HUMANITARIAN ENERGY CONFERENCE

16 May 2022
Kigali, Rwanda

#HumanitarianEnergy
#HEC2022

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HIGH-LEVEL REFUGEE-LED PANEL DISCUSSION

17:00-18:15 CAT

Session in Plenary

State of the Sector Report Presentation

Sarah Rosenberg Jansen

Senior Adviser to the GPA and Research Fellow at the University of Oxford

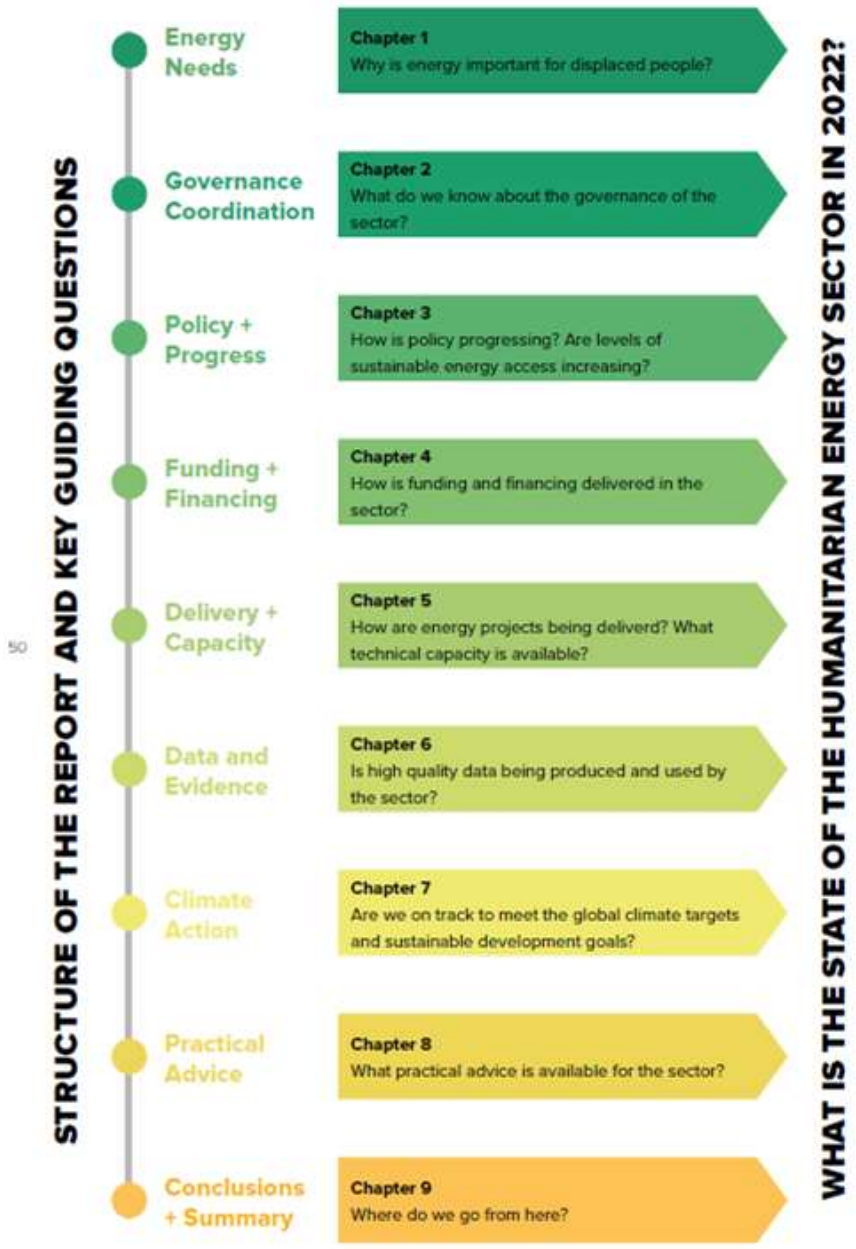
The State of the Humanitarian Energy Sector:

Challenges, Progress and Issues in 2022

Report Launch, *Kigali, Rwanda*

Dr Sarah Rosenberg-Jansen and Dr Hajar Al-Kaddo

16 May 2022



SOHES Report 2022

The GPA State of the Humanitarian Energy Sector report is a first-of-its-kind analysis of the issues facing the sector.

- A joint effort - all chapters co-authored by GPA steering group institutions such as Chatham House, IOM, SEforALL, GIZ, Practical Action, NORCAP, Mercy Corps, and UNHCR.
- The voices of refugees and displaced people are included directly within the report, and as co-authors - highlighting core knowledge on the issues by our displaced colleagues.
- The report starts with an issue analysis outlining, why energy is a human right and a key need in humanitarian settings.

