

ROLE OF ENERGY POLICIES IN SHAPING ENERGY ACCESS DIALOGUE IN DISPLACEMENT CONTEXTS



Wednesday, 16 November 2022



14:00 CET
16:00 EAT

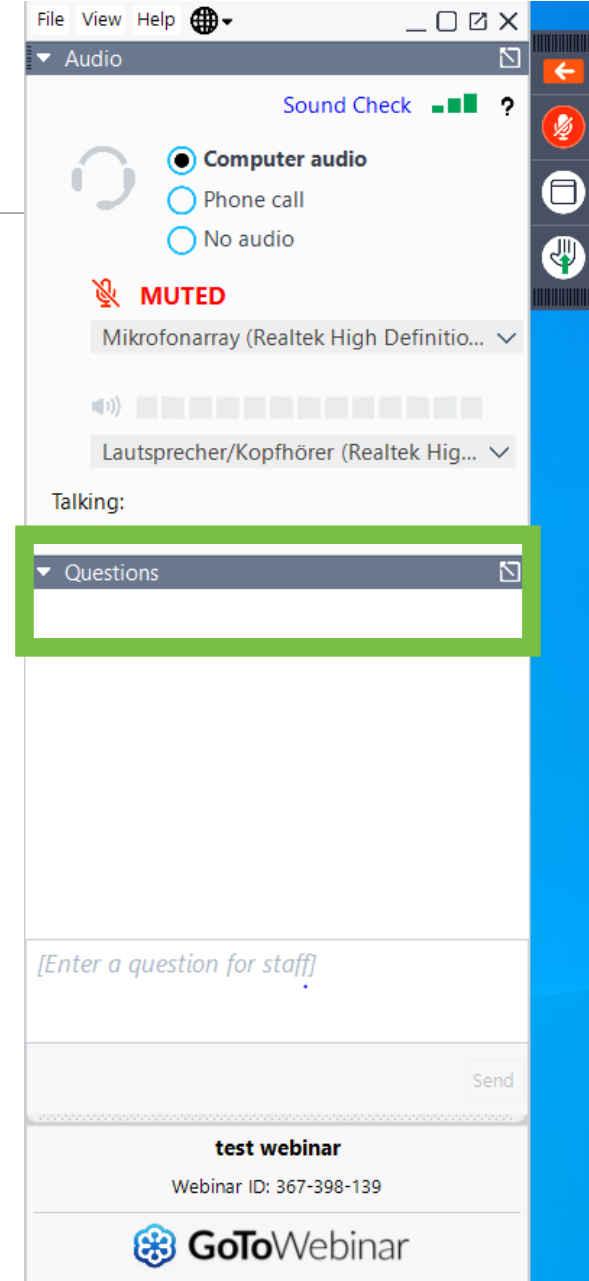
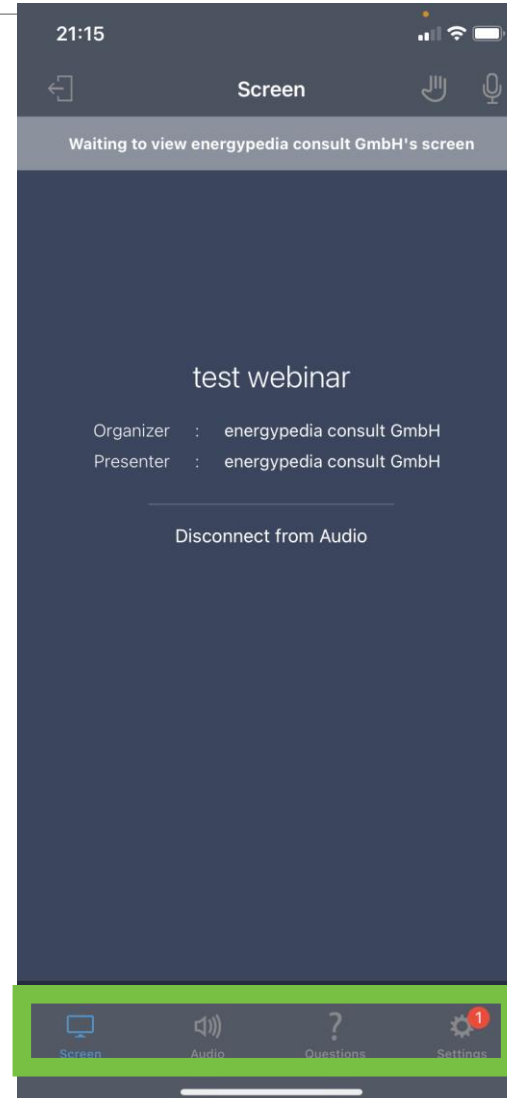


