

# Delivery Models for Cooking Energy in Displacement Settings

UNHCR experience in Niger



# Domestic energy challenges

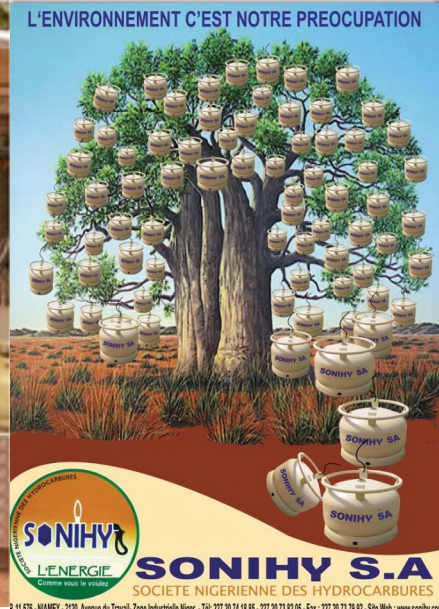
- Security crisis → economic crisis
- No gas provider → gas 3/4 time more expensive than the price fixed by law (Niger gas = one of the cheaper of West Africa)
- Wood for cooking second monthly expense after food (30%)
- Automatic massive illegal logging and consecutive protection issues :
  - Pacific coexistence / Tension with land owners
  - Wood collection/illegal logging = main situation at risk in terms of SBGV
  - Child protection : 66% of the children collecting wood during school time



# Three key principles of the intervention methodology

- **Win-Win partnership with private ensuring simultaneously:**

- A huge demand subsidizing 6kg for 25,000 households / HCR funds
- A sustainable offer (6 LPG Station, 50 selling points) / Private funds



- **Collective intelligence (authorities, Private Sector, Donor, HCR) :**
  - Collective risk-taking : introduce gaz in an insecure area
  - First experience for all but collective commitment to have quick, durable and massive impact
- **Minimising the humanitarian footprint :**
  - New gas consumers and NOT beneficiary of a domestic energy project
  - Implementation through local authorities and Niger technical services
  - Sensitization through the community








#### FICHE DE SUIVI INDIVIDUELLE – PROJET GAZ

NOM /PRENOM DU BENEFICIAIRE:

NOM DU MOBILISATEUR COMMUNAUTAIRE:

VILLAGE / QUARTIER:

B = Moyen 	M = Moyen 	P = Pas bon 
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Numéro visite	Date de la visite	Utilise le gaz 	Entretient la bouteille 	Fait les recharges facilement 	Connait l'avantage économique 	Est satisfait 
1						
2						
3						
4						

# Main Results

- **4 years after the end of the project :**

- Price of the Gaz in Diffa = Price of the Gaz in Niamey
- Most LPG stations functional (region of Niger with the most gas infrastructures) and multiplication of selling points
- Estimation of 10,000 / 15,000 additional household using gas
- Estimation of 60% of the targeted households still using gas



## • Economic rationality of the Intervention :

- Relieving purchasing power for a lot VS increase the incomes for a few :
  - 3,000 - 4,000 CFA/month using gas instead of 8,000 - 10,000 CFA using wood
- Cheaper to protect the environment than to restore it :
  - 20,000 households using gaz = 800 ha of wooded savannah type saved/month  
Restoration/reforestation of 800 ha of degraded lands = 500,000 USD

Années	Offre (m <sup>3</sup> )	Demande (m <sup>3</sup> )	Ecart (m <sup>3</sup> )	Nombre de bouteilles de gaz butane de 6 kg à consommer
2014	144 978	170 687	-25 709	69 628
2015	141 498	177 924	-36 425	98 652
2016	138 103	185 469	-47 366	128 284
2017	134 788	193 335	-58 547	158 564
2018	131 553	201 535	-69 982	189 535
2019	128 396	210 085	-81 689	221 242
2020	125 314	218 999	-93 684	253 728
2021	122 307	228 292	-105 985	287 043
2022	119 371	237 980	-118 609	321 233
2023	116 507	248 082	-131 575	356 350

# Space for improvement

- 2.75 kg gas bottle more suitable than 6 kg bottle for vulnerable households
- Low ownership of actors on the centrality of gas in the Sahel : support gas access should be automatic as soon as gas is cheaper than wood...however :
  - No mention to domestic energy within the Humanitarian Response Plans
  - Lots of talk (climate change/ environment crisis) but little investment in domestic energy
  - Tendance to reinventing the wheel (biogas, ecological coal, solar cooker....) without taking consideration past experiences, specificities of context, rationalities of households
  - Few support to “south-sc







Thank You