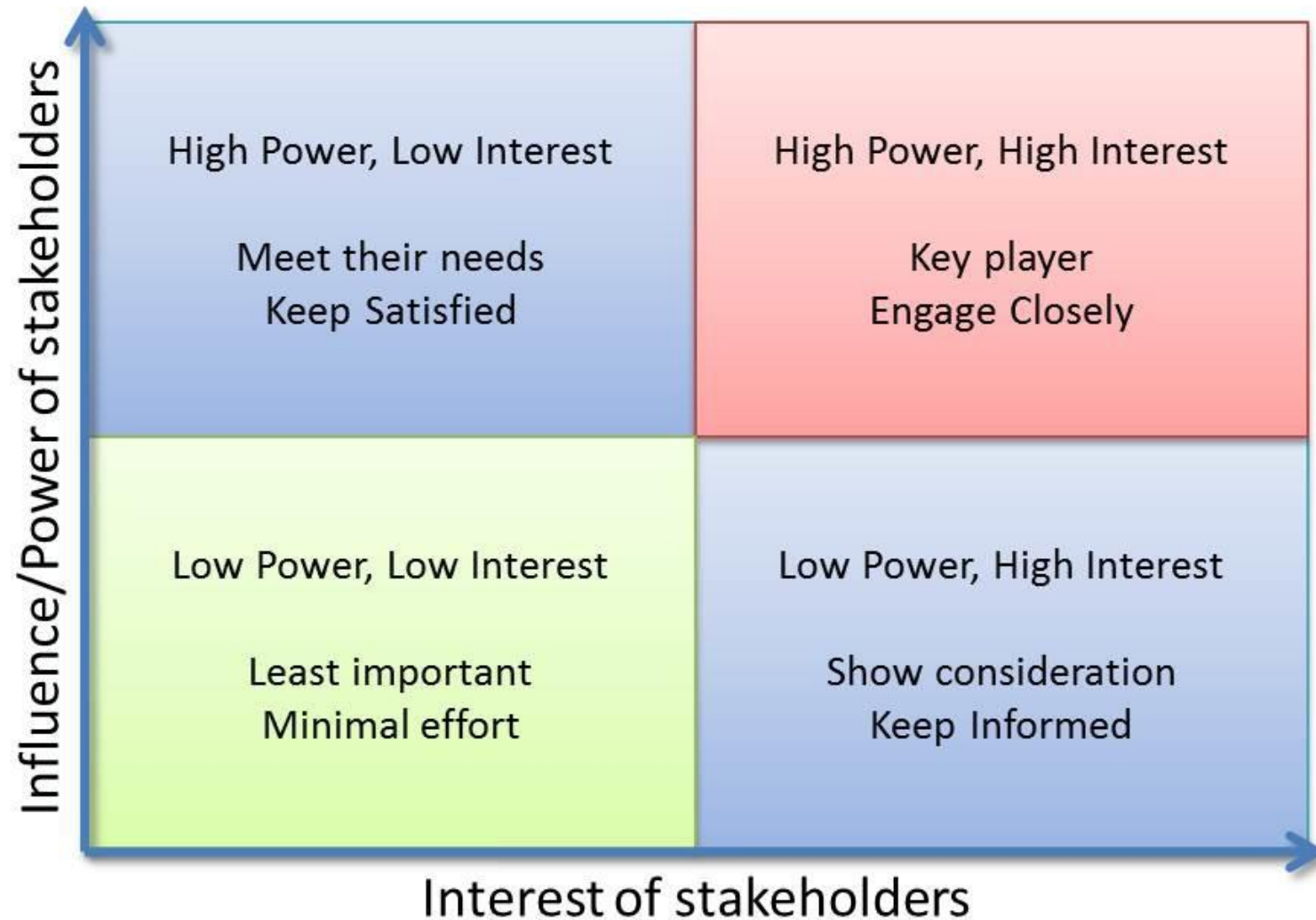
- Primary stakeholders: those ultimately most affected, either positively or negatively by the issue area
- Secondary stakeholders: the "intermediaries," that is, persons or organizations who are indirectly affected the issue area
- Tertiary stakeholders: those who will be impacted the least
- Other types of stakeholders:
- Key stakeholders: those with significant influence upon or importance within the issue area; can also belong to the other groups

# Step 2: Mapping the power and influence



- **Power** is the level of authority a stakeholder has in the issue area
- **Interest** is the level of involvement the stakeholder has in the issue area

# Power/Influence Matrix



# What it means



- **High power - High interest:** these are the stakeholders are decision makers and have the biggest impact on success
- **High power - Low Interest:** these are the stakeholder needed to be kept in loop, these stakeholders need to be kept satisfied even though they aren't interested because they yield power
- **Low power – High interest:** keep these people adequately informed, and talk to them to ensure that no major issues are arising
- **Low power - low interest:** monitor these people, but do not bore them with excessive communication

# Working groups



- Stakeholder mapping exercise in groups (45 min)
- Presentation by group leaders and recap (30 min)





# Closing remarks



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