Webinar on Understanding market-based approaches for promoting clean cooking solutions in displacement settings

Thursday, 06 October 2022

14:00-15:30 CEST
13:00-14:30 EAT

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

In collaboration with

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

endev

unitar United Nations Institute for Training and Research

GPA GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR ACTION

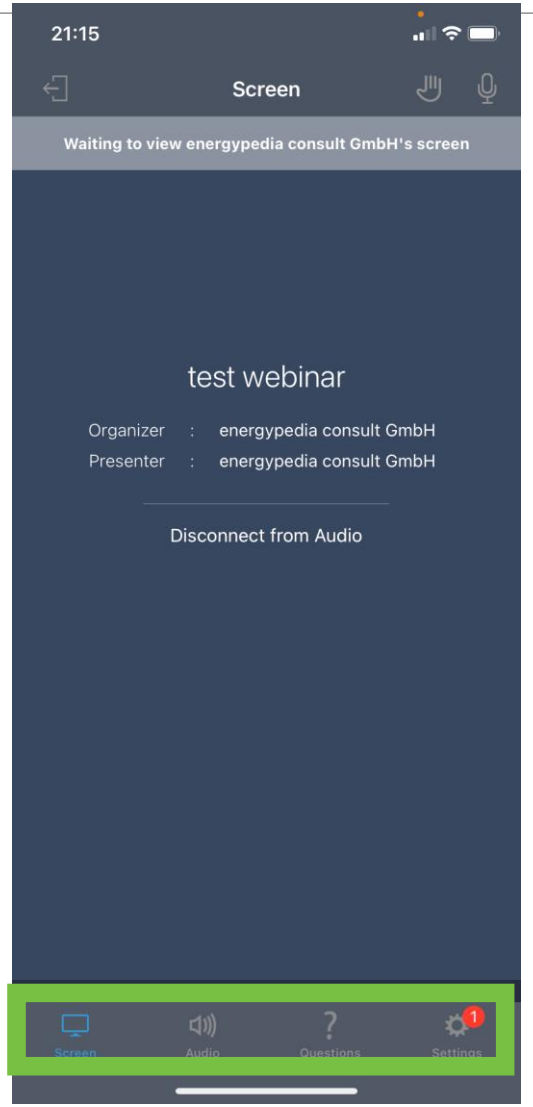
MECS Modern Energy Cooking Services

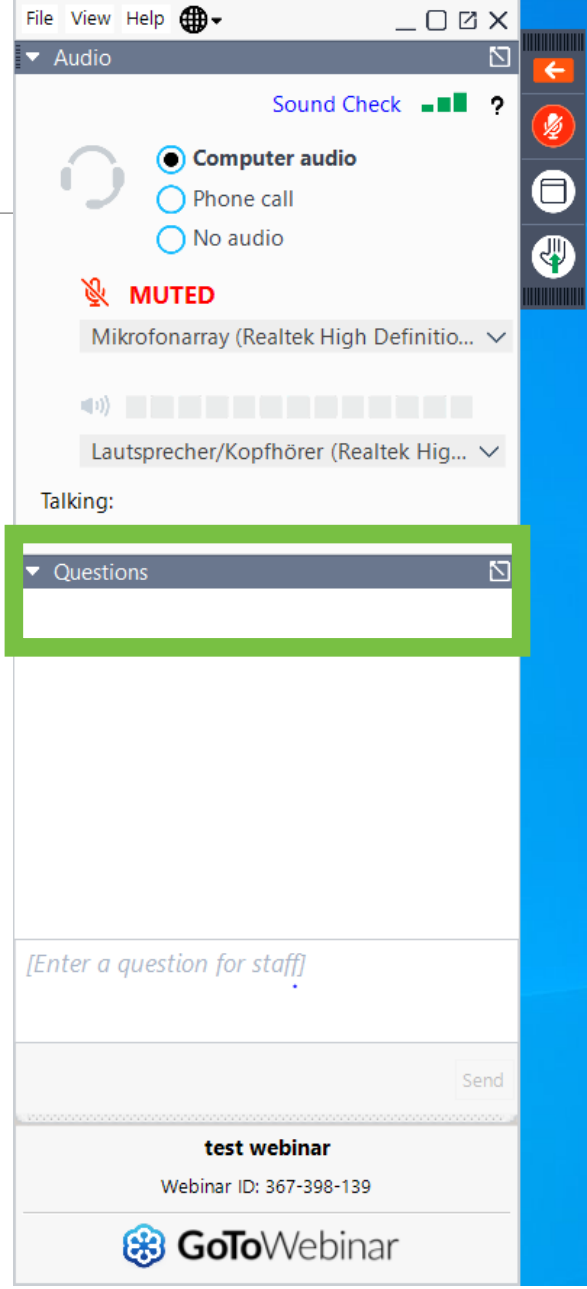
UKaid from the British people

©Albert González Farran / United Nations Photo

Housekeeping

Please send us your questions via the „QUESTIONS“ tab!





Agenda

	Speakers
Summary of last webinar series	Iwona Bisaga
Setting the scene for understanding market-based approach	Owen Grafham (Chatham House)
Understanding types of assessments for market-based approach and case study from Uganda	Natalie Rzehak (GIZ ESDS) Samuel Oyaku (GIZ ESDS)
Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) for cooking	Annika Sjoberg (UNHCR)
Q&A	

Presenter

Iwona Bisaga, Independent Consultant

Dr Iwona Bisaga is currently an independent research consultant in energy access focusing on Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as a Visiting Fellow at Loughborough University. She carries out research on on- and off-grid solar electrification and access to clean cooking, with a focus on transitions to modern cooking fuels and technologies in both households and institutional settings. Formerly at the Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) Programme, she led the humanitarian energy access work stream, covering research on transitions to modern energy, energy for food security, energy and resilience, and capacity building and training for energy delivery models. She was also the Rwanda Country Lead at MECS. Before joining MECS, Iwona worked at the University College London (UCL) on resilient recovery of displaced communities in Indonesia, and as a Research Consultant at Chatham House, where she collaborated with partners at the Global Plan of Action (GPA) for Sustainable Energy Solutions in Situations of Displacement on the harmonisation of humanitarian energy access indicators. Prior to that, she led the research department at one of the top providers of off-grid solar and clean cooking solutions in Sub-Saharan Africa. She holds a PhD in Energy and MSc in Development Administration and Planning from UCL.

WEBINAR SERIES RECAP:

COOKING ENERGY IN DISPLACEMENT SETTINGS

6TH October 2022

Dr Iwona Bisaga

Visiting Fellow, Loughborough University

LANDSCAPING

Cooking with LPG in Nyarugusu refugee camp, Tanzania.

Photo: UNHCR/Agnes Mwangoka.

WHAT IS THE CHALLENGE?

Prioritising Energy for Cooking

Energy is not a formal priority, displacement situations seen as temporary but…

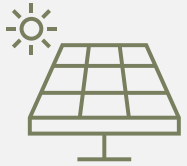
Energy Access Mandate

Energy access is a matter of protection, it's no longer optional

Innovative Finance

Energy in displacement settings is underfunded (crowd financing, PAYG, carbon finance etc.)

What Models?



How do we move beyond biomass? Technologies are there, how do we deliver them?

Policies

Refugees and other displaced have to be included in energy access programmes

From short-term fixes → Long-term, sustainable solutions

From cookstoves → Cooking systems

WE HEARD FROM…

UNHCR

Mandate for protection of refugees, energy access as an integral component of it

GIZ-ESDS Uganda

Market development, in-country work with key partners, long-term vision and target on solving systemic problems

Refugee Activist

Advocating for rights-based, user-centred approaches

CCA Ethiopia

Convening and coordinating the clean cooking sector, capacity building, creation of linkages to humanitarian settings

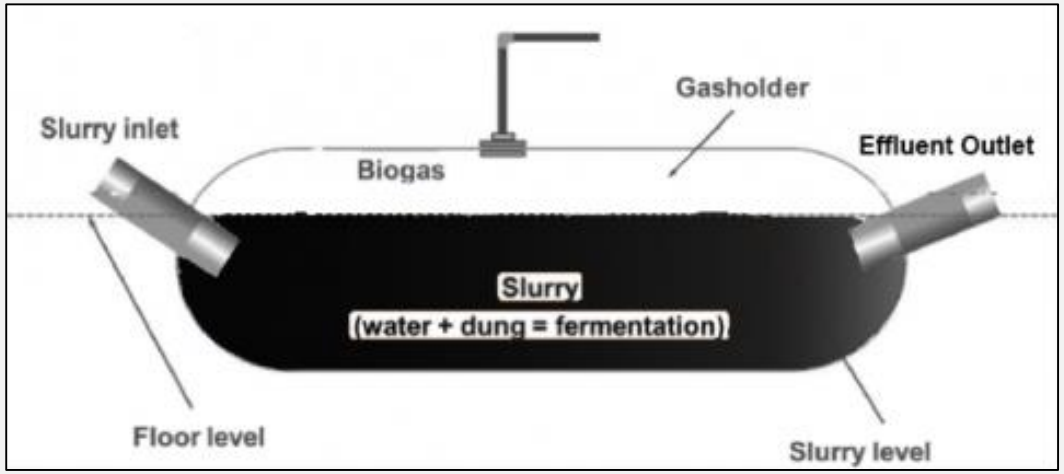
African Clean Energy (ACE)

Financing sustainable biomass fuels and digital technologies for improved services, subsidising and monetising users without disrupting local markets

- No one-fits-all
- Avoid market distortions
- Create ownership
- Improve policies
- Promote local integration
- Build partner-ships

Electric cooking in an Internally Displaced People (IDPs) camp in Myanmar, Photo: Pesitho 2020

COOKING SYSTEMS


Slurry inlet
Gasholder
Effluent Outlet
Biogas
Slurry
(water + dung = fermentation)
Floor level
Slurry level


