



Webinar 3

Clean Cooking in Displacement Settings: Delivery Models

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What is an energy delivery model?

“The combination of the technology, finance, management activities, policy support, legal arrangements and relationship types required to supply energy to a group of people or end users”

& a range of different actors (e.g. private sector, national and local governments, CSOs/CBOs, donors, development actors, etc.)

Bellanca & Garside (2013)

Key considerations:

Enabling environment
(institutions, policies,
subsidies, incentives,
etc.)

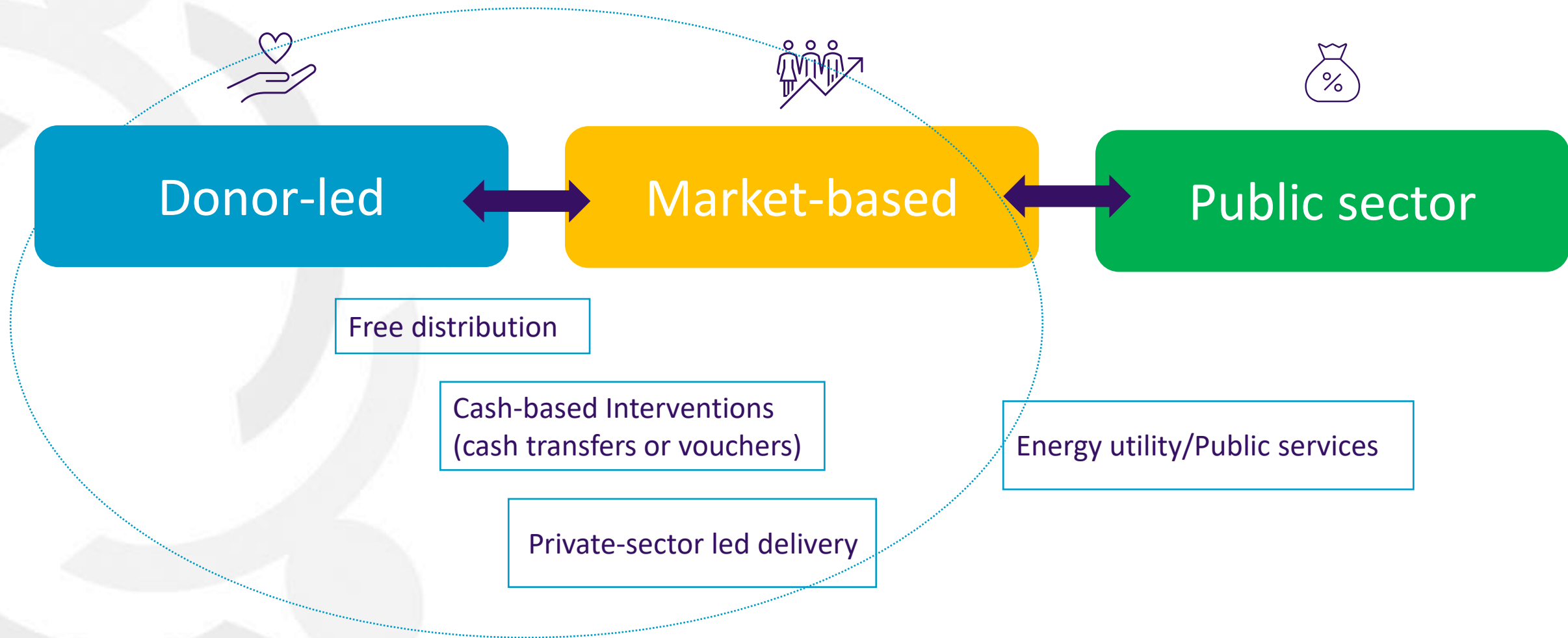
Socio-cultural context
(conflict, skills,
awareness, willingness
& ability to pay, etc.)

Support services
(grants, micro-finance,
awareness raising, etc.)



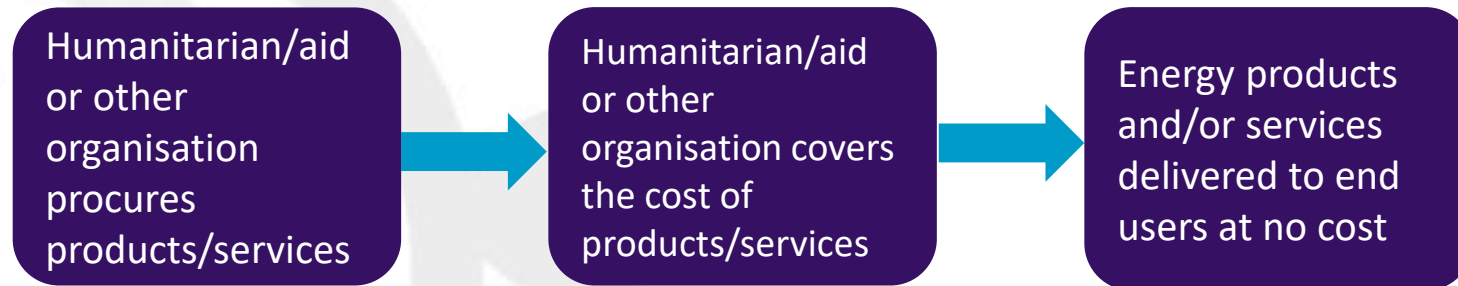
Such complex set of factors means that there is hardly a ‘one fits all’ solution across contexts/locations

Types of energy delivery models in displacement settings



There is no one way of categorising energy delivery models in displacement settings, nor is there a clear division between them!

