



Environment and
Humanitarian
Action Network
(EHAN)

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS

WEBINAR FEATURING:
UNHCR & WFP

21 July 2020 | 11:00 – 12:30 CET

Register now:

<https://bit.ly/3efFBBd>



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TOGETHER
FOR A BETTER
RESPONSE

Moderators



Aimee Jenks, Secretariat of the Global Plan of Action for Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings (GPA), UNITAR

<https://www.humanitarianenergy.org/>

Charlotta Benedek, Head UN Environment / OCHA Joint Unit, UN OCHA

<https://www.eecentre.org/>

Webinar Series: Sustainable Energy in Humanitarian Settings

PAST WEBINARS

- MAY 2020: [Powering Humanitarian Health Operations: Sustainable Energy Solutions](#)
- FEB 2020: [Energy Efficiency and Designing for Sustainability in Humanitarian Response](#)
- JAN 2020: [Powering Humanitarian Facilities: Dialogue on Implementation Models](#)
- DEC 2019: [Sustainable Energy for Household Cooking Needs in Humanitarian Settings](#)
- NOV 2019: [Sustainable Energy for Powering Household and Community Lighting Needs in Humanitarian Settings](#)
- SEP 2019: [Sustainable Energy for Essential Humanitarian Services: Outline of Energy Solutions and a Case Study on Solar Pumping](#)
- JUNE 2019: [State of Play: Sustainable Energy in Humanitarian Settings](#)

Upcoming Webinars

- September – Mini Grid Implementation in Forced Displacement Contexts



Global Plan of Action for Sustainable Energy in Humanitarian Settings

The GPA is an inter-agency initiative to achieve universal energy access in humanitarian situations, steered by:



More on Humanitarian Energy

LinkedIn Group: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12310695/>

Online: <https://www.humanitarianenergy.org/>



Tell us about you!
- Poll -

Presenters

Lessons Learned from Bangladesh LPG Programme



Paul McCallion, UNHCR

Yanal Almadanat, UNHCR

John Chidumula Nyirenda, IOM





Lessons learned from the field:

LPG Distribution at Kutupalong Refugee Camp in Bangladesh

Paul McCallion Senior
Energy & Environment
Officer UNHCR, Bangladesh

John Chidumula Nyirenda
SAFE+ Coordinator IOM,
Bangladesh

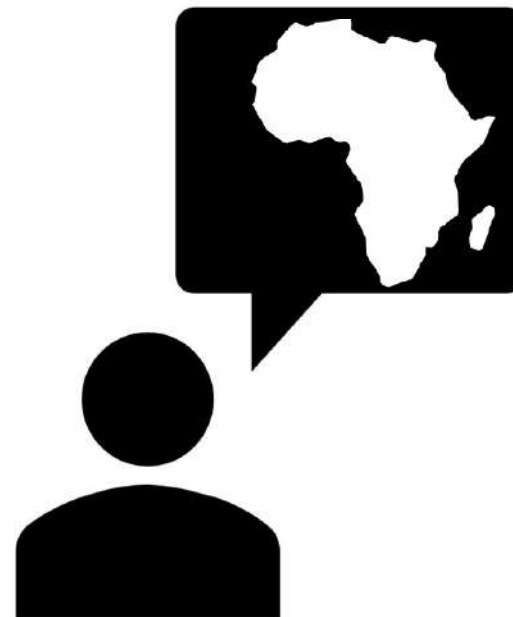
Yanal Almadanat Associate
Energy Officer UNHCR,
Bangladesh