Instant Pot
05:20

Applicability

Availability

Affordability

Health & safety

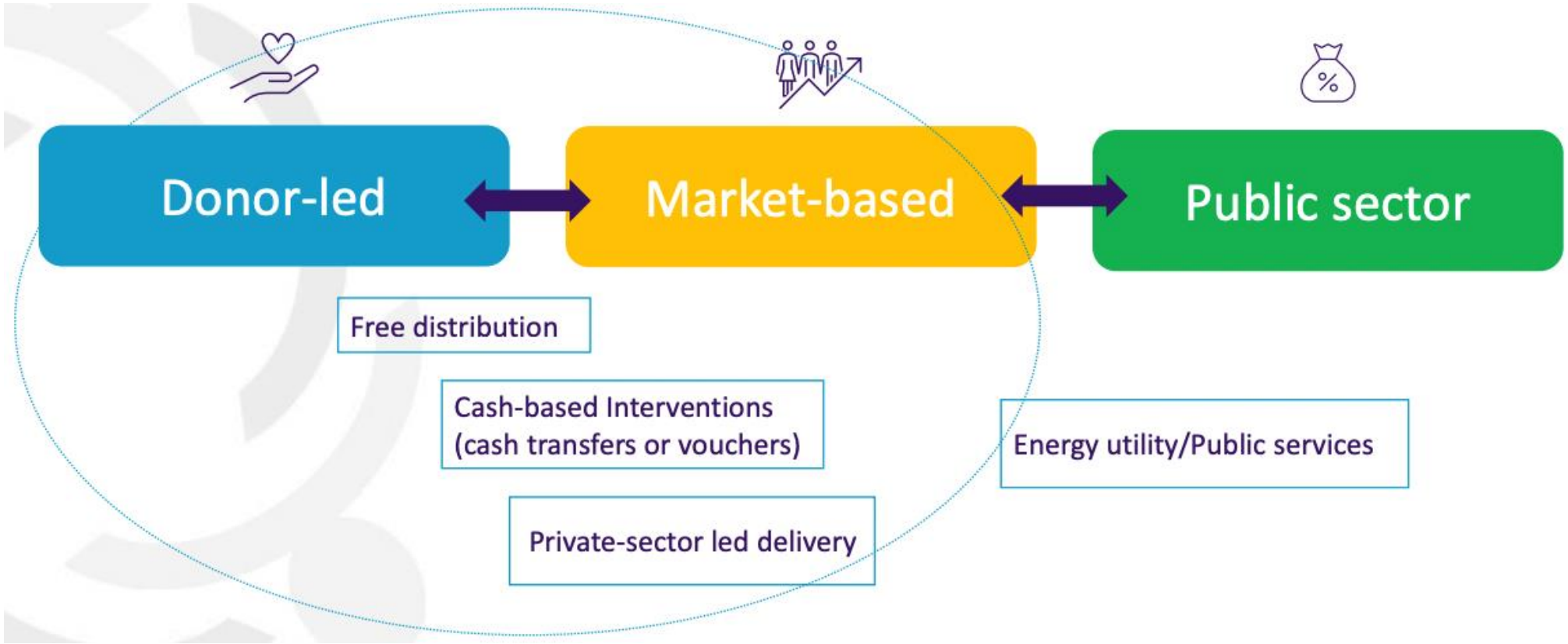
Impact on the environment

Wood | Charcoal | Pellets/Briquettes | Ethanol | Biogas | LPG | Electricity

Available on https://energypedia.info/wiki/Cooking_Energy_Matrix

Summary	Availability & Cost	Stoves/Appliances	Health, Safety and Environment	Opportunities	Limitations
Biomass and Biomass-based Fuels					
Wood					
Firewood is a traditional cooking fuel, culturally accepted in many contexts and the smoke produced from the burning of wood can flavour foods 	- Firewood not always available to displaced communities - Where readily available, firewood can be collected at high environmental cost and social cost (friction with the community, gender-based violence while collecting etc.) - Where demand for firewood is high and there is limited availability, cost can be relatively high - Where firewood bans are in place, it may be unavailable or relatively expensive as sold through the black market	Stove Types: - Three Stone Fire, Improved Mud Stove, Improved Cookstoves Availability and Costs: - Three stone fires are open fires - Improved mud stoves can be produced relatively cheaply where appropriate clay soils are readily available. They provide generally Tier 2-3 performance and have room for further efficiency improvement to achieve higher quality standards for clean cooking. (see MTF framework below) - Improved cookstoves can be produced locally or are available from international suppliers relatively cheaply, although generally costs increase as higher quality standards are achieved	- Collection of firewood can put women and children at risk of sexual gender-based violence - Cookstoves with a low tier of performance causes high levels of indoor air pollution and associated health concerns (e.g. respiratory diseases, eye irritation, etc.) - Cooking on open fire poses risk of burns and fires - Uncontrolled exploitation of firewood can lead to deforestation and environmental degradation - Competing demands for a limited resource can lead to friction between the host and displaced communities - In instances where biomass is non-renewably collected, improved cookstoves can contribute to climate change by reducing the firewood demand and associated indoor air pollution	- Improved cookstoves are more available than alternative clean cook stoves in most contexts - Many commercially made improved cookstoves are more efficient than three-stone fires and some (Tier 4) also meet most of the international quality standards - Improved cookstoves have relatively lower price and this drives their higher adoption as compared to alternative clean cookstoves	- Most improved cookstoves do not meet the quality standard for clean cooking, particularly if used improperly - Improved cookstoves are dependent on biomass fuel sources, many of which are unsustainably grown and collected - Handcrafted cookstoves cannot guarantee quality standards, and consequently it is impossible to quantify their impact - Although sustainably managed wood lots are possible, the size of the land required is generally prohibitive with regards to meeting the demands of a displaced community in its entirety (this includes households, businesses and institutions)

DELIVERY MODELS


Donor-led
Market-based
Public sector
Free distribution
Cash-based Interventions
(cash transfers or vouchers)
Private-sector led delivery
Energy utility/Public services

FREE DISTRIBUTION, MARKET-BASED APPROACHES, CBI

Typically grant/donor funded

Common in emergency response

Trend is to shift away from it and towards market-based approaches

Principal means of accessing goods and services

Don't simply exist

Need support depending on their maturity

Use local markets and services to meet the need of the displaced

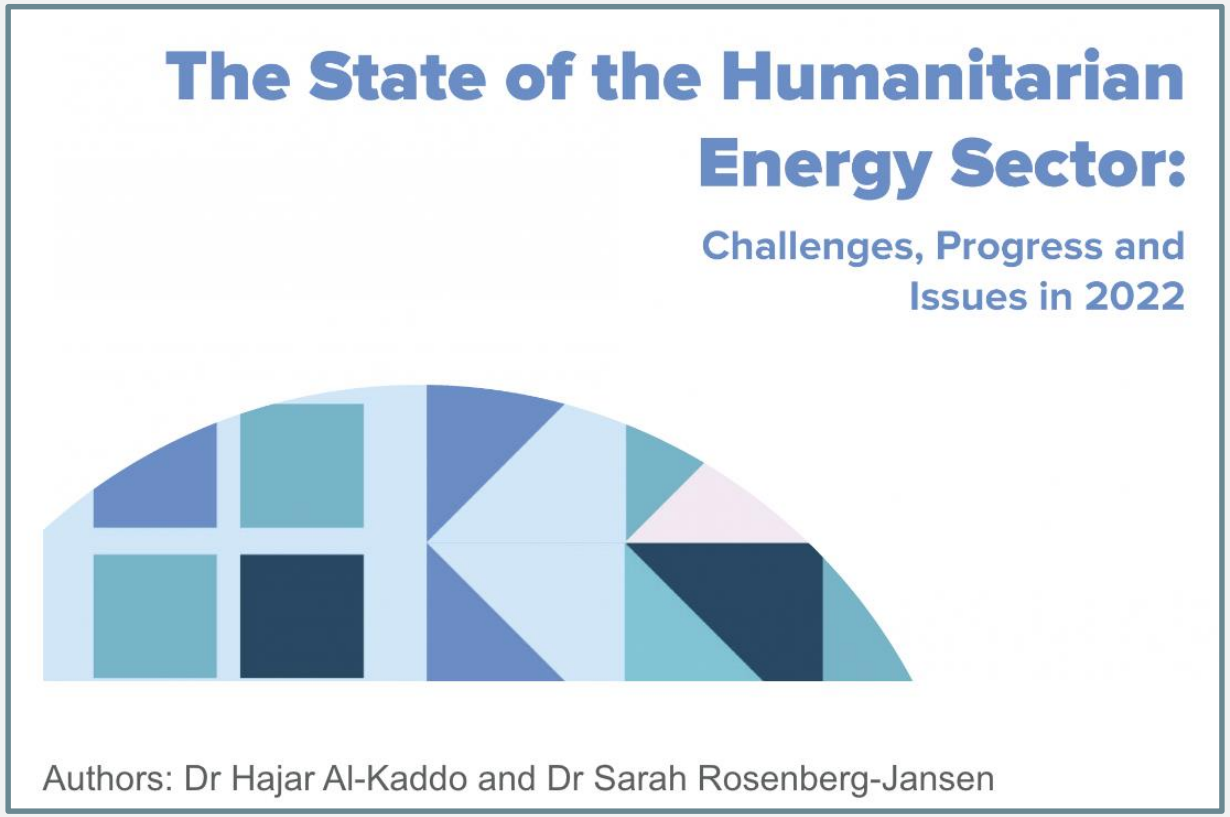
Need support depending on their maturity

Cash transfers OR vouchers

Recipients can choose for themselves

THANK YOU

For more information about energy access in humanitarian/displacement settings:



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Poll

Presenter

Owen Grafham, Assistant Director, Environment and Society Programme, Chatham House

Owen Grafham joined Chatham House in May 2014. During his time in the Energy, Environment and Resources department, he has managed Chatham House's research and outreach on energy for displaced populations and the institute's work on energy-use inside the humanitarian system.

CHATHAM HOUSE

Understanding market-based approaches for promoting clean cooking solutions in displacement settings.

Owen Grafham

Assistant Director, Environment and Society Programme

Chatham House

What is a market-based approach?

Complex systems

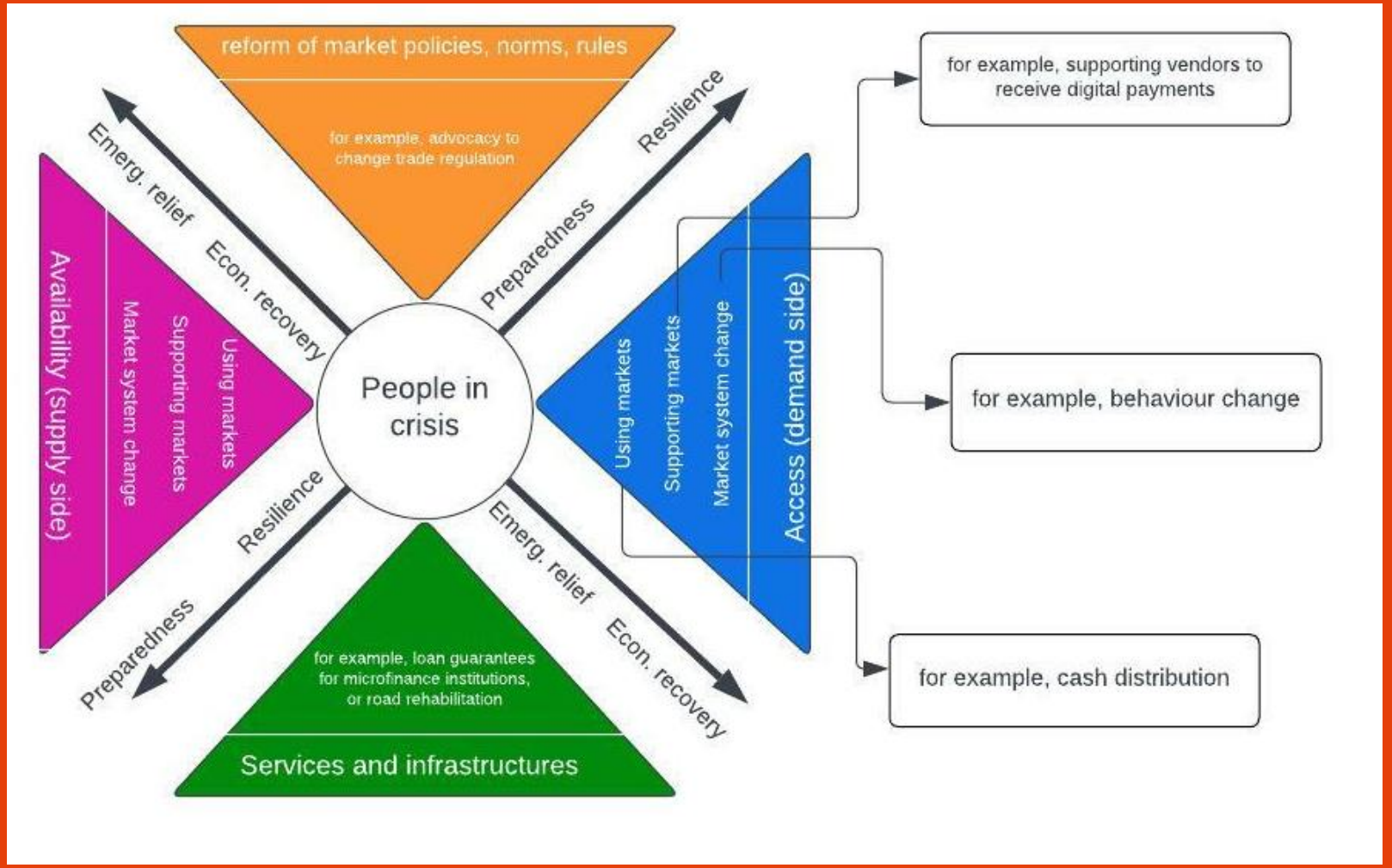
- Delivery models are complex. Rarely the case that donor-led interventions are completely absent a market-component. And conversely, rarely the case that market-based interventions are absent grant-led approaches. The latter is particularly true in humanitarian situations.

