

Summary of the Webinar on Role of Energy Policies in Shaping Energy Access Dialogue in Displacement Contexts.

November 16th, 2022

Objective: GIZ Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings (ESDS) project organized a webinar to showcase its experience working with policy makers in Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia in promoting access to energy in displacement contexts. Policymakers from the three countries shared their journey to draft relevant policies that integrate the energy needs of refugees and nearby host communities.

Keynote address Ms. Bettina Schmidt:

Walked us through the challenges the refugees are facing in the displacement settings in Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia, such as: access to safe, sustainable, reliable and affordable energy and as well as basic needs enhancing security, productivity, safety and health of displaced communities is key for meeting and as well as.

In this context, Ms. Schmidt mentions the BMZ's support for refugees all over the world, with a budget of around 5.5 billion EUR provided. She emphasizes the BMZ's two crisis development strategies: transitional development, and special initiative strategies. Within these strategies, the BMZ responds to the challenges of refugees and local communities through approximately 300 projects affecting 17,5 million people worldwide. The project is piloting innovative energy approaches in Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia and disseminates lessons learnt from measures implemented in these three pilot countries.

Input from Uganda- Mr. Usama Kagqwa:

Mr. Usama Kagqwa presented about the Sustainable Energy Response Plan (SERP) for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda.

SERP Vision: "Refugee and host communities attain universal access to affordable, reliable and clean energy for socioeconomic transformation in an environmentally sustainable manner."

Strategic Objectives of SERP:

- Development of sustainable and effective energy solutions that lead directly to increased access to clean, affordable, and reliable energy for refugee and host communities.
- Enhance capacity, mobilize resources and strengthen systems for effective coordination and management of energy programmes targeting refugees and host communities, in line with National and multi-sectoral Policies, Strategies and Plans

SERP Development:

Phase 1 Inception- Involved a comprehensive situational analysis

Phase 2 Evaluation- Multiple consultations across 12 refugee-hosting districts (November 2020 to March 2021)

Phase 3 Drafting- A reiterative process of providing a full SERP draft for discussion and revision

Phase 4 Completion- the SERP (official launch 25th August 2022)

Complementing Policies:

- In alignment with the National Development Plan (NDP) III through the Sustainable Energy Programme, and further NDPs, District Development Plans (DDPs) and other Sector Plans
- An addendum to the Energy Policy and the Sustainable Energy Development Program Implementation Action Plan, thus integrated into government plans, strategies, and systems
- Support the implementation of emergency response and longer-term interventions towards achieving CRFF's long-term goals for effective transition and integration of humanitarian-based services into Uganda's national service delivery systems

Input from Kenya- Mr. Samuel Emase Lopetet:

Mr. Samuel Emase Lopetet summarized the role of policy in shaping energy access dialogue in displacement contexts in Turkana County, Kenya.

Policy & Legal framework governing Kenya's energy sector: several policies and strategies exist at Turkana County Government sub-national level including:

- County Integrated Development Plan (2018 – 2022)
- Next CIDP under development
- Draft Turkana County Energy Sector Plan (TCESP), 2020 – 2025
- Draft Turkana County Energy Policy, 2022
- Turkana County Climate Change policy, 2020
- Turkana County Climate Change Act, 2021
- Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED), 2018 – 2022
- KISED phase 2 update ongoing
- The Governor's 9-point Agenda

The Turkana County Energy Policy:

- Sets a foundation for inclusion of refugee energy needs into national discourse.
- Has incorporated the provisions of Kenya's refugee Act on:

- Inclusion of refugee matters in initiation and formulation of sustainable development and environmental plans (e.g. KISEDPA)
- Ensuring special attention to women, children, elderly, PWD and victims of trauma.

Input from Ethiopia- Mr. Yisehak Seboka:

Mr. Yisehak Seboka gave us the overview of the role of Energy Policies in shaping Energy Access Dialogue in Displacement Contexts in Ethiopia.

Key Energy sector issues in Ethiopia:

- Energy poverty: Electric Access not more than 47 %; More than 60 million people without electricity; Electricity per capita 100 KWh/year ...
- High dependence and unsustainable use of biomass resources
- Wasteful and inefficient energy production, transportation and utilization
- Low institutional, human and technological capacity
- Low private sector participation
- High dependence on imported petroleum fuels
- Insufficient Technology transfer and use of local manufacturing and etc.

Energy policy goals and objectives:

- Ensure that affordable modern energy is available to all sectors
- Increase energy security and reliability by focusing on energy efficiency and energy loss reduction as well as the development of diverse renewable energy sources.
- Strengthen energy sector governance and build strong energy institution.
- Encourage the participation of private investors and create a conducive environment for them to play a leading role in the sector and etc.

Multi actor Cooking Energy Services for Refugees and Host Communities in Ethiopia (2022-2030)

As of March 22, 2022, the Country hosted 844,549 registered refugees and asylum seekers.

Strategy- Goals:

Goal 1: Ensure Access to Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS)

Goal 2: Policy, Planning, Coordination and Resource Mobilization

Goal 3: Private Sector and Market Development to achieve results at scale

Goal 4: Capacity Building

Goal 5: Data, Evidence, M&E, Learning and Knowledge Management

Goal 6: Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues across all strategic goals

Overall discussion for the Q&A Round:**Moderator: Ms. Cathleen Seeger**

1. What are the challenges to bring the stakeholders together?
 - **Mr. Usama Kaggwa, Uganda:** *“The information management tool is not yet developed. Lack of information within stakeholders (information sharing is not yet developed). To mitigate these challenges, the team seeks to duplicating of activities and projects, improving reporting structure, better the coordination mechanism, and maintaining the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) tools.”*
2. How can development partners effectively support in bridging the Energy gap? What kind of role do/can development partners play in your country?
 - **Mr. Samuel Emase Lopetet, Kenya:** *“We need the development partners on the issues of capacity building, awareness, supporting the governments in terms of policy development, subsidies and etc.”*
3. Have you found the UNHCR`s response plan useful in terms of defining energy needs in refugee settlements and drawing resources to the humanitarian energy sector?
 - **Mr. Usama Kaggwa, Uganda:** *“for SERP, in terms of planning we found the UNHCR`s response plan useful, in terms of implementation we need time to evaluate until the end of next year.”*
 - **Mr. Yisehak Seboka, Ethiopia:** *“We found the Energy Strategy for cooking fuel useful and in near future we are planning to implement this strategy.”*
4. What do you think is the most important impact for refugees having the policy in place concerning refugee energy needs?
 - **Mr. Samuel Emase Lopetet, Kenya:** *“Most important impact is that the refugees are able to get access to reliable electricity.”*
 - **Mr. Usama Kaggwa, Uganda:** *“... productive use of energy, clean fuel, solarization, overall, the sustainable energy”*
 - **Mr. Yisehak Seboka, Ethiopia:** *“...providing cooking stoves, ethanol, supporting with briquettes and other alternative options.”*