Free distribution



Procurement relies on private sector providers (of various sorts) hence a market component



Typically grant/donor funded



Common in emergency response



Changing trends: away from free distribution and towards market-based approaches



Source: Wikimedia Commons.

Market-based approaches



Principal means to access goods, services and incomes



Should be looked at as complex systems



Don't simply 'exist', in some contexts have to be developed



Have proven effective in other contexts (rural, low-income, development)



Need support, depending how mature they are

Support the UNHCR 2017–21 strategic plan to deliver the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework:

- bring together development and private-sector actors
- address *'immediate and longer-term needs of refugees and host communities, and in supporting them to become resilient and self-reliant'*



Azraq refugee camp. Source: Flickr.

Cash-based Interventions (CBIs)



Use local markets and services to meet the needs of persons affected by crisis (refugees and other PoCs)



- Stand-alone
- In combination with each other
- In combination with in-kind assistance (e.g. a cash grant)



Types of CBIs include:

- Cash transfers
- Vouchers (cash or commodity)



Delivery mechanisms include:

- Immediate cash (direct cash or through an agent)
- Cash accounts (pre-paid card, smart card, mobile money, bank account)
- Vouchers (paper or mobile/e-voucher)

an alternative modality to doing in-kind distribution or direct service provision

they allow for recipients to choose for themselves, and purchase the goods and services they need most in local markets



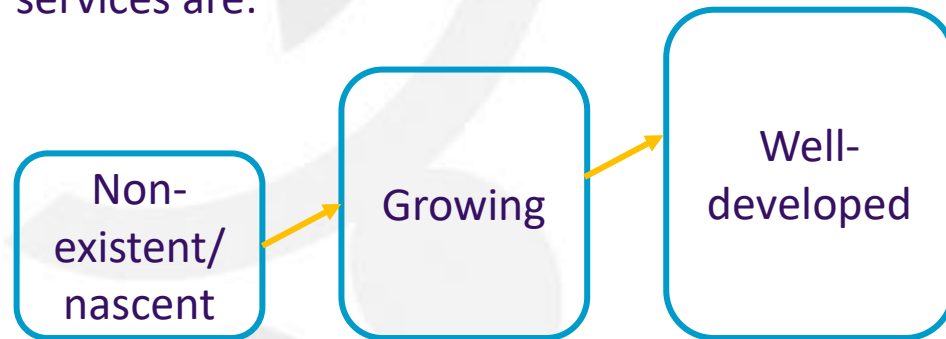
A voucher system for goods. Source: FAO (2021)

Private-sector led models

Private sector delivery of energy products and services can lead to:



Markets for private sector energy products and services are:



Need for partnerships to make private-sector engagement successful



Pesitho in Bidi Bidi, Uganda. Source: Novo Nordisk Fonden.

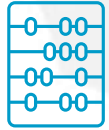


- Common misperceptions among private sector providers re markets in the camps
- De-risking mechanisms for the private sector are and will continue to be needed (e.g. grants to enter specific settings/locations)
- Some settings (e.g. on-going conflict, insecurity, highly vulnerable populations etc.) might make it too challenging for the private sector to operate/deliver services

The complexity of energy delivery models



No one fits all solution or delivery model that works everywhere



Depend on a number of different factors, including local market maturity, stability of the setting, presence of different stakeholders and their support/buy in



Are usually blended, i.e. not purely donor-led or market-based but rather have components of both approaches



Shift away from free distribution of energy products, but in some instances there might be no other way



CBIs are best suited in situations where the market is already available



Access to finance is key, either on the supply or the demand side, or best- both



Thank You

USEFUL RESOURCES:

Bellanca, R. & Garside, B. (2013). An approach to designing energy delivery models that work for people living in poverty. CAFOD & IIED.

Whitehouse, K. (2019). Adopting a Market-based Approach to Boost Energy Access in Displaced Contexts. MEI Research Paper.

Rouse, J. (2019). Private-sector Energy Provision in Displacement Settings. MEI Learning Brief.

Energising Development (2020). Humanitarian Energy: Energy for micro-enterprises in displacement settings.

Bisaga, I. & To, L.S. (2021). Funding and Delivery Models for Modern Energy Cooking Services in Displacement Settings.

Smart Communities Coalition (2021). Assessment of Market-Driven Solutions for Energy Access in Refugee Settlements in Sub-Saharan Africa.