- Success factors include local market maturity, stability of the setting, presence of different stakeholders and their support/buy in

https://energypedia.info/images/c/c5/Webinar_3_Delivery_Models_Presentation.pdf

Components

- Many possible points of market intervention
- Interventions can come from a range of different market-actors (private sector players; humanitarian orgs; or NGOs involved in delivery)
- Interventions in each of these quadrants can be light touch or deep



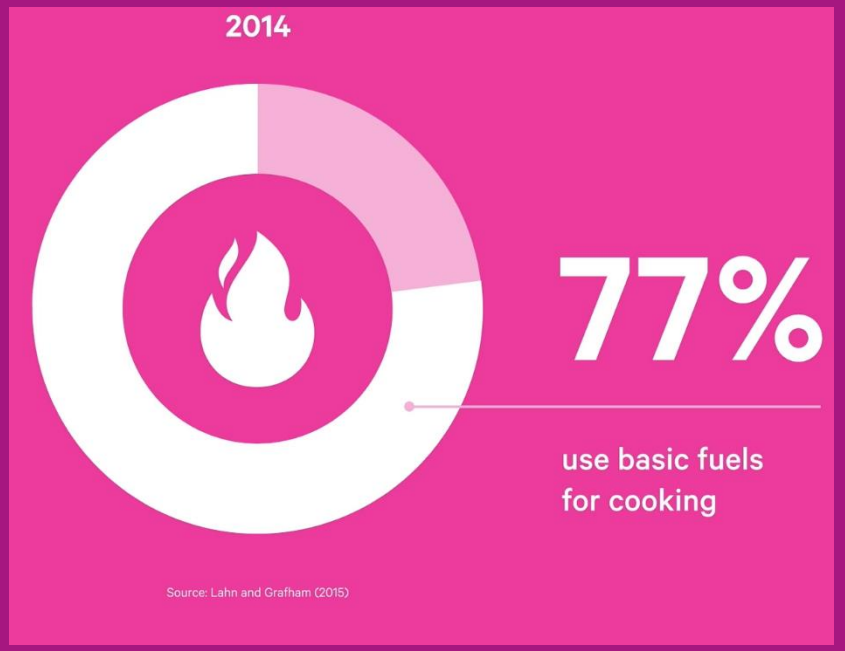
Adapted from Whitehouse, K. (2019)

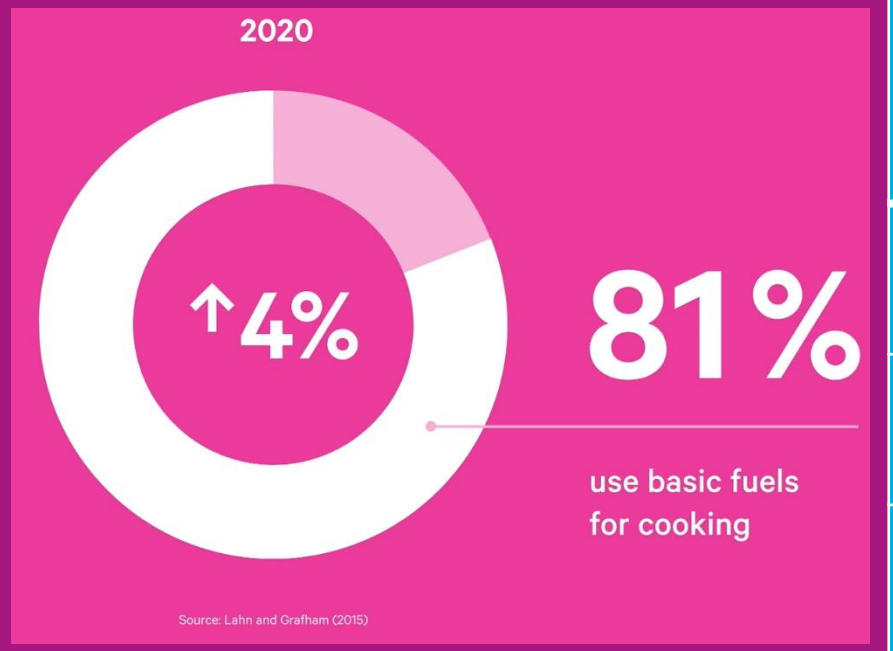
Typical market constraints in displacement settings

- Permanence of the setting
- Location of the setting
- Population size
- Restrictions on freedom of movement
- Restrictions on freedom of work
- Limited cash in local economy
- ‘Thin’ nature of local economy
- Dominance of local economies by certain groups

Why do we need to think about market-based solutions?

#1: The status quo is failing





Back in 2015, Chatham House estimated 77 per cent of displaced in camps were reliant on only the most basic fuels – primarily wood – for cooking. Eight years on, we now think 81 per cent lack anything other than the most basic fuels for cooking. Wood fuel use is as endemic as ever.

Refugee Camp	Proportion of sampled population with tier 0 or tier 1 cooking solutions
Kakuma camp, Kenya	99% tier 0 or tier 1
Goudoubo camp, Burkina Faso	97% tier 0 or tier 1
Gihembe camp, Rwanda	87% tier 0 or tier 1
Kigeme camp, Rwanda	64% tier 0 or tier 1
Nyabiheke camp, Rwanda	92% tier 0 or tier 1

#2: research into spending patterns suggests (some) market potential

Figure 5: Total annual household energy expenditure ($) in Kakuma 1 camp

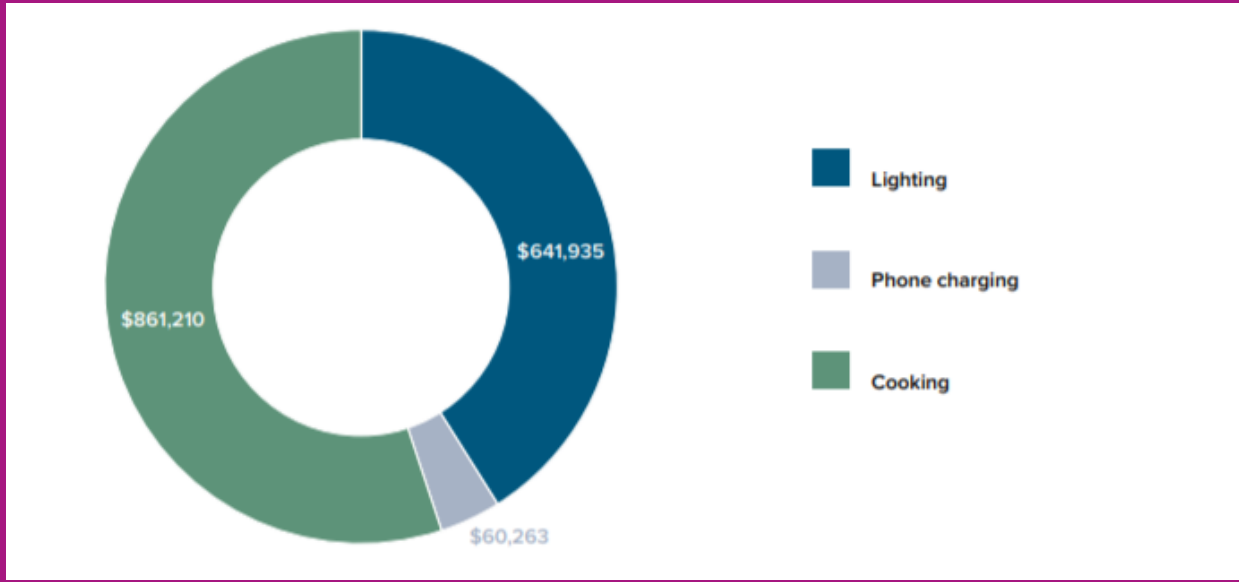
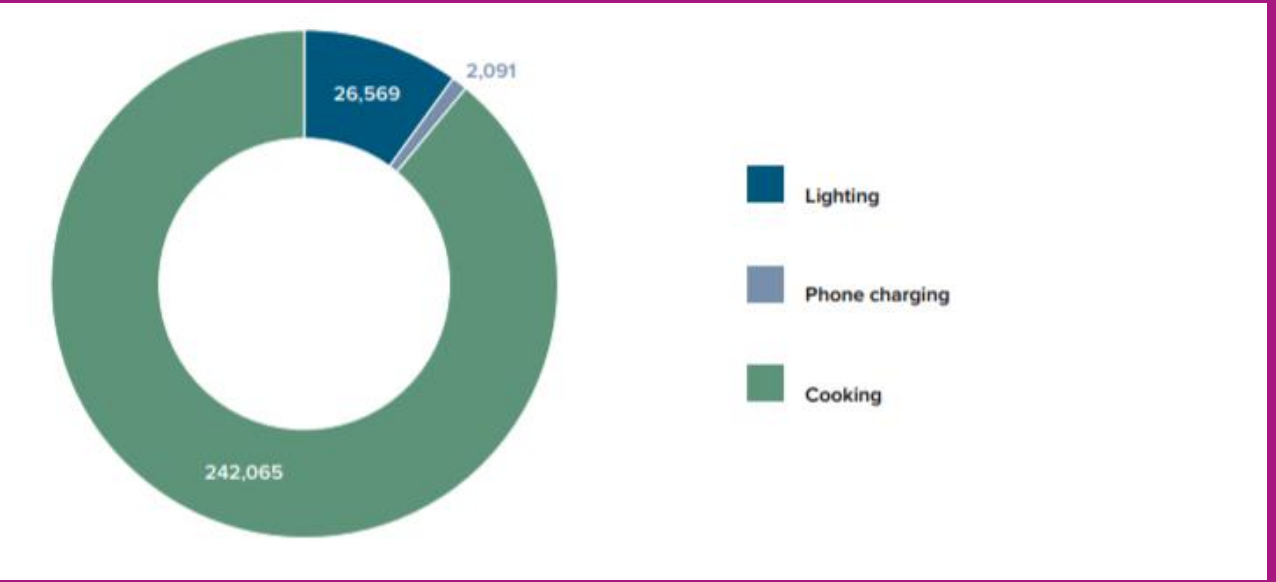


