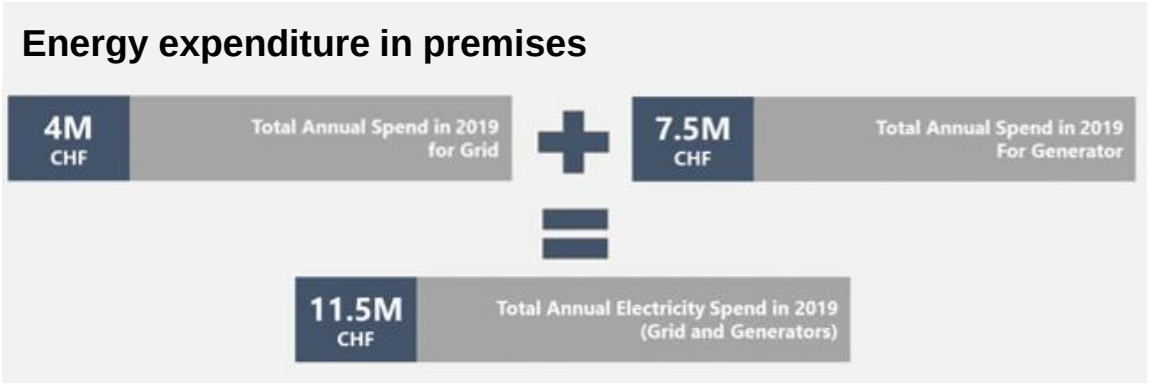
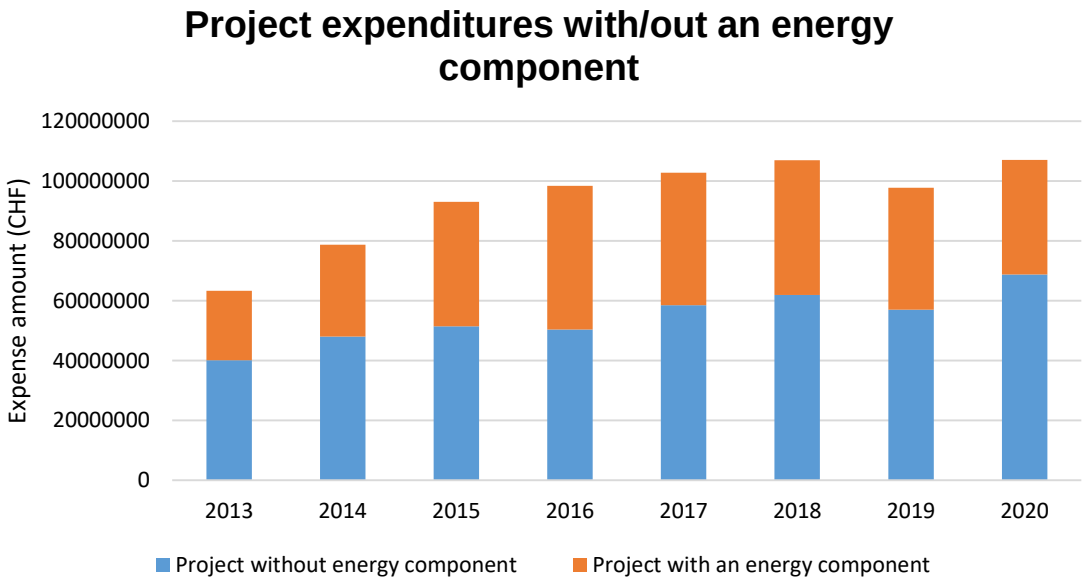
ICRC

