Session 2 Track A: Coordination and Collaboration

13:30-15:00 CAT
Room A ISARO AND SEMINAR
Moderator

John Paul Magezi

Office of the Prime Minister and Co-chair of the Energy and Environment Working Group, Government of Uganda
Speakers

Mark Gibson
GPA Coordination Unit at UNITAR and NORCAP Expert

Veronica Akika
Mercy Corps

Todd Wofchuck
World Food Programme (WFP) and NORCAP Expert

Mustafa Al-Momani
UNHCR and NORCAP Expert

Florent Eveille
GIZ – Energising Development
GPA Community of Practice

Humanitarian Energy Conference, 17 May 2022

Mark Gibson, Operational Lead, GPA Coordination Unit hosted at UNITAR
Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings (GPA)

What is the GPA?
• A platform that supports a collaborative agenda for energy, development and humanitarian partners to deliver concrete actions on Sustainable Development Goal 7 for displacement settings

How do we deliver SDG7 in displacement Settings?

Planning & Coordination
Policy & Advocacy
Innovative Finance
Technical Expertise & Capacity Building
Data, Research & Evidence

Why the need for a Coordination Unit?
• Coordination and knowledge sharing body needed in absence of energy cluster
GPA – Spaces to Share and Exchange

Steering Group

Coordination Unit

Humanitarian Energy Exchange Network
(Integrated GPA-SAFE Network)

Global / Strategy Level
• Strategic discussions within institutions, collective advocacy, strategies & events, joint fundraising

GPA Administration
• Thematic leads (coordination, policy, innovative finance, capacity, data

Themed Task Forces
• Current Task Forces: E-waste, Clean cooking, Blended Finance, Research/Data

Field / Country Level
• Coordinating and sharing practical knowledge
• Monthly meetings (alternating coordinating & knowledge sharing)
• Connecting with practitioners and sharing lessons with wider network
Northeast Nigeria SAFE WG

Veronica Akika
Co-chair SAFE WG
Challenges of coordinating Energy in Humanitarian Settings

- Insecurity
- Under Funding
- Non-availability of materials needed for making fuel-efficient stoves
- Participation of other key sectors involved in Access to Energy

- Communication
- Limited opportunities to test, adapt and scale up new technologies.
- Inflation has impacted the cost of locally sourced materials
- Low capacity on the production of fuel and SAFE energy i.e. briquetting, biofuel, solar energy etc.
lessons learned from good practices

- Information sharing is quicker
- Activities are coordinated and complemented for greater impact
- There is reduced duplication of efforts and more people are reached
- Monthly coordination meetings provide opportunities for cross-learning and experience sharing.
- Building networks among partners
- Strengthen our engagement with the private sector
- The need to do more training and capacity building assessments
Thank you

WFP RBC Energy Working Group

Todd Wofchuck
WFP RBC Energy for Food Security Advisor

- Shelter NFI Sector
  - LPG
  - HH Solar Lights

- Food Security Sector
  - Livelihoods Working Group
  - Reporting on SO3 Reforestation Activities – Home Gardens

- Site Management and Site Development Sector
  - Planting - Reforestation Activities
  - Solar Street Light – MiniGrids

Energy and Environment Technical Working Group

Video on EETWG, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pHJksMyidzg&t=10s
Key Challenges:

• **Lack of concrete authority:** Could only provide suggestions - Up to Partners to Decide

• **Energy and Environment not an official sector in humanitarian response:** EETWG was not a sector – (one man Army) depending on activity would work with different group or sector - no dedicated information officer or GIS Expert

• **Lack of local Energy Implementing Partners:** for maintenance and implementation (solar streetlights – minigrids)

• **Mandate issues and lacking capacity:** Not all organizations had same capacities due to funding - mandate – (opportunity for support in the EETWG)

• **Community Outreach** – example: CwC campaigns needed to protect solar streetlights (theft) and planting
Lessons Learned:

- It is a time-consuming process, but smaller meetings bring results
- Go to the field, if possible, as often as you can
- Collect Data – **Do Assessments**
- GIS Data – **Mapping super important** – Example: Planning for Planting – Solar Street Light Functionality
- Important to **document Group’s Accomplishments** – Newsletters – Videos
- **Build relationships with Government Bodies** – work with them on standards – requirements – approvals
- **Reach out to other Sectors** – Working Groups to see how you can work together
WFP RBC Energy Working Group

Organized through the Resilience Unit at Regional Bureau Cairo (RBC) last year:

- Mobilized interest in Energy Programming
- A way to connect with offices about Energy due to travel restrictions
- Consisted of 5 Country Offices in the RBC at different stages in their energy journey
- Ideas on energy project development were exchanged and funding opportunities

Now working with each of these Country Office individually based on their need – *coordination across countries helped stimulate interest and engagement.*
Thank you !!!