Figure 6: Total annual household energy expenditure ($) in Goudoubo camp

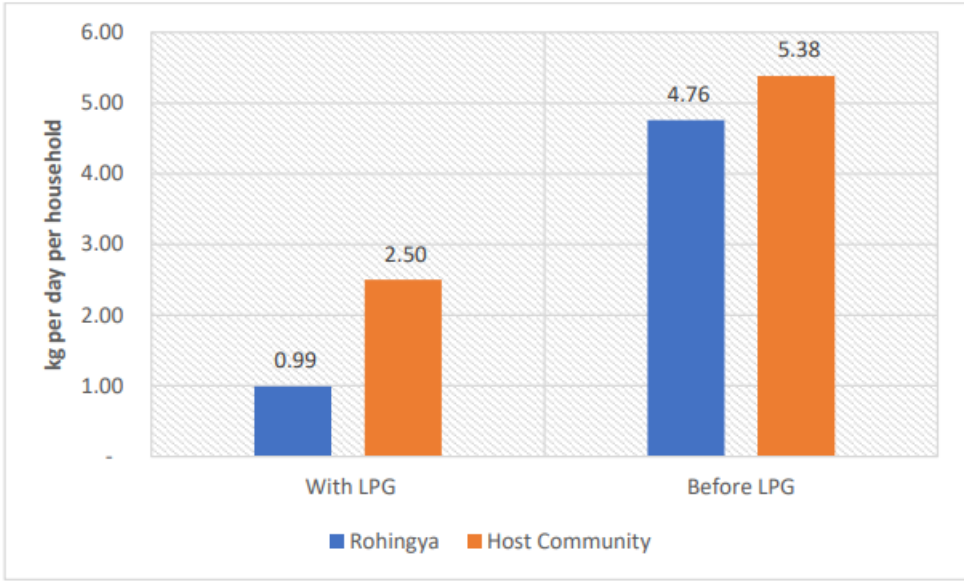


Corbyn and Vianello, 2018

- Extremely large % of refugee energy expenditure goes towards cooking fuel
- And energy expenditures can make up a large % of overall household expenditure (Corbyn and Vianello, 2018, suggest 15-20%)

#3. The limitations of ‘procure and provide’?

Figure 4: Kilogram of firewood used per household per day

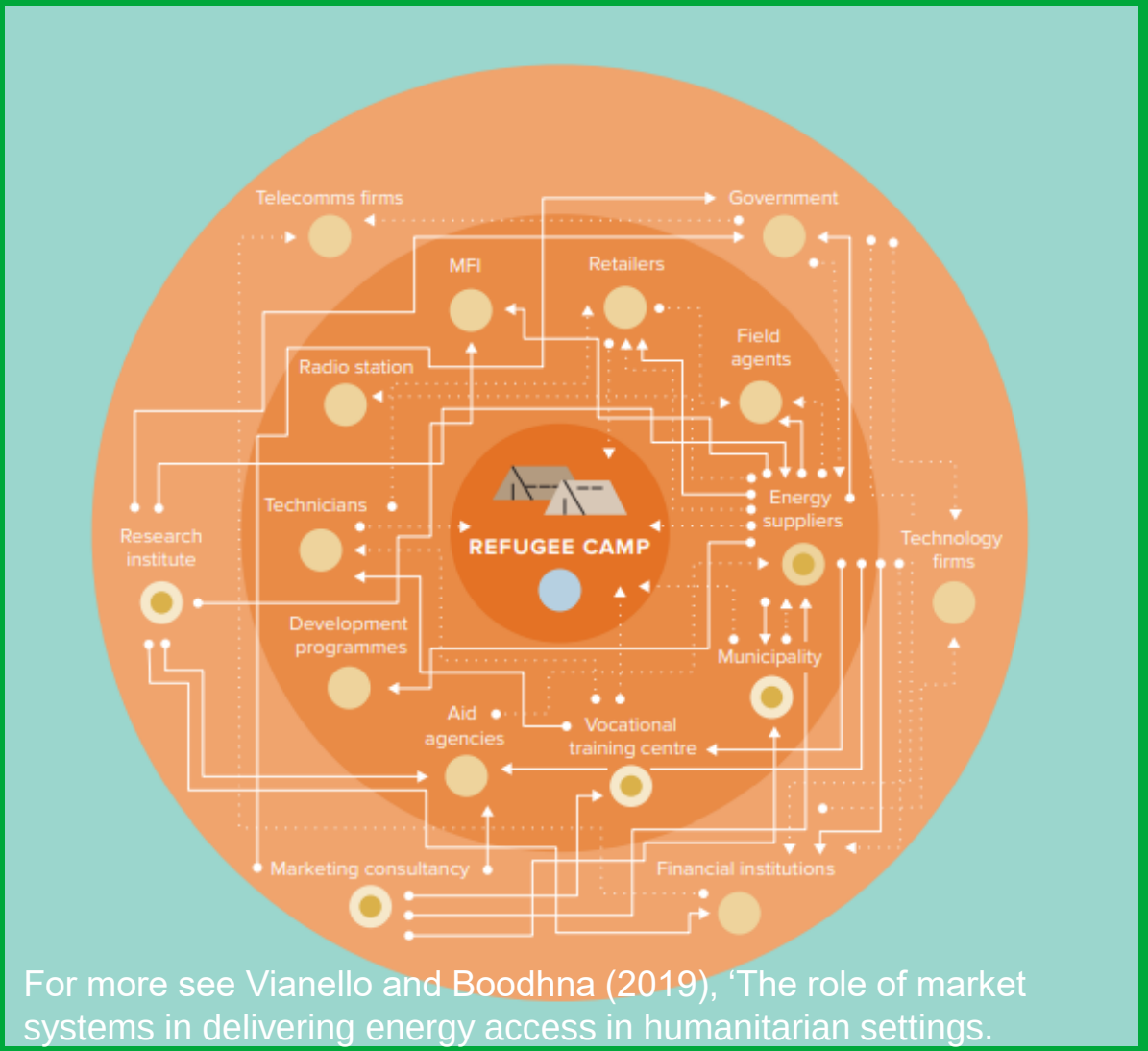


Source: IUCN Survey 2019.

How do you set up a market-based approach for clean cooking solutions?

Focusing on a system?

- MEI worked in Goudoubo refugee camp in Burkina Faso between 2015-2019
- Natural advantages already existed (refugees already accessing marketplaces in wider host community; overlap between energy needs of refugees and hosts; potential for the camp to expand the ‘thin’ local markets)
- Interventions focused on market engagement, networking, after-sales support, de-risking for firms etc.
- But could have paid more attention to the systemic issues particular to LPG: for example, MEI could have strengthened the ‘feedback loops’ between the supply and demand, such as supporting LPG suppliers to collect demand information from specific groups end-users (who, what, when, how much) and used this information to forecast future sales and facilitate a regular flow of product.



For more see Vianello and Boodhna (2019), ‘The role of market systems in delivering energy access in humanitarian settings.

Focusing on a specific concession?

- In 2017-18 the MEI proposed a fuel concession that would subsidize the price of a cooking solution, bringing the price in line with what camp residents already paid while incentivizing the private sector to view the camp setting as a viable market (thus reducing barriers to market entry).
- The proposed concession would cap the retail price of fuel for local residents at a price established as affordable to a large segment of the market. A private-sector supplier would then sell and distribute stoves and set up a fuel sales operation in the area. It would sell fuel at the capped price, with the cost of the subsidy recovered from the concession mechanism on proof of sales.
- A results-based framework would be established detailing the subsidy required per unit, as well as an expectation for total units of sales. Ideally, this would allow the private sector to establish a local market for the fuel, so that the subsidy could be phased out in time. It was anticipated that the concession should run for at least three years to allow for a sustainable market to develop
- The concession design proposed by NOCK involved supplying LPG to the Kakuma refugee camp and the surrounding host community. A storage facility would be established in the camp and this would work with a distribution partner already operating there, which in turn would support the establishment of 50-60 local shops.

The need to actively finance for inclusivity

- Many market-driven interventions have the potential to reach only those at the top ‘income segments’ of displacement settings
- So planning for market viability, but with consideration of vulnerability and inclusivity as early as possible

= need to focus on long-term (deeper market potential of the setting)

Some examples we can all learn from

Example	Implementer	Find it
Kakuma fuel concession	Energy 4 Impact, as part of the Moving Energy Initiative	Patel, L., Weston, P. and Dwallow, D. (2020), Clean Cooking: Structuring Concessions For Displaced People, Energy 4 Impact, https://mecs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Clean-Cooking-Structuring-Concessions-for-Displaced-People.pdf
Goudoubo refugee camp market development activities	Practical Action, as part of the Moving Energy Initiative	Boodhna, A. and Vianello, M. (2018) Learning Brief: Pioneering market systems for energy access in humanitarian settings – the case of Burkina Faso. Royal Institute for International Affairs
Rwanda, Inyenyeri	UNHCR	Ferguson, R. (2022), Inyenyeri and Today's Biomass Pellet Pioneers, https://cleancooking.org/news/inyenyeri-and-todays-biomass-pellet-pioneers/
Rwanda, Bamboo Riverside	Practical Action, as part of the Renewable Energy 4 Refugees (RE4R) project	Grafham, O., Lahn, G. and Haselip, J. (2022), Scaling sustainable energy services for displaced people and their hosts, https://www.chathamhouse.org/2022/10/scaling-sustainable-energy-services-displaced-people-and-their-hosts
Tanzania LPG markets	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Rivoal, M., & Haselip, J. A. (2017). The true cost of using traditional fuels in a humanitarian setting. Case study of the Nyarugusu refugee camp, Kigoma region, Tanzania. UNEP DTU Partnership Working Paper Series 2017 Vol. 3
Kakuma, Sanivation	Sanivation	Undercurrents (2022), Interview with Syrus Mutua, https://www.chathamhouse.org/2022/05/power-refugees-cooking
Kakuma, SNV	SNV	Groen, K (2020), 'Promoting Market Based Energy Access for Cooking and Lighting in Kakuma Refugee Camp Experiences and lessons learned', https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/mbea_external_report_final_for_uploading.pdf
Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund	International Finance Corporation.	https://kkcfke.org/

Thank you

Any questions:

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Presenter

Natalie Rzehak, GIZ Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings (ESDS)

Natalie Rzehak is an Environmental Engineer and works since 3 years as an advisor in the global team of the GIZ Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings (ESDS) Project, where she is coordinating household energy activities with a focus on cooking energy, e-waste reduction and participatory design processes. Prior to that Natalie has worked more than 6 years in Ethiopia, working for the Energizing Development Program of Ethiopia, as well as a freelance for humanitarian organisations on Energy and Water Supply and worked practically on cooking energy projects in refugee camps. Natalie has a strong passion since the early years of her career on community-based appropriate technology development, as well as sustainable and local value chains