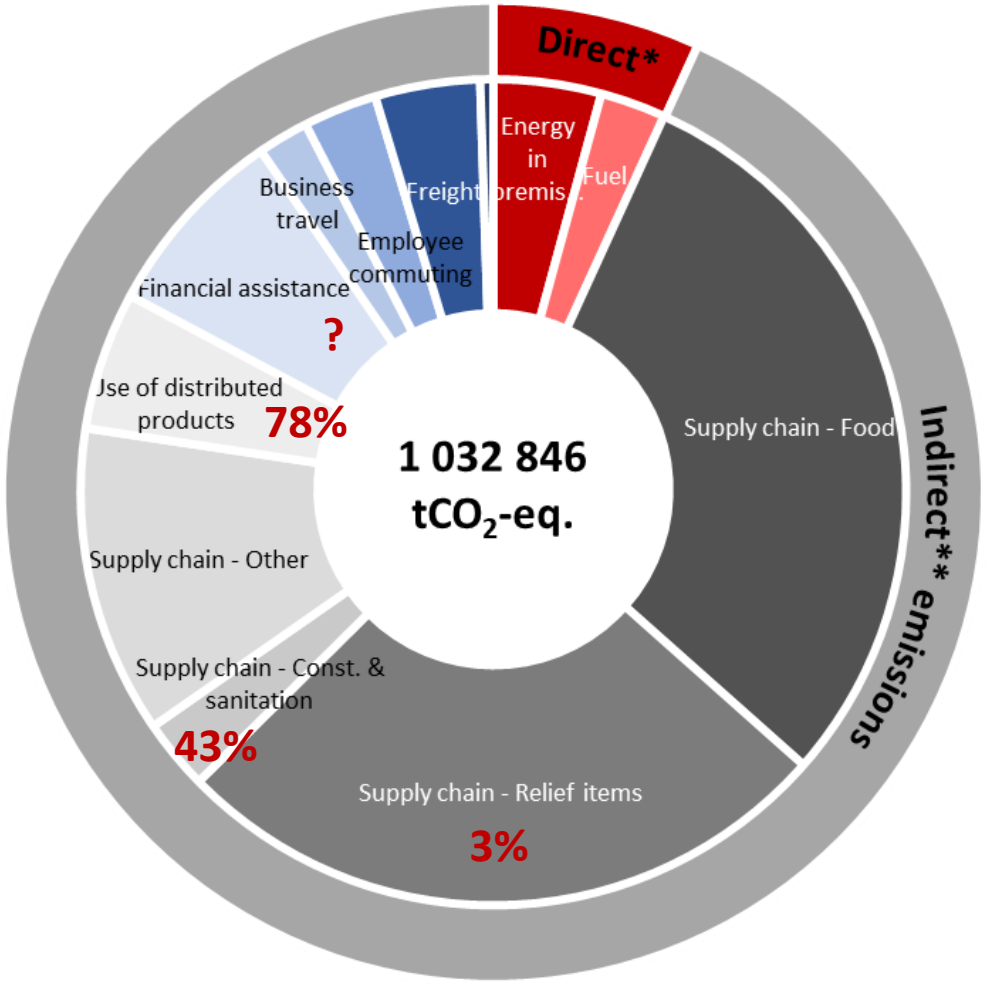
Sustainable Energy in Humanitarian Settings

How to Integrate Renewable Energy Solutions into Humanitarian Response Planning?