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

 **IOM**
UN MIGRATION

What might work in an African context



What might work in an African context

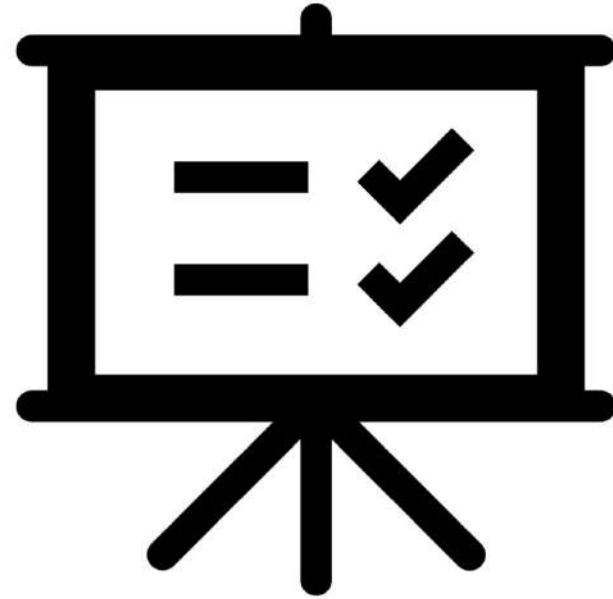
- Overview of joint fuel and fuel efficiency programme
- 2017 fuel assessment (Sept-Oct). Supply chains , woody biomass, CRH, protection mandate , social cohesion, deforestation.
- Ensure fuel intervention is in line with the government strategy
- LPG usage in longer term depended on refugees access to work , hence extra importance of fuel efficiency/pressure cooker and stove.



What might work in an African context

- Smaller cylinders, refugees pay for smaller quantiles.
- Lower costs associated for suppliers, smaller depots, smaller pilot population, targeted interventions for refills only.
- Less staffing required, data collection partner trained for M&E.
- Energy security policy for national government also adhered to, hence “buy in”.
- Important to factor in the greenery so increased planting around the communities, plus maintenance/up keep.
- LPG sector delivery researched before RFP/tender drafted.
- 2 years of monitoring and documenting lessons learned so at least 2 allocated persons on 2 years contract terms. 3-4 months of free refills required to allow proper M&E and refill frequency
- LPG assessment to measure impact across; social cohesion, health, environment, livelihoods. This is conducted by a respected national institute
- Media and donor documentation/engagement.
- New RFP/tender starts 1.8 months after 1st contract. Fuel efficiency starts with second tender

What we think should
be considered at the
planning and
tendering stage



What we think should be considered at the planning and tendering stage

- **The Tender narrative must be holistic**, including all parts of the cooking set (LPG cylinder, hose pipe, regulator, clamps, stove, and a pressure cooker) **one stop shop** for refugees to deal with.
- Customize the **technical specifications** to be of the highest standards, go in depth when required, ask for qualified lab test certificates, always focus on quality, safety and ease of use.
- **Efficiency** of regular cookstove is usually around 61%, we aim for 69% of high standards and less moving parts, stoves tend to rust in humid weather.
- **A warranty of at least 2 years**, with **maintenance** included, workshops easy for beneficiaries to access such as in distribution centers



What we think should be considered at the planning and tendering stage

- Customize **audio visual training** materials that are culturally acceptance
- Information to be shared with relevant units such as Field to ensure the day to day operations are covered (efficient, inclusive)
- Clear understanding of data sharing agreements with service providers.
- Get **feedback** as much as possible on every level of your project, through focus group discussions with beneficiaries and cross-unit meetings when possible



How to keep donors engaged and secure new partnerships



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

How to keep donors engaged and secure new partnerships

- **The Monitoring and Evaluation** shall focus on three aspects: (Usage, Safety and Quality)
 - ✓ **Usage:** continuous monitoring and collection of LPG consumption data, baseline – endline and indicators, we reduced the average LPG refills from 10 to 9.3 per family per year which saved 1 Mill USD each for UNHCR & IOM
 - ✓ **Safety:** regular spot-checks, document, take photos, loose stove clamps were found that caused LPG leakage.
 - ✓ **Quality:** spot checks on the distribution sites, weigh cylinders in and out of the depots, listen to complaints, water was found in cylinders, refill cycles too long
- **Efficiency** to be introduced only after collecting enough data of at least **one year** before bringing in any change or modification to your system, keep it simple low tech, in our case we introduced the Pressure Cooker.