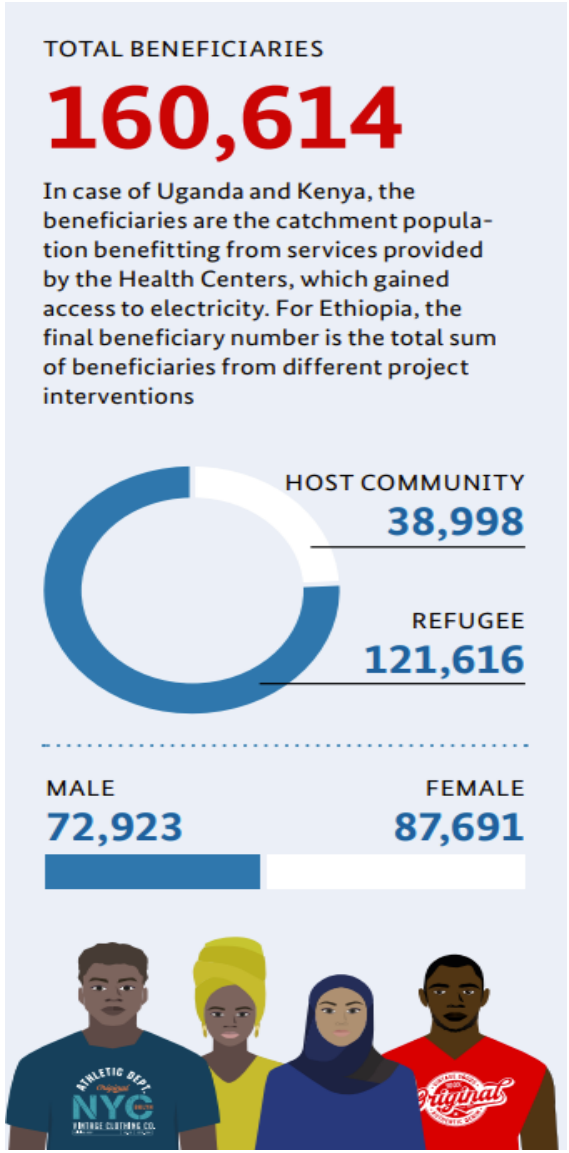
Assessment needs for market based approaches

Understanding socio-economic conditions and markets for energy products and services in displacement settings

by Natalie Rzehak, Advisor, GIZ ESDS (natalie.rzehak@giz.de)

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings (ESDS)



Project Data July 2022

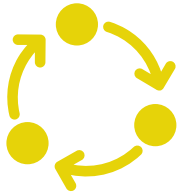
- **13,600** STUDENTS BENEFITTED FROM COOKSTOVES (in Uganda and Kenya)
- **1,337** ENERGY KIOSK SERVICES (including cookstove and solar home system customers, trainees, and beneficiaries from phone charging services; in Uganda)
- **4,409** IMPROVED COOKSTOVES SOLD (in Uganda and Ethiopia)
- **13,200** PEOPLE IN REFUGEE RECEPTION CENTERS BENEFITTING FROM INSTITUTIONAL COOKSTOVES
- **377** SOLAR HOME SYSTEMS AND SOLAR LANTERNS SOLD (in Uganda sold using market-based approaches (Energy Kiosk and Results-Based Finance schemes)

Why do we need assessments and what needs to be assessed?

Socio-economic assessment

Aim:
Understand the conditions of the refugee and host community

Includes/ Provides:
Demographic, income, education, employment, access to finance, willingness to pay, baseline energy access



Methodology:
Desktop research, Baseline household surveys

Market assessment

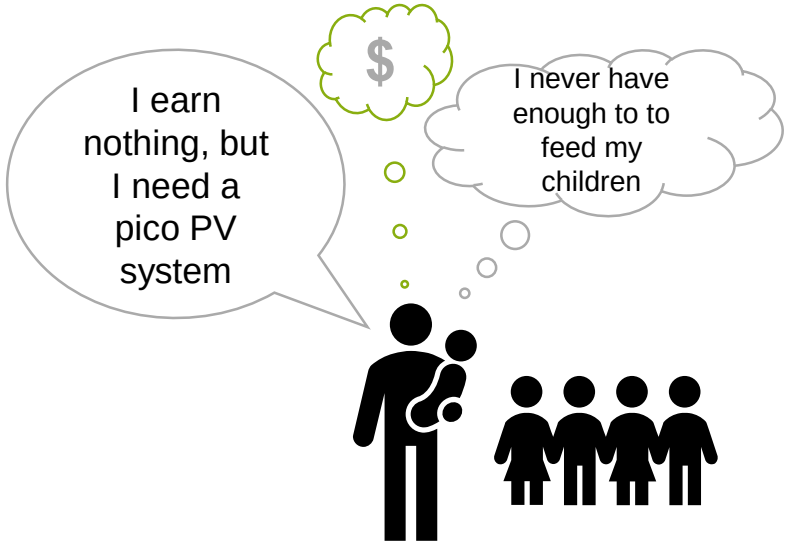
Aim:
Understand the need and demand for a product/ service

Includes/Provides:
Details on market opportunities, growth drivers and barriers, distribution channels, market trends, market competitiveness, and consumer preferences**,** market composition, product diversity, business diversity,

Methodology:
Desktop research, key informant interviews, focal group discussions, household surveys

Golden Rules of Assessments in displacement contexts

- ✓ In fast changing environments and quick growing markets, assessments expire quickly.
  Do an assessment when you have finance secured to implement your intervention.
- ✓ The biggest source of error is sampling:
  Make sure you have professional enumerators who understand the context well or are are from the same cultural context
- ✓ Assessments always raise expectations, **be sure** you can meet some of them and communicate this well
- ✓ **Know** the objective and specific aim of your assessment and communicate it well to partners



End-user finance and payment systems

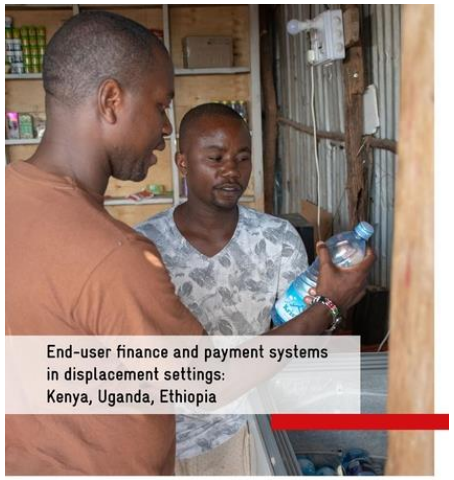
Conducted by:
Practical Action/ Marge, Freshon Energy Solutions Ltd. (KE), Andrew Tumwesigye (UG)

Objective:

Stock-taking and **conceptual development** to improve access to end-user finance and payment systems to increase the demand for energy products and services in ESDS project settings with market-based approaches.

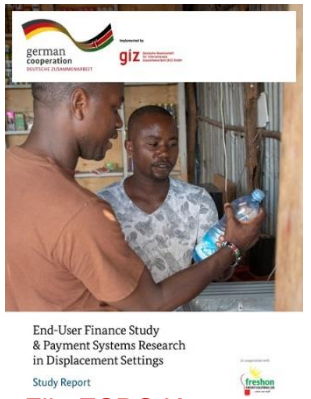
Major Conclusions:

- EUF was found to be extremely valuable to increase market choice, rather than limiting it
- Suitable for smaller interventions targeting specific groups, such as women
- EUF only works in existing markets

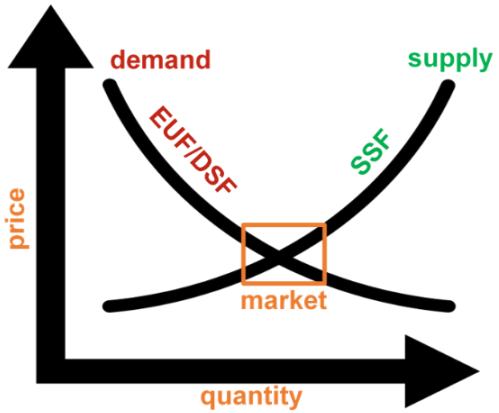


File:End User Finance System.pdf - energypedia

File:ESDS End User Finance Report Uganda.pdf - energypedia



File:ESDS Kenya Report on EUF and PS.pdf - energypedia

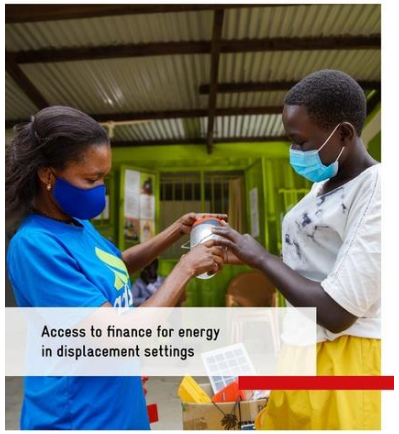


Access to (humanitarian) finance for energy access

Conducted by: Mikrofinanza

Objectives:

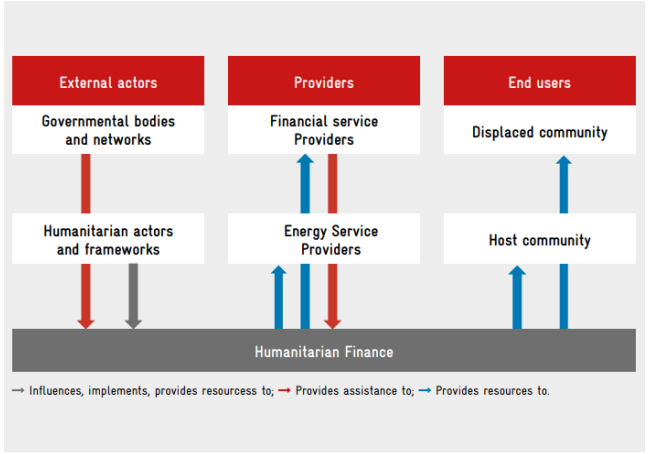
- Explore humanitarian finance to improve market-based access to energy
- Examine regulatory framework for refugees to access financial services



File:Access to Finance for Energy in Displacement Settings.pdf - energypedia

Major Conclusions:

- *Identified 5 key forms of humanitarian finance to support access to energy:*
  - *regulatory reforms,*
  - *cash and voucher assistance*
  - *market based finance*
  - *community based finance*
  - *financial capacity building*



Access to energy for livelihoods

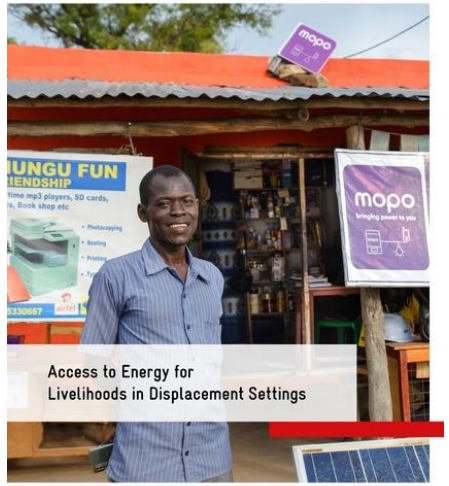
Conducted by: Practical Action

Objectives:

- Assess the potential for ESDS to improve livelihoods through market-based energy interventions in a study and
- Develop the content for a brochure that can be used to promote energy-related livelihoods among refugees and host communities

Major Conclusions:

- *Creating the conditions for refugees to access the labour market and enacting laws and their enforcement that recognise their right to work is crucial*
- *The market maturity for energy products and services needs to be considered, specific recommendations are developed*
- Brochure for entrepreneurs in Uganda is under development



With a focus on Ethiopia, Kenya and Northern Uganda

File:Access to energy for livelihoods in displacement settings.pdf - energypedia

Table 16: Value chain opportunities and potential

Value Chain	Opportunity	IG Potential*
Energy	Solar energy promotion, distribution, maintenance	Moderate
	Mini-grid energy cooperative	Moderate
ICT	Sales and maintenance services, solar powered mobile charging	Moderate
Goods trading	SHS for small business owners	Moderate
Hospitality and services	Refrigeration	Moderate
	Hair cutting	Moderate
	TV Show	Moderate
	Restaurant and Bakery	Moderate
Agriculture	Solar irrigation	High
	Agricultural processing	High
	Reliable cold chain for dairy	High

* The Income Generation (IG) potential is indicative and linked to the number of people who can increase their revenues. It is further illustrated below for each value chain.