Co-authors for Chapter 1: Governance and Coordination: Systematic Structures and Sector Leadership

The Importance of Energy

"There is no better life, no progress or self-development without energy. Limited or no access to energy makes access to both quality studies and work opportunities difficult for refugees in camps"

Refugee living in Kenya.

Institutional End-Users and Higher Levels of Access

"The electric power project in Yemen is innovative because it is an innovation in all respects. First, in terms of the idea, it is the first project in the governorate to provide green energy services commercially. Second, it is an environmentally friendly project"

Internally displaced person living in Yemen

When it is dark in a refugee camp, it stays dark

"For me, it is quite self-evident that in a refugee camp, electricity or energy should be provided. So just being in the same village near [host communities] they deserve it, they should also gain access and it's the role of the humanitarian agencies to provide it to them".

Senior Political Adviser.

Key Messages

The vast majority of the world's displaced people do not have access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern sources of energy: an estimated 94% of displaced people in camps do not have access to electricity and 81% rely on firewood and charcoal for cooking.

Millions of displaced people live in the dark, surrounded by smoke and pollution, unable to access basic electricity services or sustainable cooking solutions.

The total energy and environmental investment funding requirements listed in current humanitarian response plans, covering 28% of global refugee populations, was estimated at US$300 million for 2021. Scaling this to all refugee populations would have cost over US$1 billion for 2021. To cover all refugee energy needs globally between 2022 and 2030 would require over US$10 billion.

Without substantial investment and decisive political action, Sustainable Development Goal 7 is highly unlikely to be achieved in displacement contexts by 2030.

Chapter 2: Governance and Coordination

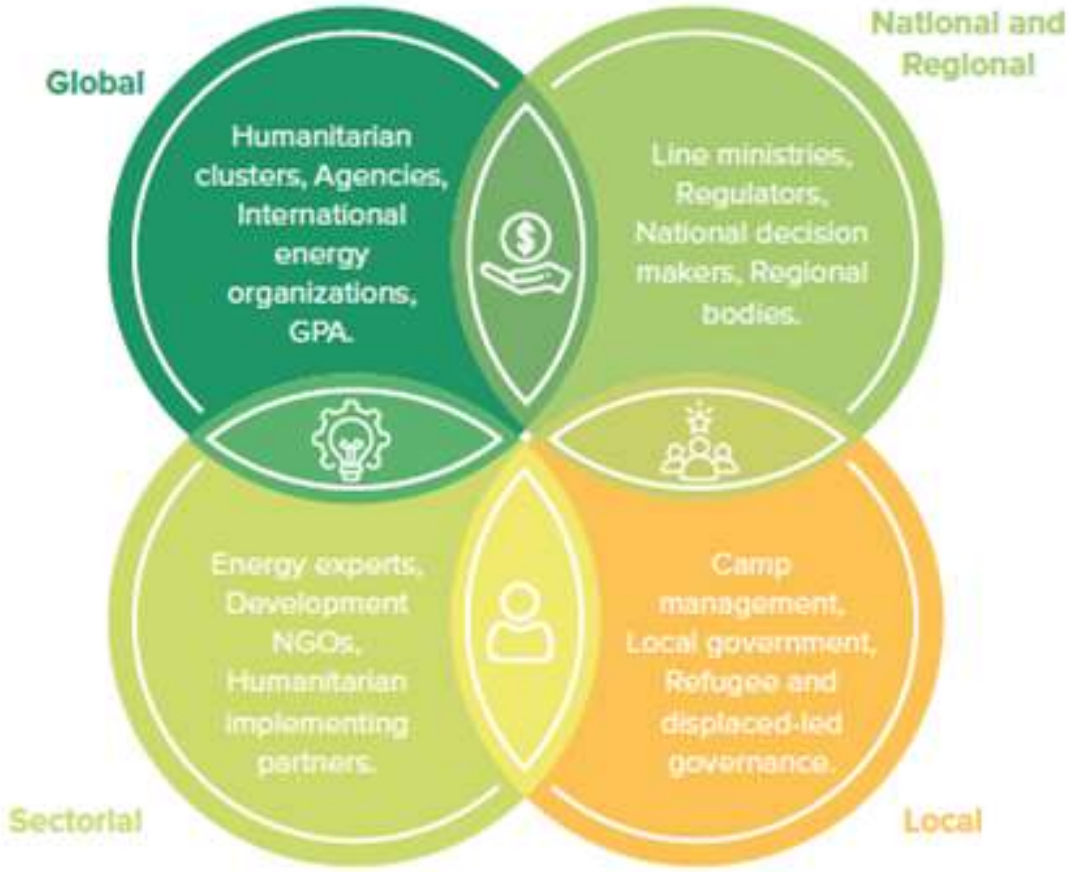


Figure: Governance Levels and Types of Institutions Present within the Humanitarian Energy Sector.