Energy in the ICRC







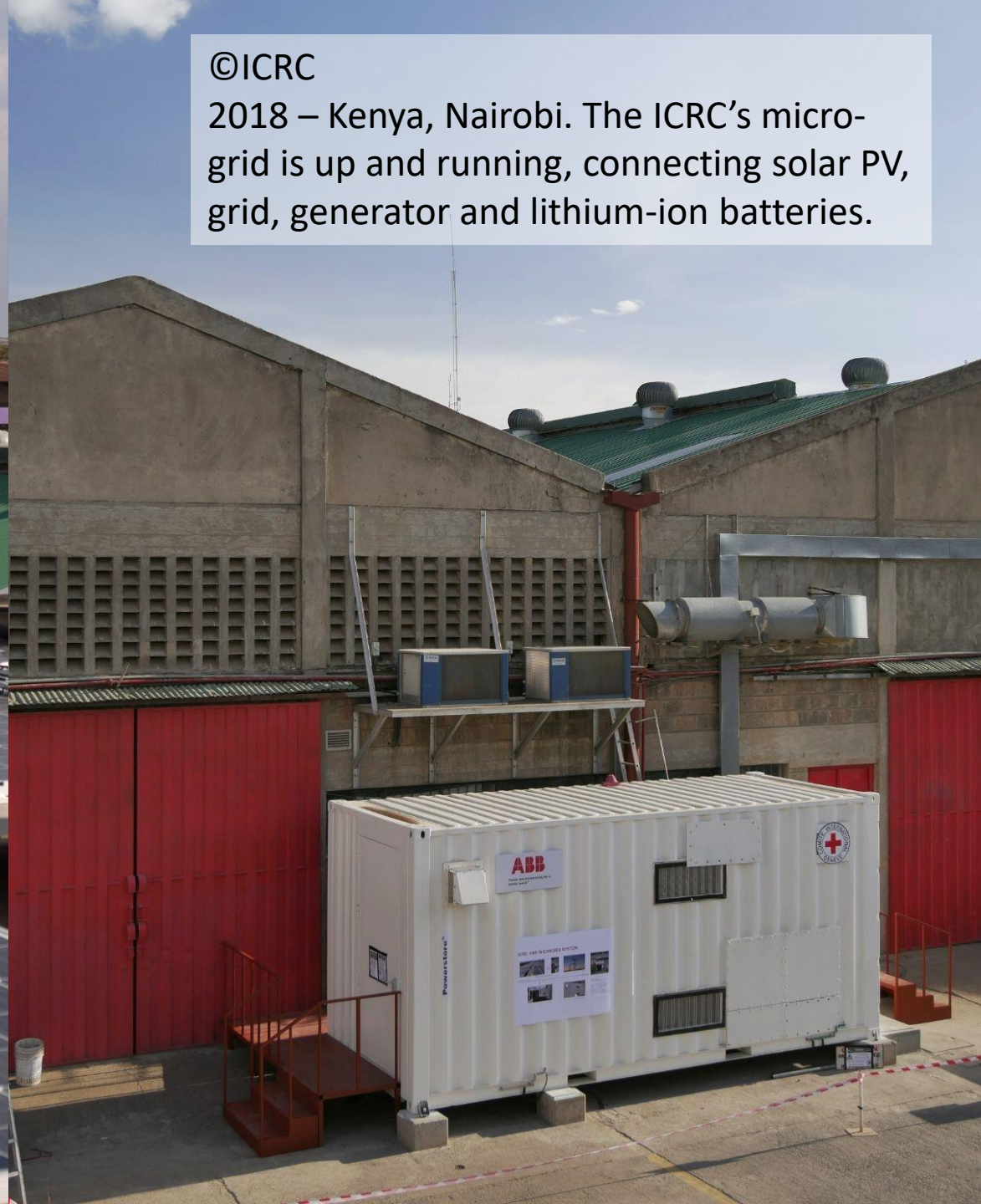
*Direct emissions = Scope 1 and 2 emissions
**Indirect emissions = Scope 3 emissions

ICRC

©ICRC
2020 – Niger, Niamey. Sustainable CSB warehouse.

©ICRC
2018 – Ukraine, Lugansk region, Molodezhnoye. ICRC distribution of insulation kits for walls and roofs.