How to keep donors engaged and secure new partnerships

- There is wider use of **Pressure cookers in the region** (India, Pakistan and Nepal) however, in Bangladesh it is mainly used for tenderizing meat
- Customize your approach to fit the context, invest time & effort in training the trainers, this will ensure quality training being passed to beneficiaries, be present in the field as much as possible.
- Up to **41%** saving was observed in our pre-pilot, expected to be around 50% within the host community.
- Savings could reach up to 11Mill USD (across UNHCR & IOM managed camps and host community) when scaled up.
- The upscale cost around 8 Mill USD including host community, so the return on investment is just under one year.



How to keep donors engaged and secure new partnerships

- **Collect data**, use your M&E tools such as scales, tablets and thermal imaging cameras.
- **Validate** the collected data by an independent institute, this will greatly counter negative media, it will promote social cohesion and acceptance from host community.
- Knowing **best practices** helps in writing proposals, in our case having the support of the world LPG association helped us in technical aspects around safety and best practices in the industry
- LPG distribution at refugee camps in Bangladesh had a positive impact on protection (no collection of fire wood), health (respiratory health improved), environment (planting and afforestation) and livelihood (with every 10K of cylinders, 30 jobs are created)





Thank you



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



Questions?

Presenters

*Lessons Learned from the IKI
Programme in Burundi, Chad, Sudan*



Margherita Fanchiotti, UN
Environment/OCHA Joint
Environment Unit



Maarten Kleijn, WFP



Adaptation to climate change in sub-Saharan African humanitarian situations

Margherita Fanchiotti, UNEP/OCHA Joint Unit
Maarten Kleijn, WFP



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE INITIATIVE (IKI)



