# Developing World Framing

#### The developed world we live in, where we can sit down in an air-conditioned room like this one, has benefits that the rest of the world doesn’t have.

#### For example, in the U.S., we utilize practically endless energy consumption.

[**The EIA 19’**](https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=39092) **reports that,**

“**Primary energy consumption in the United States reached a record high of 101.3 quadrillion** British **thermal units** (Btu) **in 2018,** up 4% from 2017 and 0.3% above the previous record set in 2007. The increase in 2018 was the largest increase in energy consumption, in both absolute and percentage terms, since 2010. **Consumption of fossil fuels—petroleum, natural gas, and coal—grew by 4% in 2018 and accounted for 80% of U.S. total energy consumption.** Natural gas consumption reached a record high, rising by 10% from 2017.”

#### It would be morally reprehensible not to increase access to energy in the developing world because of environmental standards that the developed world doesn't even follow.

#### Because it directly affects standards of health, well-being, and income for the 1.6 billion people suffering, Walsh of Time in 2011 contends that energy poverty is the single worst kind of poverty.

[**Legro of the World Health Organization 09’**](https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Sustainable%20Energy/energy-access-situation-in-developing-countries.pdf) **explains that,**

“**Energy** deeply influences people’s lives. It **is central to** practically **all aspects of human welfare, including** access to water, agricultural productivity, **health care, education, job creation, *climate change,* and environmental sustainability. Yet, millions of households in developing countries** still **lack access[.]** to modern energy services that are affordable, clean, reliable, and safe, and pay high prices for poor-quality substitutes. **This** situation **entrenches poverty, damages health, constrains delivery of local services, *increases vulnerability to climate change,* limits expansion of opportunities, erodes environmental sustainability at the local, national, and global levels, and creates negative impacts on education and health.**”

#### O/W:

#### First, Strength of Link - each coal plant built = 300,000 given power.  (If Climate Change: Don’t even know how much of an increase in emissions)

#### Second, Scope: because of the millions that die due to air pollution.

#### Third, Magnitude - Irreversibility - Death irreversible, once you lose a life you can never get it back - quality of life, because it causes millions to undergo mass human suffering in all aspects. Remember, energy is a prerequisite to all aspects of human welfare

Walsh evidence:

**The Worst Kind of Poverty: Energy Poverty**

By Bryan Walsh Tuesday, Oct. 11, 2011

That's life for the 1.3 billion people around the planet who lack access to the grid. It's overwhelmingly a problem of the developing world and the countryside — more than 95% of those without electricity are either in sub-Saharan Africa or developing Asia, and 84% live in rural areas. Though it hasn't gotten the attention that global problems like HIV/AIDS and malaria have received in recent years, lack of power remains a major obstacle to any progress in global development. **"Lacking access to electricity affects health, well-being and income,"** says Fatih Birol, the chief economist of the International Energy Agency (IEA). "It's a problem the world has to pay attention to."