ICRC



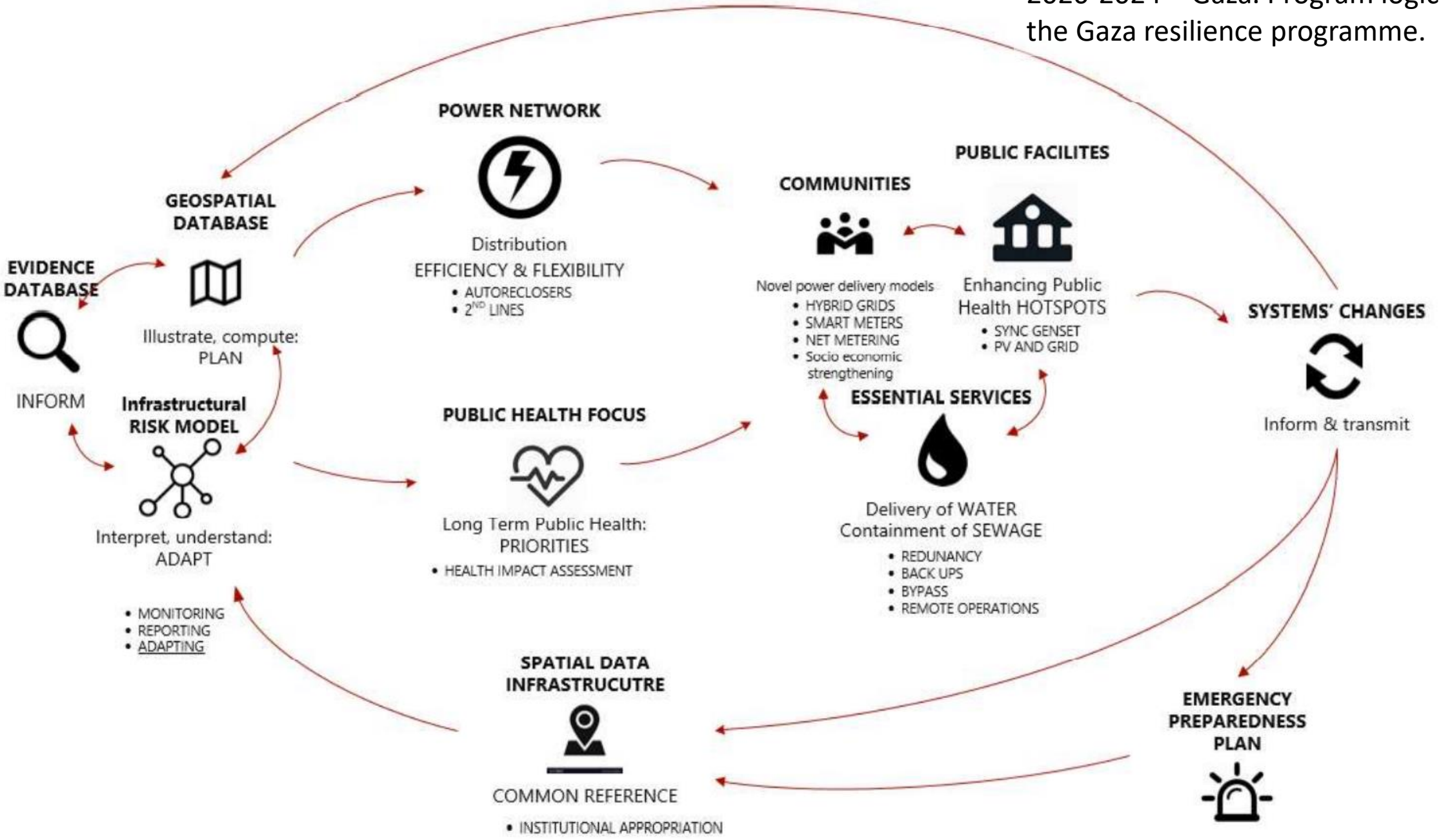
©ICRC
2018 – Kenya, Nairobi. The ICRC's micro-grid is up and running, connecting solar PV, grid, generator and lithium-ion batteries.

©ICRC
2015 – Zimbabwe, Chikurubi farm prison. Contractors and inmates construct one of the two 100m^3 biogas digesters, which will replace firewood with biogas as the main source of cooking energy, solve the issue of blocked sewage systems and reduce the cost of fertiliser for the prison agricultural activities.

ICRC

ICRC

2020-2024 – Gaza. Program logic of the Gaza resilience programme.



ICRC

Key take-aways

Energy as aid

Growing, specifically because of its enabling role in complex urban essential services

Central to strengthening resilience to conflict and shocks

Energy efficiency

Also to support affected populations in reducing their energy expenditure

Renewable energy

Opportunities for sustainability in practice

Need to master the technology under different angles

THANK YOU!

Kathrine Vad
kvad@icrc.org