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Agenda

	Speakers
Keynote speaker	Ms. Bettina Schmidt Deputy head of division “Tackling the root causes of displacement”, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).
Policy Presentation from Uganda	Mr. Usamah Kaggwa Acting Assistant Commissioner in the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Department, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
Policy Presentation from Kenya	Mr. Samuel Emase Director Energy at Turkana County Government
Policy Presentation from Ethiopia	Mr. Yisehak Seboka Desk Head, Ministry of Water and Energy
Q&A Round	Ms. Cathleen Seeger GIZ project “Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings (ESDS)”

A large, dark, irregular ink blot with the word "Poll" written in white in the center. The blot has a textured, splattered appearance with various shades of dark brown and black. The word "Poll" is centered within the blot in a clean, white, sans-serif font.

Poll

Key Note Introduction



Ms. Bettina Schmidt

Deputy head of BMZ division 501

Tackling the root causes of displacement, Partnership for Prospects (P4P)

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Presenter



Mr. Usamah Kaggwa, Uganda

Usamah Kaggwa works as an Acting Assistant Commissioner in the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Department at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. Amongst his roles is that of the Vice-Chairperson of the Taskforce for the Sustainable Energy Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda.

Usamah is also the team leader for the review process of the Energy Policy of Uganda, where issues of energy in refugee settings have been included. The final draft is expected to be completed before the end of 2022.



MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY RESPONSE PLAN FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES (SERP)

2022-2025

SERP VISION

“Refugee and host communities attain universal access to affordable, reliable and clean energy for socio-economic transformation in an environmentally sustainable manner.”

Agenda

Background

SERP Outline

SERP Development

Complementing Policies

Q&A

Background – Situational Analysis

≈ 840 million people around the world live without electricity, 50% in Sub-Saharan Africa;
≈ 41.3% of Ugandan population have access to electricity

Refugees live primarily in rural settlements, heavily dependent on **local natural resources** causing increased pressure and overwhelming demands on **capacities and resources of the state, local service provision, infrastructure** and the **environment** which are often already inadequate to serve host communities

COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates critical need to further advance **longer-term resilience** and **development planning** in the refugee response to mitigate negative impact of shocks and stresses including **loss of livelihoods** and **income-generating opportunities**



Energy is not a priority in refugee settings, yet it is essential for basic needs, economic growth, poverty reduction, along with social and cultural transformation of society, and climate mitigation & adaptation

SERP Outline



Key Results To Be Achieved:

- ❖ Increased access to energy for household and productive uses
- ❖ Decreased reliance on biomass for cooking
- ❖ Increased involvement of refugee and host communities in programme design, implementation, paying attention to monitoring, evaluation and learning, diversity
- ❖ Improved gender mainstreaming across humanitarian project cycle
- ❖ Improved coordination and collaboration between all stakeholders and across sectors
- ❖ Enhanced awareness and increased adoption of clean energy solutions
- ❖ Increased resources mobilised to implement SERP activities
- ❖ Reduced impact on the environment
- ❖ Increased access to flexible financing for consumers and businesses to enable affordability and market development that are sensitive to gendered needs