Potentials of biomass cooking fuel production

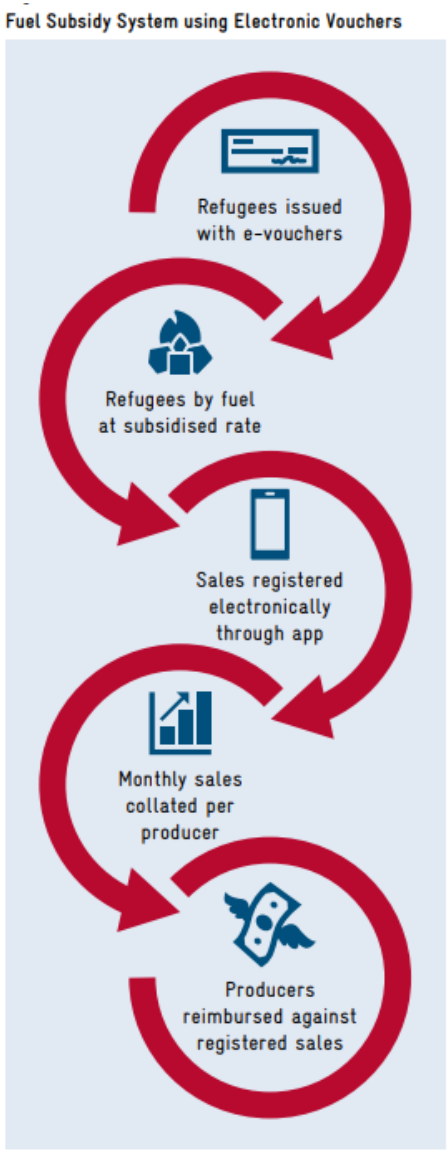
Conducted by: Integration

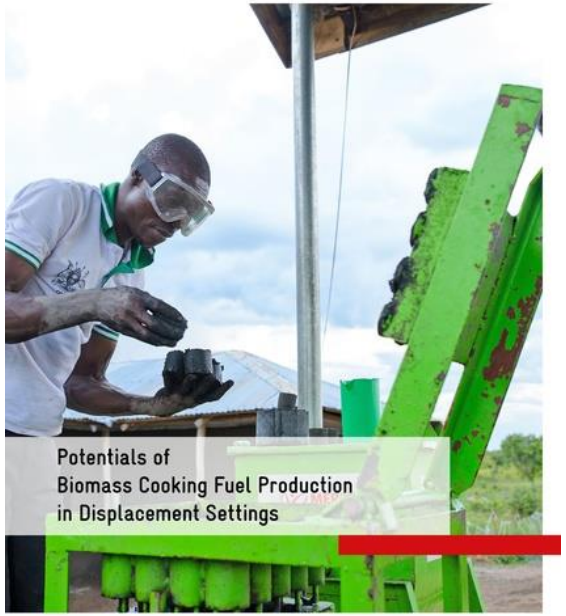
Objectives:

- identify the most viable as well as safe, reliable and sustainable biomass cooking fuels, considering their local value chains, with the goal of minimizing the exploitation of natural forest

Major Conclusions:

- *For reasons of cost, convenience and familiarity, woodfuels will remain the dominant source of cooking energy*
- *Continued support is required to improve the sustainability of woodfuel supply and maximise the efficiency*
- *Alternative energy sources become part of the solution, with char briquettes the most viable of the biomass-based options available*
- *Production and promotion of briquettes require large subsidy over an indefinite period, which could be more effectively invested elsewhere.*





File:Potentials of Biomass Cooking Fuel Production in Displacement Settings.pdf - energypedia

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Presenter

Samuel Oyaku, Energy Advisor, GIZ Uganda

He has over 12 years' experience in developing markets to increase access to clean energy to the rural households in last mile markets including refugee settlements in Uganda. He has designed and implemented market-based approaches for sustainable access to clean energy for refugees and host communities through different models for different market segments.
Prior to his current position, Samuel worked with a number of solar and cookstove companies and was responsible for catalysing markets for Pico solars and Home Systems in off grid rural communities through Pay Go system under ''Easy Buy''programme as an alternative to cater for low-income earners and supported acceleration of access to improved cookstoves with better energy efficiency in Eastern and Northern regions.
Samuel is passionate about clean energy and is an advocate of sustainable access to energy. He is an environmental scientist who is passionate about environment and energy.

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Gathering Evidence for Market-based Approaches in Refugee Settlements

Case Study: Rhino Camp & Imvepi Refugee Settlements, Uganda

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für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Energy access in refugee settlements: Gathering evidence for market-based approaches
Case Study: Rhino Camp & Imvepi Refugee Settlements, Uganda

Background

- Energy security and development in refugee settlements is hampered by limited data on existing energy ecosystems which are relevant to understanding energy needs
- According to UNHCR report 2018, around 97% of the refugees in Uganda lacked **adequate** access to **safe, clean, affordable, and sustainable energy** .
- At the time of conducting the study, Uganda had reported hosting 1.3 million refugees and asylum seekers mainly from South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) but this year ,it is already at 1.5

Objectives of the study

- Assess the socio-economic factors likely to influence access to sustainable energy by target beneficiaries (refugees and hosts)
- Assess knowledge, attitude and practices for cooking and lighting among refugees and hosts.
- Assess demand and supply dynamics that impede or facilitate access to sustainable energy.

Case study sites:

- Rhino Camp and Imvepi refugee settlements (120,000 and 57,000 refugees respectively mainly from South Sudan and DRC by end of 2018)

- Refugees in Uganda live in settlements, rather than enclosed Camps. They have the right to freely move, live, and work within the country.

Methodology

- Quantitative and qualitative interviews with households and focus group discussions (400 HH, 30 vendors of energy products, 8 FGDs).

Types of data and major findings (why the findings were important for our market-based approaches)

1. General demographics

60% had already settled longer and were more integrated into the local socio-economic life with ability to earn income through involvements in livelihoods.

- Females dominated the population of Rhino Camp (80%) and Imvepi (65%), 40% of refugees were reported to have lived in settlement for 2 to 5 years
- The population of host is homogenous in both settlements
- Imvepi : 1% arrived 2-5 years ago, and 98% arrived 2 years prior to the study and had less options for livelihoods and are less integrated into socio-economic life.
- Average household size: Report said 7 to 8 for both settlements

Major Findings

2. Main sources of income

- 75% of refugees 2-5 years and above, **Agricultural produce**
- 15% small petty trade business (barber and haircut,phone charging, video and entertainment halls, and secretarial services, sale of cooked foods, sale of wood fuel and **10% in sell of labour.**
- Arrivals under **0-2 years; sale of relief items**

3. Cooking technologies and utilization

- Mainly: traditional 3-stone fire and clay wood stoves
- 56% use the traditional 3-stone fire for cooking, the survey results showed that the use of fuel-efficient stoves is not new to the refugees.
- Majority of HH use an average of 2 stoves . 75% of the households used three stones open fire as primary source .(RBF approach design)

- 33% of refugee households use an improved mud stove and have knowledge and skills on its construction **(D.lab design approach)**
- Lower adoption of fuel-efficient stoves among hosts than refugees.

4. Cooking fuels

Biomass fuel –Firewood mostly used

giz

Major Findings

5. Access to improved cooking technologies

- No defined or structured market systems and delivery/distribution channels for energy products.
- No private sector actors in the energy market with quality efficient technologies **(RBF approach based on this)**
- No hubs for energy services and products, only small shops that offer phone charging, photocopying and printing services as well solar products existed**. (Energy kiosk models based on**

- Low purchasing power based on the low level of disposable income of the refugees and hosts, presenting a major limitation to the range of products and services that can be introduced.(Demand-Side Subsidy RBF pilot)

- The usage of improved charcoal and wood stoves is low in the communities.

Market based approaches implemented based on evidence gathered from the study:

1. Energy Kiosk models

An Energy Kiosk is **operated and run by business minded group** within the settlement. The group is made up of both refugees and host community with defined roles to support the work function of the business. They earn a salary from the profits made. The Energy Kiosk demonstrates a successful business integration model within the last mile market. It is enabling the commercialization of energy market ecosystems by extending service delivery.

Harmonious market linkages & business plug-ins

Improved Cook stove RBF Scheme

2. Results-Based Financing (RBF) model

- RBF: a supply-side subsidy that has enabled private sector actors to participate within the last mile markets (refugee settlements). The subsidy is pegged on incremental costs that hinder last mile distribution.

Technologies for PUE

Market situation & support

Challenges

- The humanitarian systems of free handouts
- Market barriers through freely available or cheaply produced informal cooking technologies
- Limited or no access to finance by the target group (affordability issues)
- Settlement access restriction for private sector to implement
- Limited awareness narrowing knowledge diffusion on the **availability, access and adoption** of clean cooking technologies in the refugee settlements

Needed support for market development

- Targeted BDS support to private sector
- Quality control of informal technologies
- Targeted awareness campaigns

Samuel Oyaku

Energy Advisor, Market Based Access to Energy in Displacement Settings, **GIZ- ESDS & EnDev-**Uganda

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Q&A

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Presenter

Annika Sjoberg, UNHCR

Annika is the senior CBI Officer and has set up numerous cash program. She also played an instrumental role in the development and implementation of two UNHCR CBI Policies.