Todd Wofchuck
WFP RBC Energy for Food Security Advisor – Todd.Wofchuck@wfp.org
KAKUMA – A HUB OF GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS

May 2022
## Priority Energy Areas

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy for Cooking</strong></td>
<td>Gradual transit to cleaner energy solutions 2022 - 2025 through adopting 4+1 products diversity approach</td>
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<td><strong>Energy for Health</strong></td>
<td>Achieve 100% Green Electrification for health facilities by the end of 2022</td>
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<td><strong>Energy for Education</strong></td>
<td>Achieve 100% Green Electrification for education facilities by mid-2022</td>
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<td><strong>Energy for Water</strong></td>
<td>Achieve 100% Green Electrification for Boreholes by mid-2023</td>
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<td><strong>Energy for Protection &amp; Security</strong></td>
<td>Set up standalone renewable energy systems for street and security lighting</td>
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<td><strong>Greening the Operation</strong></td>
<td>Solarize the UNHCR compound and replace diesel generators in the field by solar power systems</td>
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<td><strong>Camp Electrification</strong></td>
<td>Engage the development agencies and the private sector to set up mini-grids for houses connectivity.</td>
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<td><strong>Energy for Productive Use</strong></td>
<td>Engage the private sector to develop sustainable mini-grids to connect more businesses to reliable yet clean power sources</td>
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The average cooking energy expenditure per family in Kakuma and Kalobeyei is 10$/month. UNHCR provides only 0.39 USD/month/person. However, the UNHCR market assessment survey indicated that UNHCR CBI for energy and firewood in-kind distribution meets up to 11% of the cooking energy need per person to cook three meals a day.

Although the firewood and charcoal business are considered one of the main income resources for the host community, the lack of alternative cooking energy availability for refugees motivated the host and refugee community to cut indigenous trees and sell the product in the market. Conflicts are the main concern, in addition to the direct impacts of firewood harvesting intensity on the ecosystem and natural resources.

A gradual transition to cleaner energy solutions is one of the methodologies adopted by the Clean Energy Transition Action Plan 2022 – 2025, where the 4+1 resources diversity approach is a cornerstone to achieve the action plan objectives, it considers 4 main solutions with the flexibility to consider as many viable solutions as possible.

- Solution Applicability guidance: Is it available, affordable, clean, reliable, scalable, and sustainable?

### 4+1 Resources Diversity Approach*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Liquefied Petroleum Gas</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Biomass Briquettes</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Firewood</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
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<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>e.g. Group cooking facilities, Solar cookers, energy-efficient stoves, and other applicable solution</td>
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*Energy Sector Baseline Study in Kakuma and Kalobeyei Area / IFC, IPSOS 2021
UNHCR Kakuma Sub-Office will fully solarize a total of 37 Education facilities by end of Q2 2022. Achieving 100% Green Electrification of the Institutions & replacing diesel generators.

The smallest solar mini-grid is 15 KWp with a storage system for night operations.

The project will also upgrading the electrical distribution network at all these facilities considering some were installed 10-15 years ago.

Avoided CO₂ Emissions

365,949 Kg CO₂-eq/Year 😱
Extensive hands-on and theoretical capacity building training for refugees and host communities members for at least 62 women and men.

All solar PV projects offer a training opportunity for at least 2 refugees and host community members, part-time and full-time employment opportunities are anticipated after the commercial operation date of the projects.

125 Renewable Energy Technicians Pool mid-2022

Energy Systems Servicing

- The projects receive two years of operation and maintenance service from the mini-grids contractor. O&M activities are essential to ensure the sustainability of the systems and knowledge transfer to refugees and host community.
- Live online monitoring feature.
## Multi-tier Matrix for Access to Street Lights

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Availability</th>
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<tr>
<td>TIER 0</td>
<td>At least one functioning street lamp in the neighborhood</td>
<td>Street lighting functions for at least 2 night hours each day</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIER 1</td>
<td>At least 25% of the neighborhood is covered by functional street lamps</td>
<td>Street lighting functions for at least 4 night hours each day</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIER 2</td>
<td>At least 50% of the neighborhood is covered by functional street lamps</td>
<td>Street lighting functions for at least 50% of night hours each day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIER 3</td>
<td>At least 75% of the neighborhood is covered by functional street lamps</td>
<td>Street lighting functions for at least 75% of night hours each day</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIER 4</td>
<td>At least 95% of the neighborhood is covered by functional street lamps</td>
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Kalobeyei Health Centre mini-grid
Okapi Green Energy (Refugee Owned) solar mini-grid selling power to Kakuma 3 residents
Thank you!
From SAFE to HEEN

An attempt to building networks among partners
Florent Eveillé, Humanitarian Energy Advisor - EnDev / GIZ
From local to global
From 2021 to 2022 / 2023

- Coordination Activities in Nigeria
- Delivering market based energy services in markets with low purchasing power
- Humanitarian Energy Situation in Mali
- Energy for Livelihoods and Productive Uses
- E-Cooking - learnings from pilots
- Learnings from Research & Pilots on biomass solutions

- Social institutions (health clinics, schools)
- Mini-grids
- Containerised electricity solutions
- Market based intervention - post project evaluation
- End-user led design
- Energy access in urban areas
- E-waste
- Innovative financing mechanisms
Panel Discussion

Mark Gibson
GPA Coordination Unit at UNITAR and NORCAP Expert

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Mercy Corps

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Florent Eveille
GIZ – Energising Development
Thank you for attending the Coordination and Collaboration session at #HEC2022!