World Food
Programme



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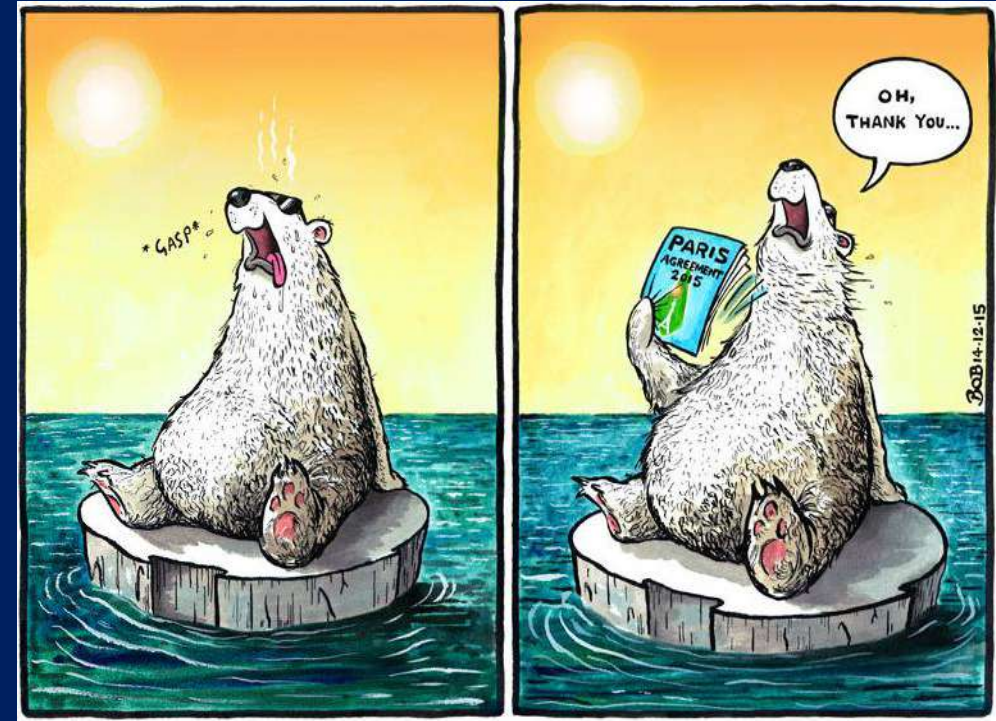
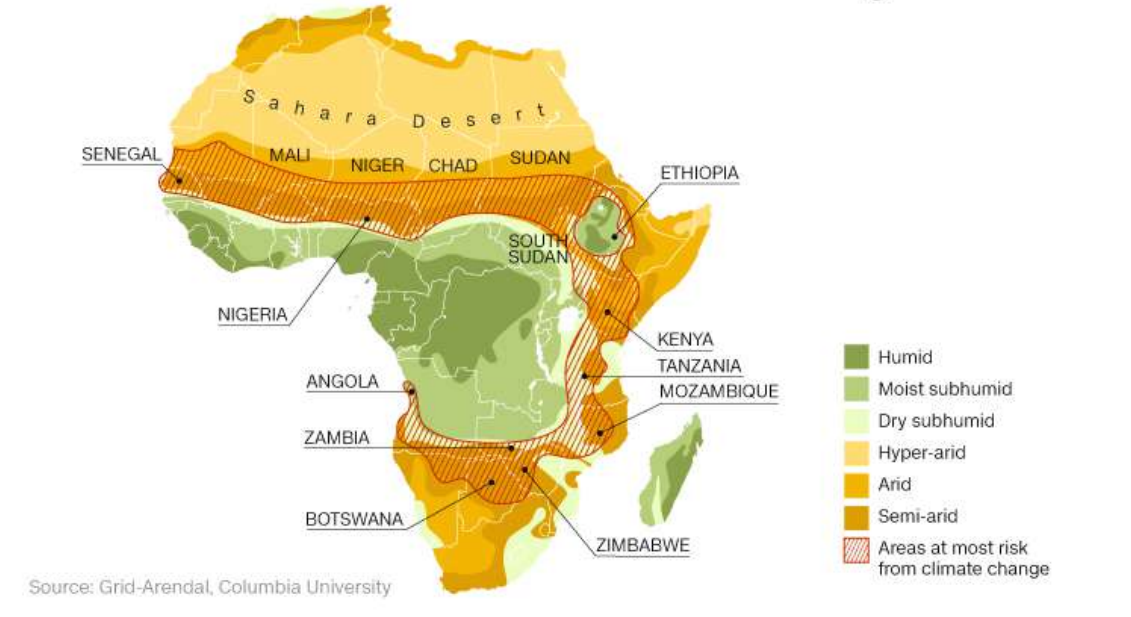
unicef



Motivation



Areas most at risk from climate change in Africa



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety



IKI Project Overview

- **TITLE:**
Adaptation to climate change in Sub-Saharan African humanitarian situations
- **IMPLEMENTING COUNTRIES:**
Burundi, Chad & Sudan
- **UN PARTNERS:**
WFP (lead), UNHCR, UNICEF, UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit & World Wind Energy Association (WWEA)
- **DURATION (extension being negotiated):**
2 years (Sep 2018 – Aug 2020)



IKI Project Overview

- **AIM:** To strengthen the capacity for climate adaptation of displaced populations and vulnerable communities in Burundi, Chad and Sudan
- **FOCUS:** humanitarian hotspots (vulnerable communities, internally displaced people, refugees and host communities) facing climate-related risks in Burundi, Chad and Sudan
- **ENTRY POINTS:**
 - I. Burundi: Gitega province (WFP, UNICEF); refugee camps in Musinga, Cankuzo and Ruyigi (UNHCR).
 - II. Chad: Lake Chad region (OCHA, UNHCR).
 - III. Sudan: refugee camps and IDP camps in the White Nile and East Darfur state (WFP, UNHCR); broader Darfur region (UNICEF).