CASH AND ENERGY

06/10/2022

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

CONTENT

CBI POLICY AND OVERVIEW

POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING ON ENERGY

COOKING INTERVENTION DELIVERY OPTIONS

MARKET ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

CASH FOR BASIC NEEDS AND WINTERIZATION

GOOD PRACTICES ON CASH FOR ENERGY

CBI Policy 2022-2026

Overarching Objectives

- To implement CBI through a **"why not cash approach"**
- To increase the **ownership** of CBI amongst all personnel
- To imbed cash in the **protection and solutions strategies**
- To work with governments and in other partnerships
  - **a joined up approach**

Operationalization

- Country, MFT and senior management **ownership**
- A rich repository of tools including the **AI** and **CashAssist**
- UNHCR's identity **management capabilities**
- Global, regional and country **capacity-building**
- Functional and technical **support**: HQ and Regional Bureaux
- **Monitoring** CBI process, outcomes & impact
- Ensuring that **PSEA** safeguards are in place

Specific Outcomes

Refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable people will:

- Increasingly **access cash** from emergency to solutions
- Receive cash that promotes **inclusion** and access to local **sustainable services**
- Access **unrestricted cash transfers** and services as part of a basic needs approach
- Participate as partners in the design, delivery and monitoring of CBI to address their **protection risks**
- Access **digital payment** solutions where personal data is responsibly managed
- Access cash in a simple way and through **common cash approaches**
- Receive rapid cash in a **simple, efficient,** and **accountable** manner that addresses risks

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Countries With UNHCR Cash Programmes

33

2015

$357

+100

2021

$670

95%

Unrestricted Cash

5%

Restricted Cash

More than

34 Million

people receiving cash assistance

$3.7 Billion

cash assistance reaching people

80%

bank account / Mobile money

31

Using CashAssist

56

Active Contract with FSPs

56

Procurement ongoing

60+

PDMs Countries

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Post Distribution Monitoring PDM

Surveys on **37,202 households** over **76 countries** showed that:

93% of HH reported that cash improved their living conditions

92% of HH reported reduced feeling of stress

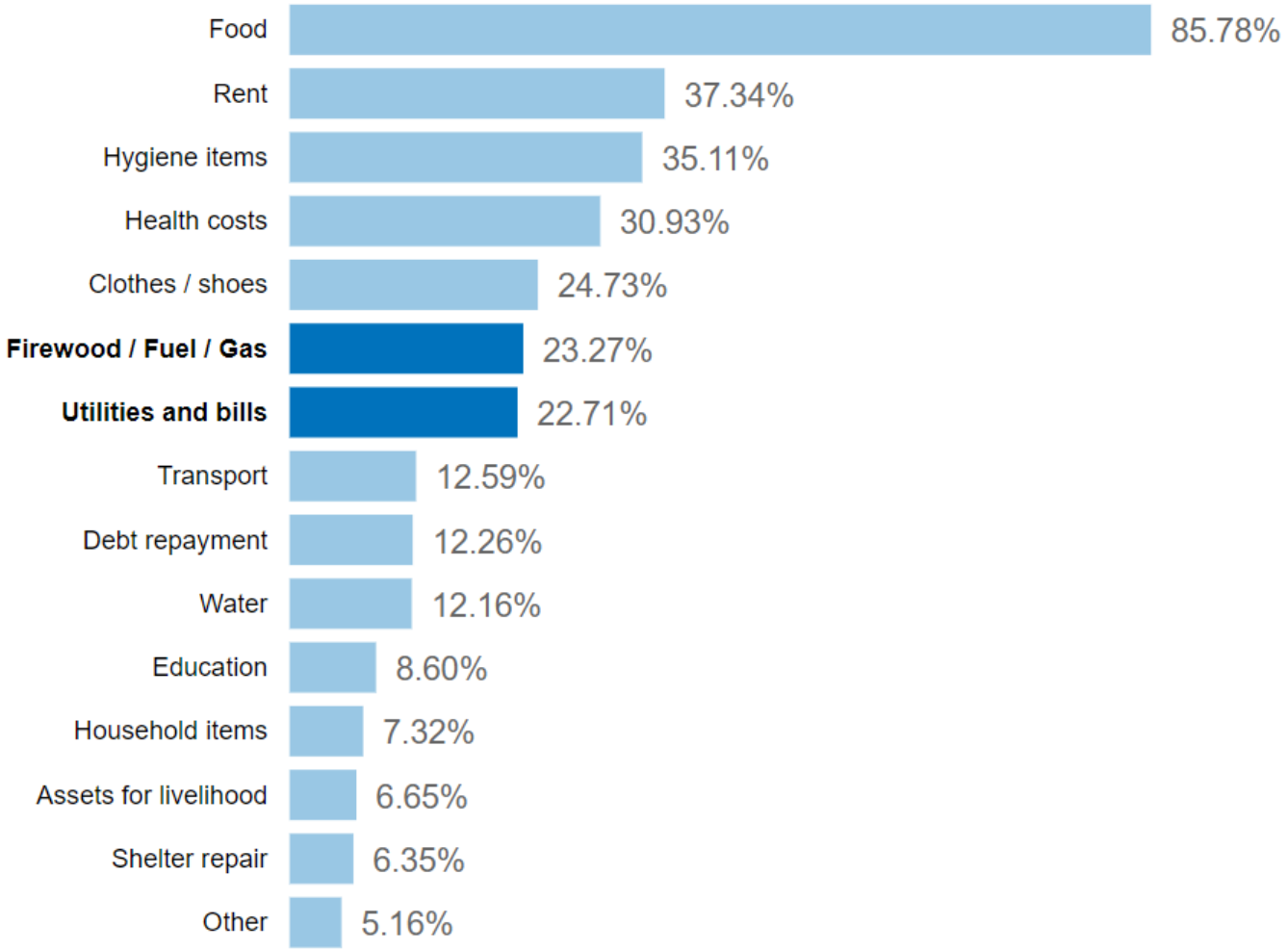
90% preferred cash or combination as their assistance modality

Needs and major protection risks remain

73% meet half or less of their basic needs

72% reported to negative coping strategies

Top 15 expenditures



Costs of energy fuel, gas, utilities and bills are usually included in the cash for basic needs

Delivery options for cooking interventions

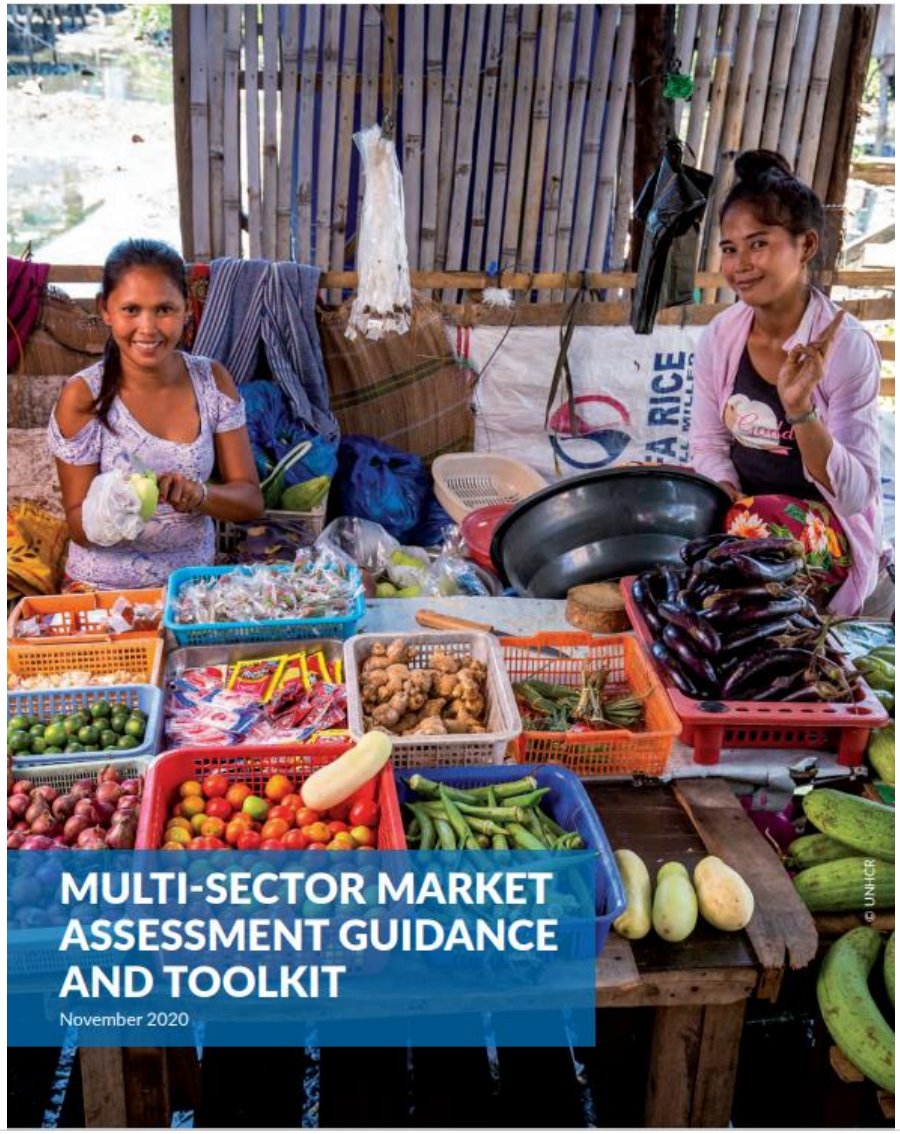
Intervention	Benefits	Challenges	Considerations
Cash based intervention: • **Unconditional cash grants** • **Vouchers**	Cash assistance can decrease response time, particularly in acute emergencies and/or hard to reach places and increase access to more options.	Local suppliers of fuel/stoves may be more unpredictable when not managed directly (example through direct distribution).	Best suited in areas where a range of quality product options are available. Cash transfer for minimum basic needs that include the cost of utilities, fuel and stoves.

Source: Cooking Directory

Market assessment and monitoring

Essential to any CBI

Assess both goods and services



Cash for basic needs including energy

The MEB **should** reflect costs for energy

Application of the MEB can be used in several ways:

- Determine amount levels for when monetizing assistance packages
- Develop project proposals for resource mobilization
- Provide price lines for modelling within programme budget.

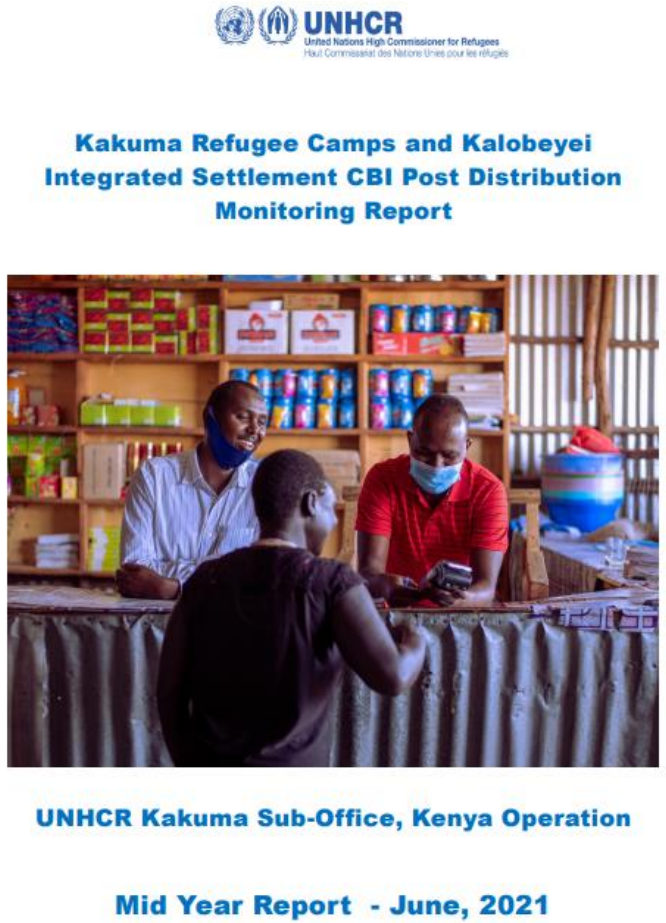
JORDAN EXAMPLE

Sector	Item
Basic Needs	Basic HH items
	Utilities (electricity, gas)
Education	Access to Education (Transport)
	Uniforms
	Supplementary school supply
	Daily allowance for child
Food Security	Bulgur
	Cheese Spread
	Green Vegetables
	Eggs
	Lentils
	Pasta
	Rice
	Salt
	Sugar
	Vegetable Oil
	Poultry
Health	Primary
	Secondary
	Tertiary / catastrophic
	Deliveries
	Baby Kit
Livelihoods	Working Tools, PPE
	Work Permit
	Transportation
Protection	Transport
	Communications
	Birth certificates
Shelter	Rent
WASH	Water (bottled)
	Water (network,tanker, disloging, etc)
	Hygiene Items