- Key issues:
  - The key governance processes and coordination structures present within the humanitarian energy sector.
  - Including the importance of first mover projects such as the Moving Energy Initiative.
  - And examples of institutions and organisations working today on humanitarian energy issues.

Governance and Coordination Recommendations

- **Dedicate funding for coordination**:
  - Invest in long-term, multi-year, adaptable funding with resourcing for core coordination functions.
- **Work in partnership**:
  - Develop and deliver programmes and investments using substantive co-design with partners and displaced people.
- **Actively coordinate and share learning**:
  - Openly and publicly share knowledge, data, evidence and reflections from their programming.
- **Mainstream sustainable energy response**:
  - Mainstream transformation on sustainable energy solutions within their activities.

Co-authors for Chapter 2: Governance and Coordination: Systematic Structures and Sector Leadership

GPA GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR ACTION

CHATHAM HOUSE

Chapter 3: Policy and Advocacy

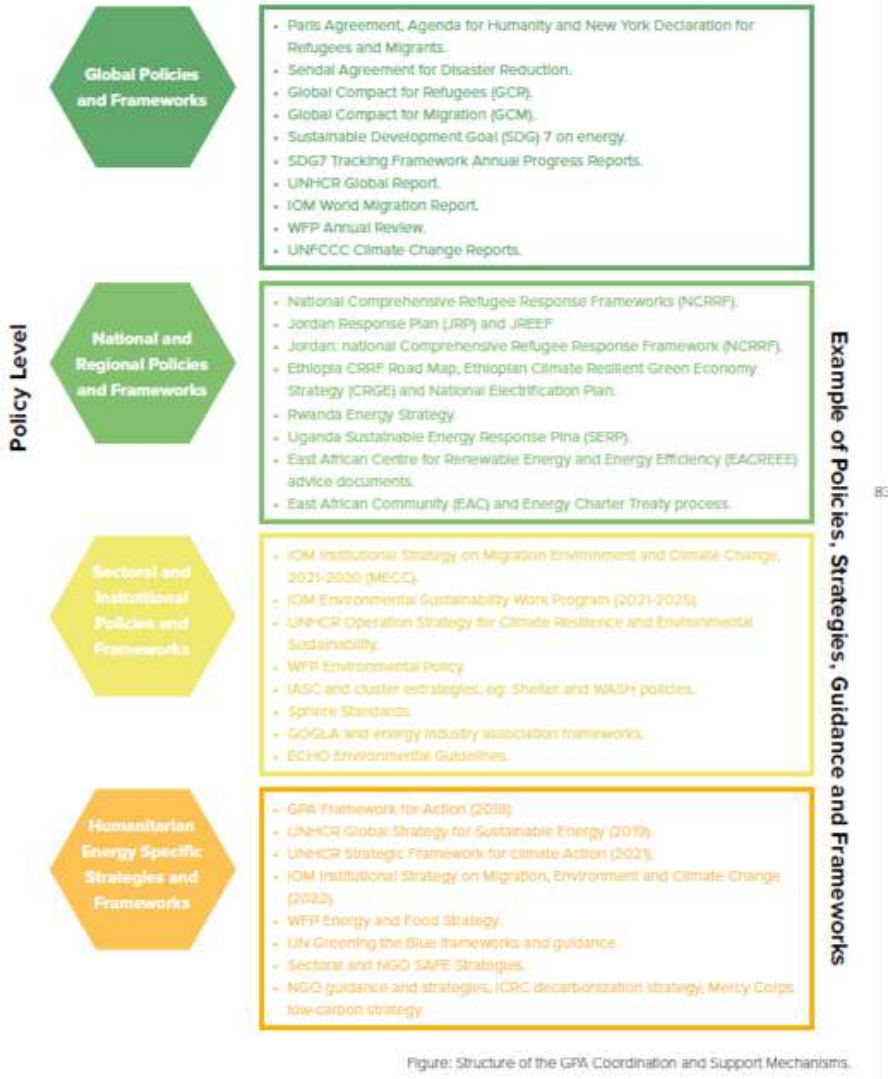


Figure: Structure of the GPA Coordination and Support Mechanisms.