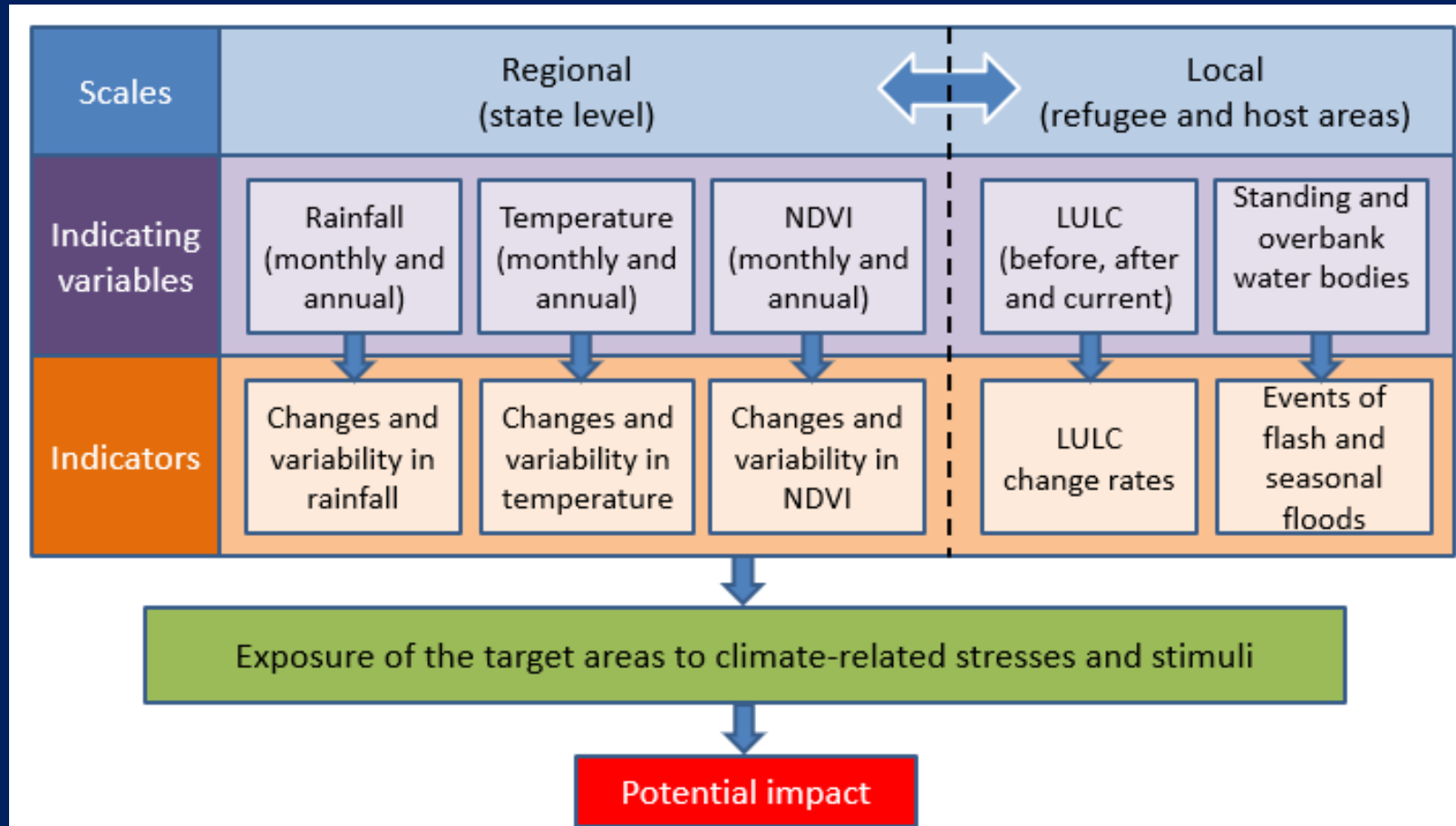


IKI Outputs

Outcome		
<p>Vulnerable displaced populations, host communities and institutions in Burundi and Sudan as well as institutions in Chad have increased adaptive capacity to address the impacts of climate change through an integrated approach delivered through humanitarian programmes</p>		
<p>Output I – Climate Risk Analyses & Adaptation Options</p> <p>The understanding and integration of climate-environment risk planning, preparedness processes and tools is improved, involving government institutions and humanitarian organisations to determine the adaptation needs of governments and communities at risk of current and future changes to the climate.</p>	<p>Output II – No Regrets Strategy</p> <p>A “no regrets strategy” is integrated into existing humanitarian programmes that focus on improving