Good Practices – Kakuma, Kalobeyei 2021

UNHCR Kakuma CBI Facts and Figures

- Programming Period: January to June 2021
- Population Reached: **41,451 households** (197,477 individuals)
- Total amount disbursed: **USD 2.9 million**
- Sectors Covered: **Basic Needs/Core Relief Items; Shelter and Energy**
- Population Type: **Refugees** and **Asylum Seekers**
- Locations Covered: **Kakuma Refugee Camps and Kalobeyei**



Good Practices – Kakuma, Kalobeyei 2021:

Outcomes from the study:

82% used Cash assistance to purchase firewood/cooking fuel

89% feel that assistance is not adequate to meet cooking energy needs

71% indicated that the number of firewood/Charcoal traders had increased as below:

63% as host communities and **37%** as refugees

UNHCR
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Kakuma Refugee Camps and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement CBI Post Distribution Monitoring Report

UNHCR Kakuma Sub-Office, Kenya Operation

Mid Year Report - June, 2021

*Sample of **2,351** household interviews were conducted across the two main CBI project sites: Kakuma Refugee Camps (81%) and Kalobeyei Settlement (19%)*

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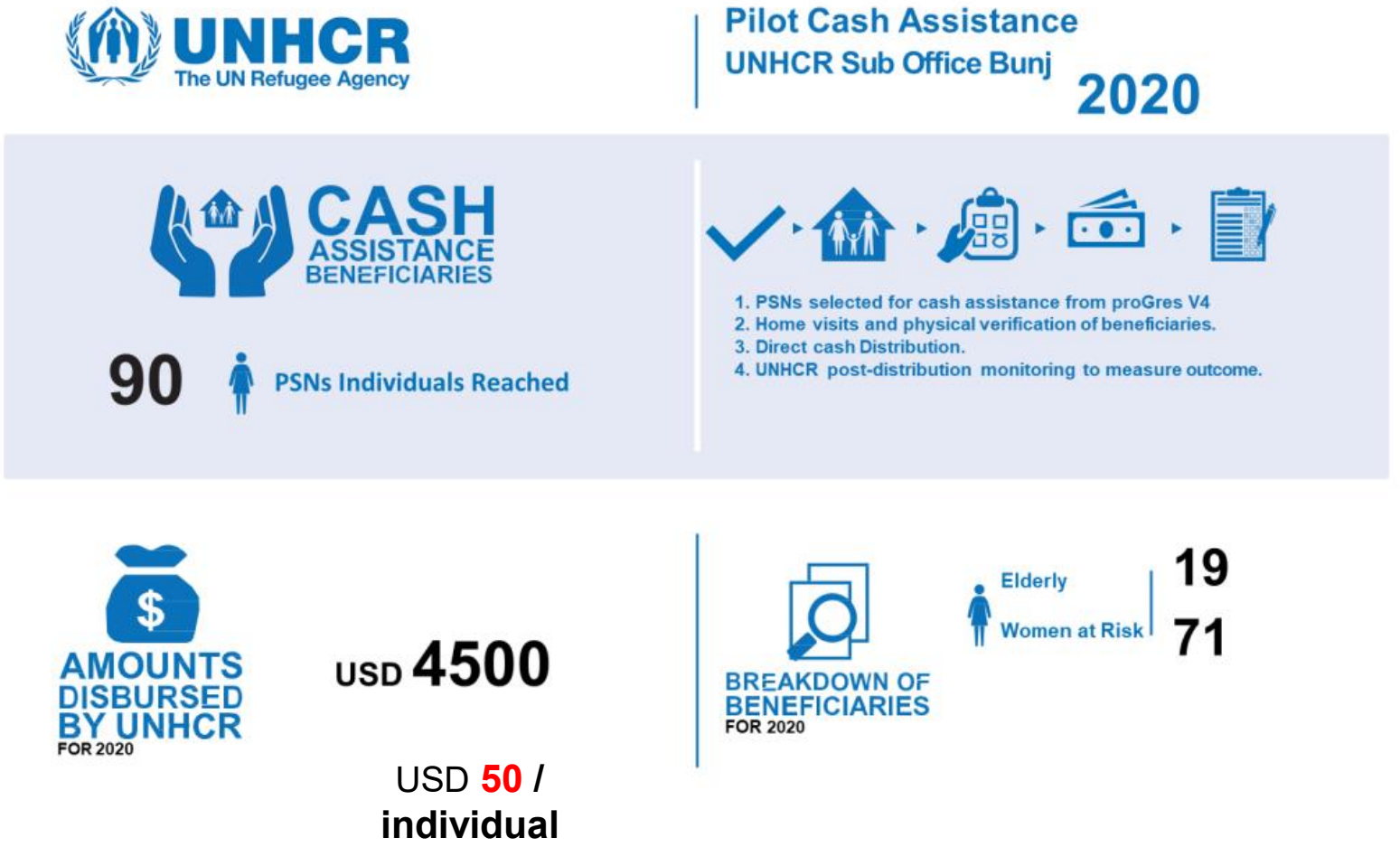
Good Practices – Pilot Project Doro Camp: South Sudan

UNHCR Cash Distribution to Persons with specific needs (PSNs)

The report documents the outcome of the pilot **cash for energy transfers** to persons with specific needs that aimed to increase access to energy at the household level.



Good Practices – Pilot Project Doro Camp: South Sudan

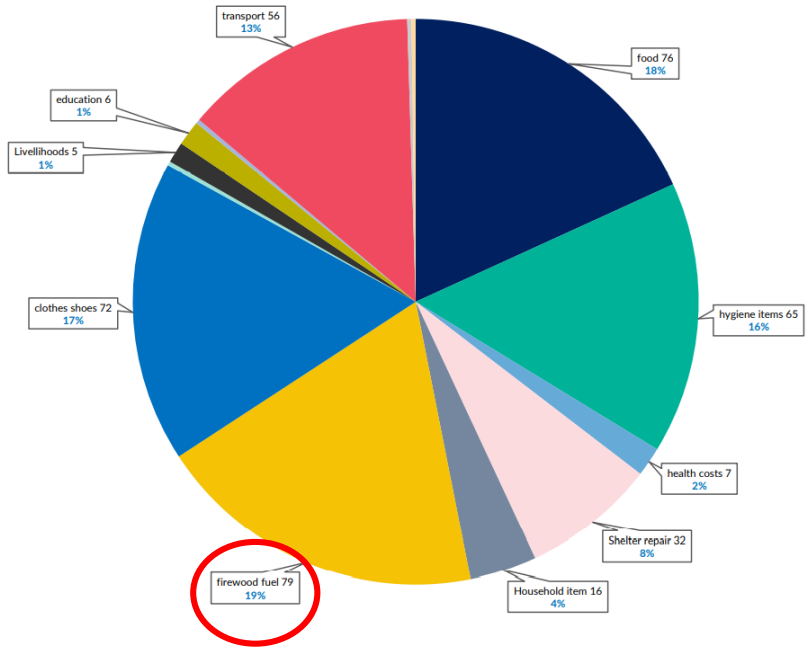
Outcomes from the project:

Firewood/fuel had the **highest** percentage of the expenditure of CBI

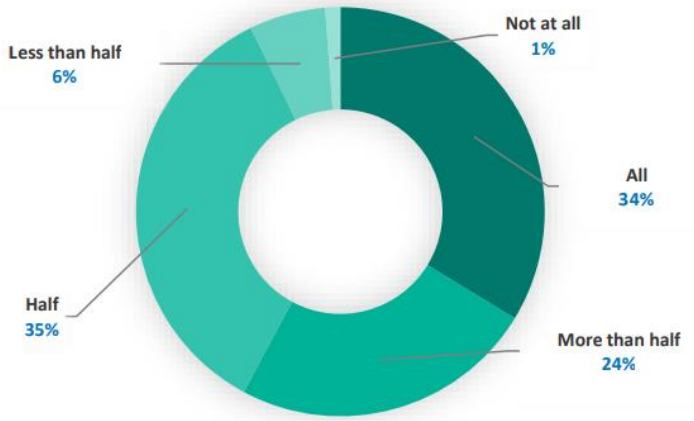
Access to energy was improved by **90%**

93% mentioned that CBI have met half or more of all energy needs

% of the amount spent by households on each item/service



% of HH that were able to meet their energy needs



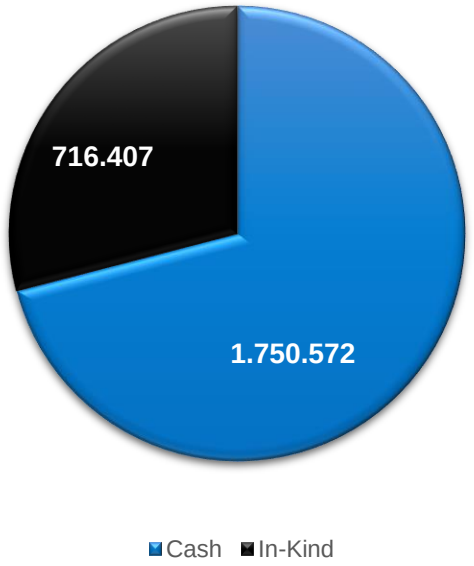
UNHCR Cash Distribution to Persons with specific needs (PSNs) in Doro Camp
*Sample of **90** PSN*

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Cash and Winterization

2020-2021 MENA Winterization Programme

Winterization assistance – number of people



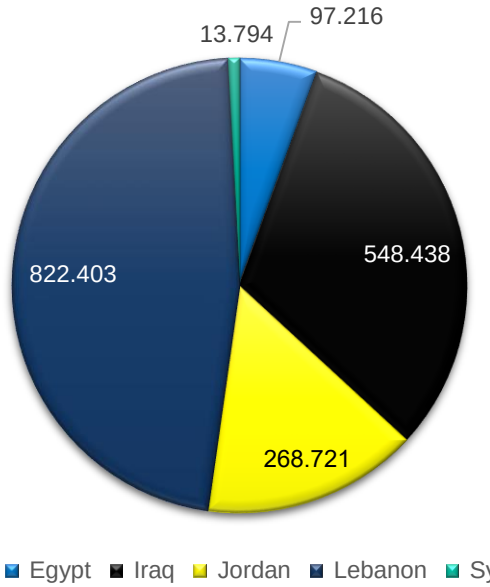
2.5 million
vulnerable people reached with winterization assistance including more than

2 million Syrians & **460,000 Iraqis and refugees of other nationalities**

Total funding received: USD 154,597,129 million

The winterization programme is implemented through UNHCR's own staff, government agencies, partners, and community outreach volunteers in coordination with the broader inter-agency response platforms.

Cash for winterization Program - By Countries



Cash has been a modality used heavily for winterization assistance

THANK YOU

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The UN Refugee Agency

Poll


Q&A

Thank you

- Feedback: **info@energypedia.info**
- Webinar documentation: https://energypedia.info/wiki/Webinar_on_Cooking_Energy_in_Displacement_Settings
- Register for the second webinar on demand and supply side support mechanism: https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/1057346881801404940