- Key issues:
  - Case study examples of progressive policy change by national governments to include refugees in national planning process, such as the SERP process in Uganda.
  - Highlighting recent developments, such as the Clean Energy Challenge and Ashden Humanitarian Energy Awards.
  - The chapter also presents an update from Chatham House on the Heat Light and Power figures produced in 2015, suggesting that in 2022: 94% of forcibly displaced people living in camps do not have meaningful access to power, and 81% lack anything other than the most basic fuels for cooking.
  - Highlighting that progress on the different dimensions of energy access is not even, and that while some progress has been made in terms of reliability and sustainability, overall access levels are declining in real terms.

Policy and Advocacy Recommendations

- **Support progressive national and global policy-making:**
  - Host countries to be supported to include displaced populations in national and regional energy planning, in line with the Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees.

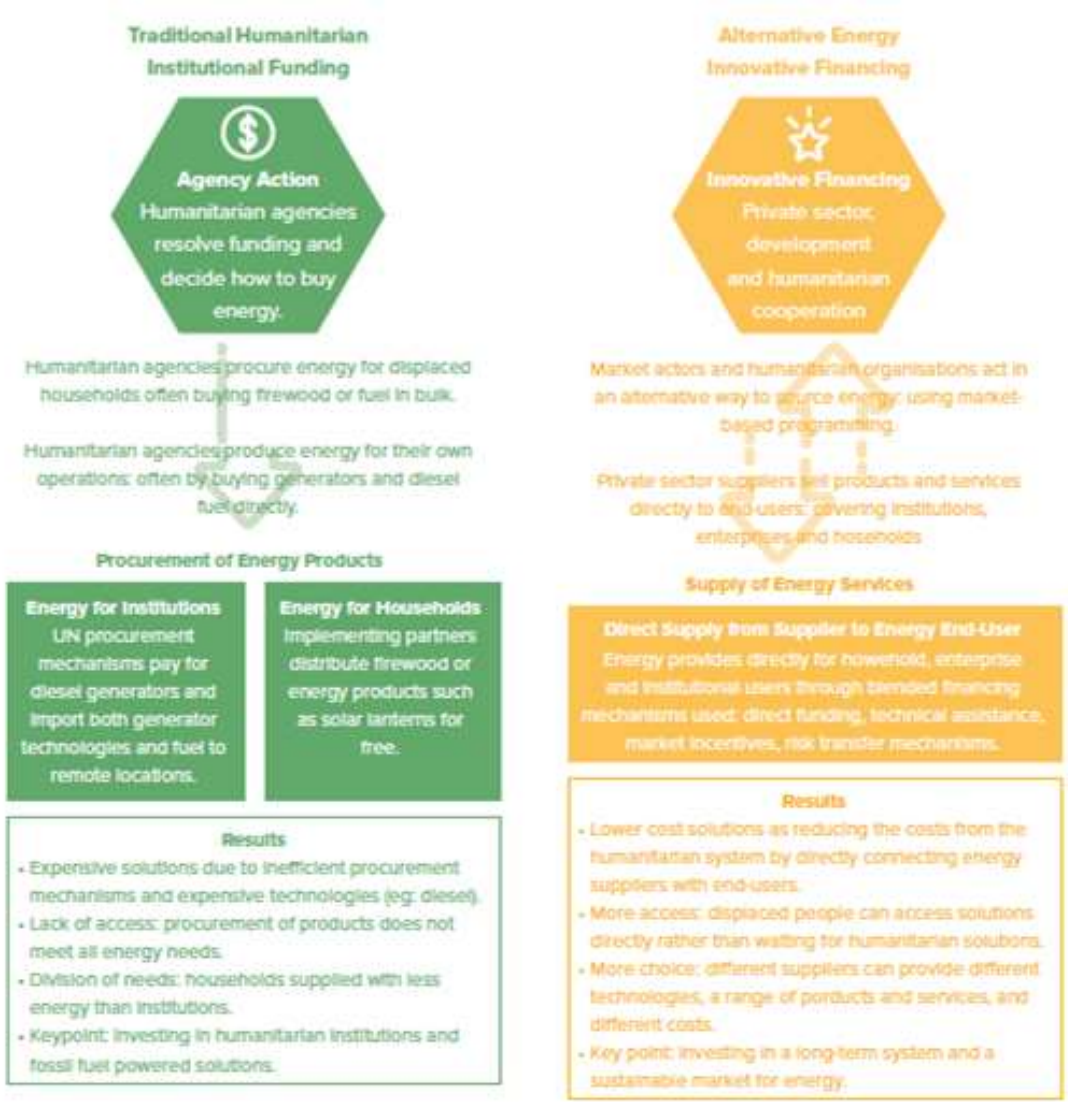
- **Reduce emissions levels:**
  - Organisations should commit to a clear timeline and investment plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions related to the use of diesel generators.