cleaner energy access, water management and reforestation, so that communities are able to adopt preventative measures that can reduce climate impacts through sustainable natural resource management (including EbA) that reduces people’s exposure to environmental risks and dependence on fragile ecosystems.</p>	<p>Output III – Outreach & Sharing Lessons</p> <p>Outreach activities are provided to the individuals and communities targeted under Output II, providing them with the knowledge, skills and resources to address the impacts of climate change, and overall lessons learnt are captured and shared with government and other humanitarian actors to support sustainability, replicability and national prioritisation of these approaches for relevant policies and investments.</p>



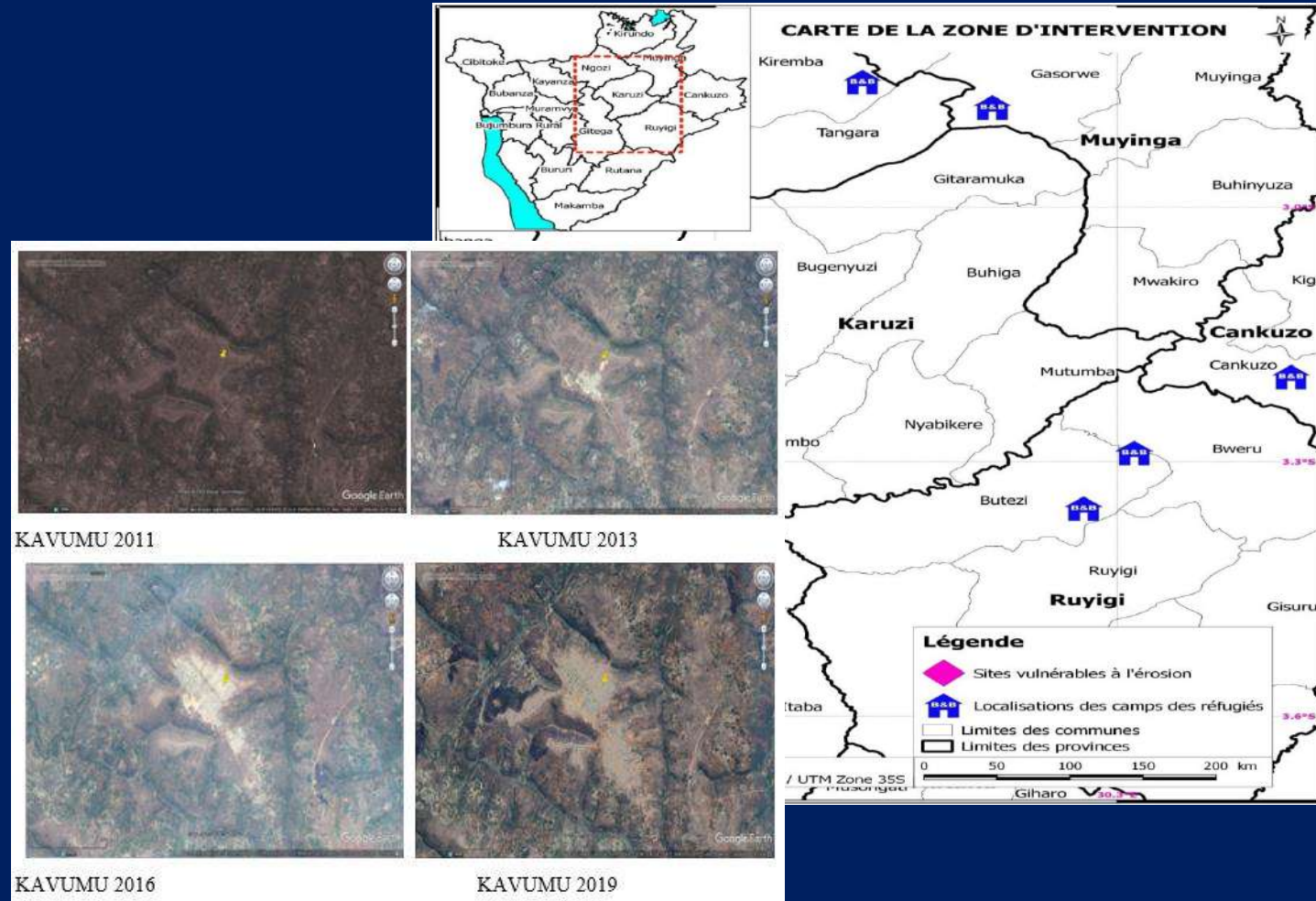
Assessment & Analysis (UNEP/OCHA)