- **Set concrete targets to measure progress:**
  - Setting short-term targets for 2025, medium-term targets for 2030, and long-term targets for 2050 can provide accountability and demonstrate progress.

- **Advocate for inclusive change:**
  - Donors and other energy stakeholders to firmly include displaced people in the ‘leave no one behind’ agenda.

Co-authors for Chapter 3. Progress and Policies: Supporting Scaling Sustainable Energy Access:

Chapter 4: Funding and Financing



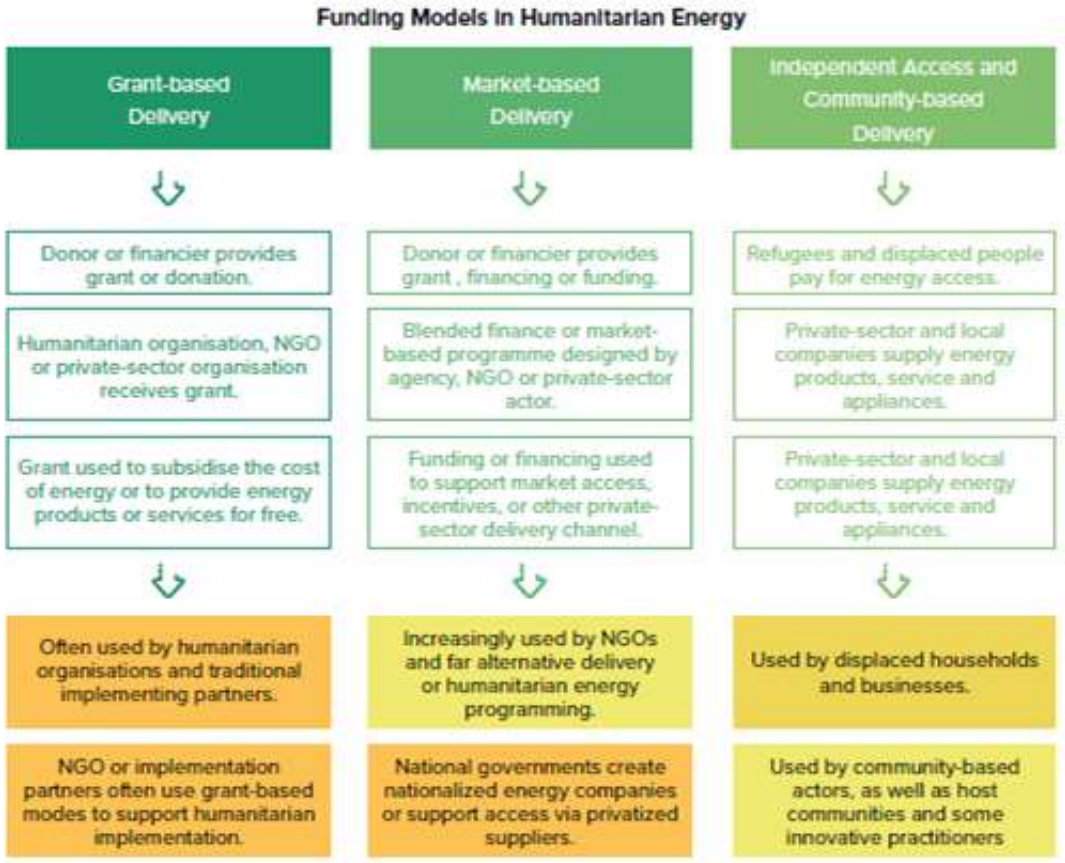
- Key issues:
  - The different funding, financing, and market processes in the humanitarian energy sector.
  - The chapter provides case study evidence on shifting the status quo from traditional to alternative modes of financing.
  - Highlighting key work by the GIZ ESDS programme, as well as the NRC and GPA outputs on blended finance.

Funding and Financing Recommendations

- **Increase of donor funding**:
  - Consider cross-sectoral funding of energy programmes and include displaced people in existing broader energy programmes.
- **Make use of new financial mechanisms:**
  - Collaborate and learn about new innovative financing and alternative funding structures, such as blended finance, cash-based transfers and vouchers for energy.
- **Use market-based approaches:**
  - Align with local markets and in protracted situations support private-sector provision of energy services for long-term sustainability, for example, potential carbon financing support for clean cooking solutions.
- **Use holistic approaches:**
  - Identify financial synergies in the decarbonisation of existing energy infrastructure and electricity provision for displaced people.

Co-authors for Chapter 4. Institutional Funding, Innovative Financing, and Energy Markets

Chapter 5: Delivery and Capacity Building



- Key issues covered:
  - Outlines new analysis on the delivery mechanisms within the sector, estimating current and future staffing levels and capacity needs.
  - Demonstrates how expert capacity on energy can support the development of key advanced programming, such as UNHCR’s Bangladesh energy investments and Selco Foundation’s work.
  - Key successful capacity building programmes, such as NORCAP's investment through the technical energy roster, and the GPA Energy Delivery Model Training developed with WFP and the MECS programme.

Delivery and Capacity Recommendations

- **Invest in core staffing within humanitarian agencies and partners:**
  - Internal staffing and expert partners are needed to collaborate and deliver results.
- **Collaborate with expert energy partners:**
  - While core staffing is needed within agencies, humanitarians cannot deliver sustainable energy approaches alone - working with expert NGOs and energy suppliers is essential.
  - Organisations should invest in energy expertise providers, such as NORCAP or GIZ, to support capacity.
- **Develop new sustainable delivery models:**
  - The GPA and World Food Programme delivery models training is available to kickstart innovative delivery processes.

Co-authors for Chapter 5. Effective Delivery and Building Sectoral Expertise

Chapter 6: Data and Evidence

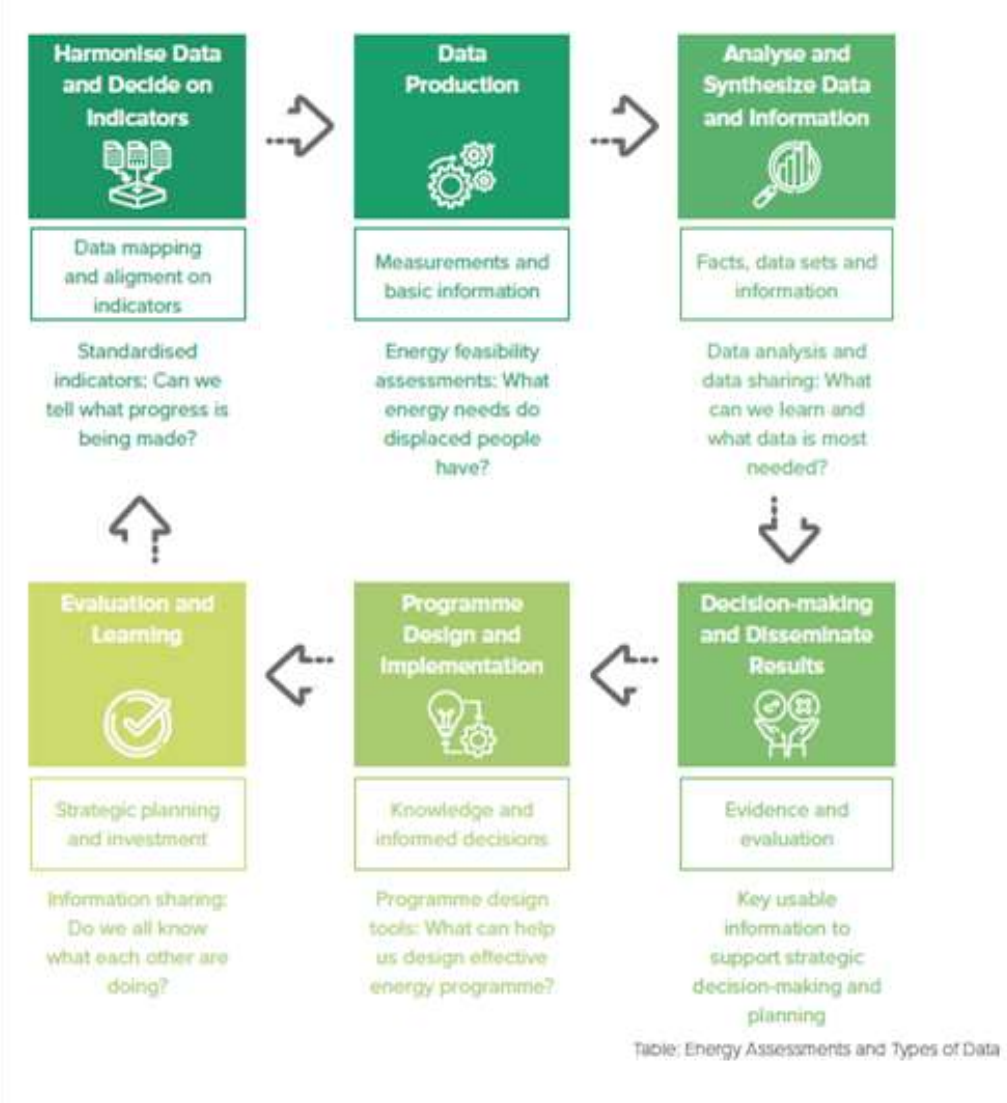


Table: Energy Assessments and Types of Data

- Key issues covered:
  - Highlights the data challenges within the sector, including the lack of a clear global baseline on how much energy displaced people use and whether these sources are sustainable.
  - The chapter presents new evidence from the Humanitarian Engineering and Energy for Displacement (HEED) programme with Coventry University, and from the Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) programme.
  - Clear progress on data has been made by IOM who have included energy assessments and indicators in their Displacement Tracking Matrix - DTM - global process.

Evidence and Data Recommendations

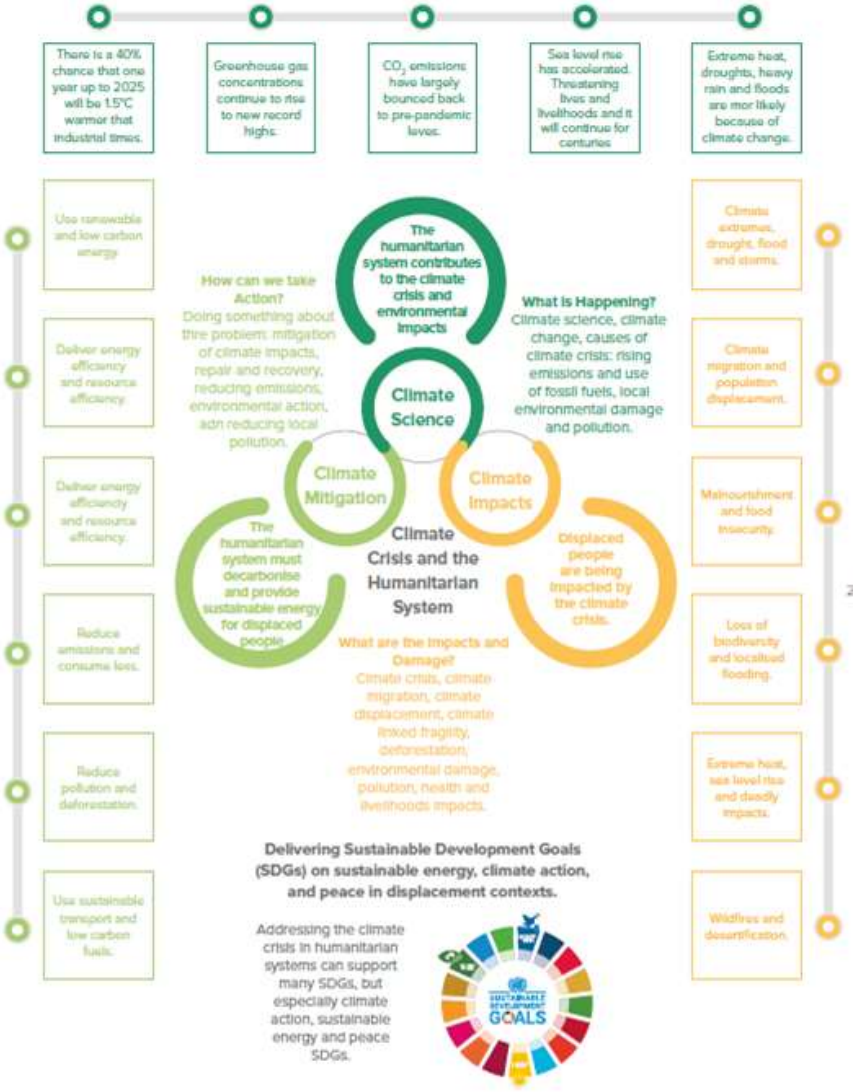
- **Develop a global baseline for energy access:**
  - Core funding for data collection and analysis on most of the world's displacement sites is needed to measure progress towards delivering SDG 7 by 2030.

- **Invest in new research and evidence:**
  - Support the development of new data on humanitarian energy needs and programming.

- **Utilise and build inclusive evidence structures:**
  - New evidence on humanitarian energy must be developed with displaced people.