Assessment & Analysis (UNEP/OCHA)

Burundi (6 camps, 3 municipalities)

- Camp settings
 - Year of establishment 2002-2019 (Burundi)
- Population change
 - 24% population increase over the last 10 years
- Environmental change



Assessment & Analysis (UNEP/OCHA)

- Ongoing work
- Technical workshop to be organized in each implementing country to gather feedback on preliminary findings
 - End of July: Burundi
 - When COVID-19 situation allows: Sudan, Chad
- Results used to inform spin-off project on energy in Chad (SIDA-funded)



I DON'T BELIEVE IN
GLOBAL WARMING

Thank you!



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
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World Food
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World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



IKI: Adaptation to climate change in sub-Saharan African humanitarian situations

Brief overview for EHAN GPA Webinar on Energy and Environment in Humanitarian Settings on July 21st, 2020

2020 July

Project Overview

Countries:

- Burundi, Sudan and Chad

Partners

- UNHCR, UN Environment/OCHA Joint Unit (JEU) and UNICEF

Topic: Energy & Climate

Donor: International Climate Initiative (IKI)

Timeline (initial): 2018-2020 (2 years)

Outputs

1. Climate Risk Analyses & Adaptation Options
2. No Regrets Strategy
3. Outreach & Sharing Lessons

Output 2.1 Improved Access to Cleaner Energy Solutions

- Training of IDP and refugee women in Sudan on stove production.
- Stoves for refugees and host community in Burundi, including training.
- Institutional stoves for schools in Burundi and Sudan.
- Solar systems for refugee camps in Burundi, for lighting.
- Solar systems for schools in Burundi.
- Improved building blocks for more sustainable schools in Burundi.
- Solar for health centers in Burundi.



Output 2.2 reforestation in favour of ecosystem-based adaptation

- To reduce pressure on scarce forest resources and combat land degradation and conflict.
- In parallel with clean cooking activities.
- Participatory mapping with communities and authorities.
- Innovative planting technologies.
- Establishment of tree nurseries.
- Involvement of refugees and host community in land preparation, planting and weeding.



Output 2 – No Regrets Strategy

Results at the end of 2019:

- Supplied **48,500 households with energy saving stoves.**
- **30 schools** were provided with **clean cookstoves** and **30 classrooms** were electrified with **solar panels.**
- In refugee camps, an additional **60 solar panels.**
- **1,920 hectares of land restored.**
- **3 million trees planted.**



Way forward

- Compile lessons learnt from the first phase.
- Market-based approaches for the diffusion of climate friendly solutions.
- Partnerships with existing successful supply side organisations/companies.
- Expand from refugees/IDPs to host communities and other deprived groups of interest.



Questions?



- Discussion -

Questions

- How can standard procedures and practices mitigate environmental damage in humanitarian contexts?
- What energy or environment challenges or needs do your operations face? Are the solutions presented today possible in your context?
- What guidance or support is needed to mainstream the lessons learned from today into other operations facing energy needs?
- Is clean cooking relevant to your programming or a priority in your organization? What support is needed to enable more investment into cleaner cooking solutions?

Thank you



Let us know if you'd like to see other energy or environment topics covered in webinars by [filling out this form](#).

Resources

<https://www.humanitarianenergy.org/>

<https://www.eecentre.org/>

<https://ehaconnect.org/>