Co-authors for Chapter 6. Critical Evidence and Emerging Data

Chapter 7: Climate Action and Decarbonisation



- Key issues:
  - Analysis of climate change and sustainable energy in displacement settings interact.
  - New data presented by Imperial College London, suggesting initial estimates on emissions from humanitarian systems, and analysis from UNDP on ways to scale-up the clean energy transition.
  - The chapter also highlights UNHCR's recent commitments to climate action, including the Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability, as well as WFP's Green Kit programming.

Climate Action and Decarbonisation Recommendations

- **Action to address climate change must happen now:**
  - A rapid and sector-wide scale-up of sustainability interventions is necessary to stand a chance of meeting organisational or national GHG reduction targets by 2030.
- **Leverage sustainability targets to catalyse large-scale implementation:**
  - Organisations could capitalise on political and organisational commitments to reduce emissions by identifying the ways in which energy efficiency and sustainable energy can support GHG reductions.
- **Link sustainability with operations:**
  - Organisations should support the alignment of decarbonisation of energy infrastructure with the provision of energy for displaced households and businesses.
- **Raise political ambitions on supporting climate action:**
  - For example, by adopting the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations.

Co-authors for Chapter 7. Ensuring Climate Action: The Clean Energy Transition and Humanitarianism

Chapters 8 and 9: Practical Learning and Inclusive Action Recommendations

Ambition raising targets for the sector:

- For cooking needs in households: Tier 4 solutions to reduce indoor pollution should be provided, using clean technologies and fuels.
- For electricity in households: Tier 3 or above access to electricity should be provided and should be powered by renewable technologies.
- For energy for enterprises: Tier 3 or above access to electricity should be provided for displaced businesses and should be powered by renewable technologies.
- For community facilities: Tier 4 or above access to electricity should be provided for community facilities in displacement settings and should be powered by renewable technologies.
- For institutions: Tier 4 or above access to electricity should be provided for community facilities in displacement settings and should be powered by renewable technologies.

- Key issues covered:
  - Key recommendations and practical ways forward for the sector are outlined in chapters 8 and 9.
  - Millions of displaced people live in the dark, surrounded by smoke and pollution, unable to access basic electricity services or sustainable cooking solutions.
  - Without substantial investment and decisive political action, Sustainable Development Goal 7 is highly unlikely to be achieved in displacement contexts by 2030.

Co-authors for Chapter 8. Practical Learning: Recommendations and Inclusive Action

Co-authors for Chapter 9. Summary and Key Recommendations

Supported by:

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Report links: Exec Summary.
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Announcements

CLIMATE ACTION AT WORK

THE ASHDEN AWARDS 2022

Ashden

Ashden

Announcing 2022 Ashden Awards Shortlist at Humanitarian Energy Conference

Founded in 2001, our mission is to accelerate transformative climate solutions and build a more just world.

We work in the UK and in low-income countries, using awards, convening and communications to create impact.

For more than 20 years we've supported frontline innovators boosting access to affordable, sustainable energy and clean cooking

Ashden

Revealing the short-list from 157 applicants:

Ashden Award for Energising Agriculture

Ashden Award for Energy Access Skills

Ashden Award for Energising Refugee Livelihoods

Ashden

Energising Agriculture

Oorja Development Solutions

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives

Sokofresh Agri Innovation East Africa Limited

Mandulis Energy

Ashden

Energy Access Skills

Energy Generation

Zonful Energy

Community Energy Malawi

EnerGrow

Ashden

Energising Refugee Livelihoods

Ashden


Imece Initiative
Ashden


Kakuma Ventures


SOLAR SYSTEM SUPPLIED,
INSTALLED AND SERVICED
BY:
Power Trust Uganda
Ashden


https://www.youtube.com/c/Ashden_org
Twitter @Ashden_org
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Reflection and Conference Closing

June – November 2022

- Review and Endorse HEC 2022 Outcome and Action Points
- Report updates and progress with the GPA team

November 2022 – COP 27

- Support meaningful participation with refugee and climate activists at COP
- Advocacy for energy in displacement contexts at COP

November 2022 – December 2023

- Continue taking action and sharing with the GPA Community
- Gathering pledges and concrete support all partners

December 2023 – Global Refugee Forum

- Launch new pledges at GRF (funding, partnerships, political commitments)
- Take stock of progress since HEC 2022

NETWORKING DINNER

18:15 CAT onwards

Dr. Thomas Kurz

Ambassador of Germany to Rwnda

Welcome from Mr. Thomas Kurz, Ambassador of Germany to Rwanda

Welcome from Mr. Thomas Kurz, Ambassador of Germany to Rwanda

Thank you for joining the Humanitarian Energy Conference 2022!

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