Strategic Objectives

1

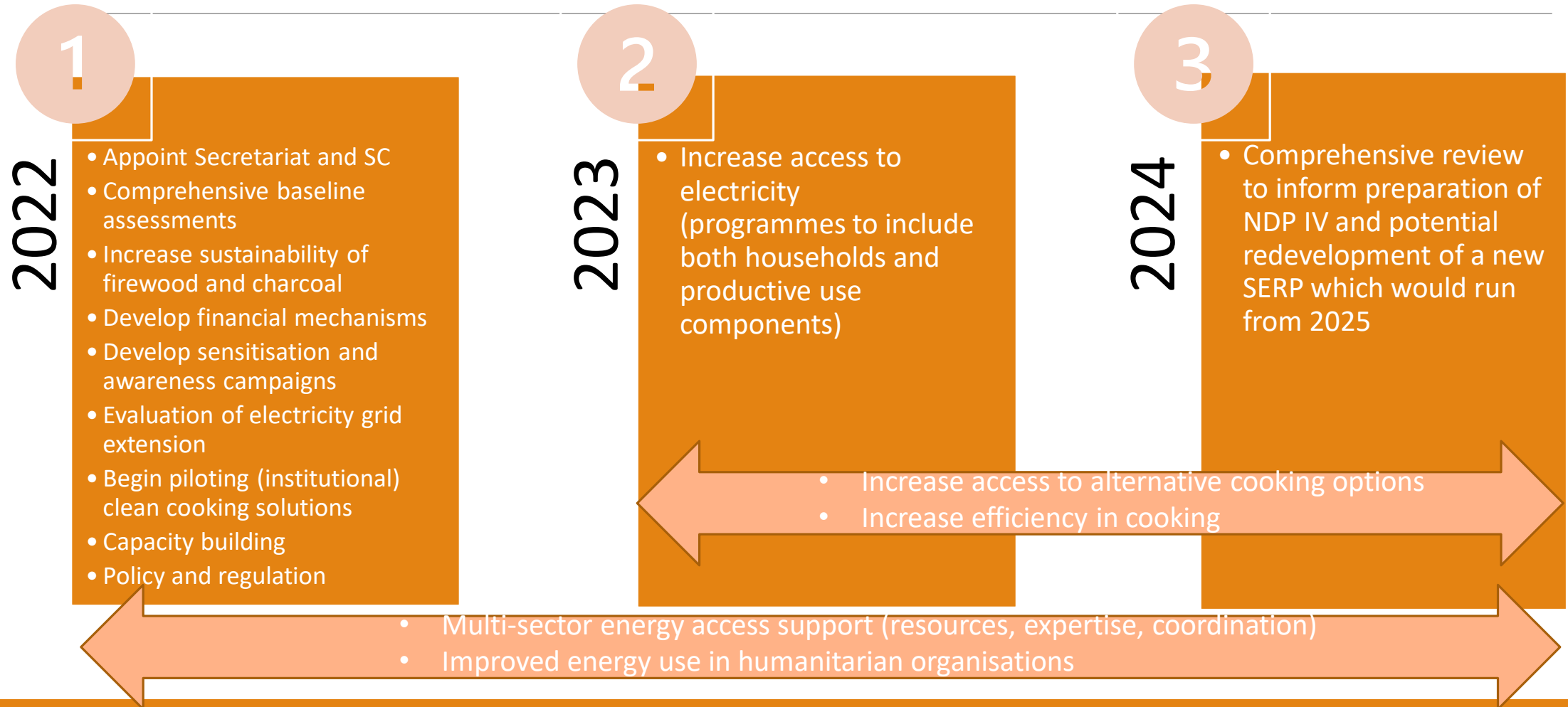
Development of sustainable and effective energy solutions that lead directly to increased access to clean, affordable, and reliable energy for refugee and host communities

2

Enhance capacity, mobilise 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 Outline – Priorities by Year

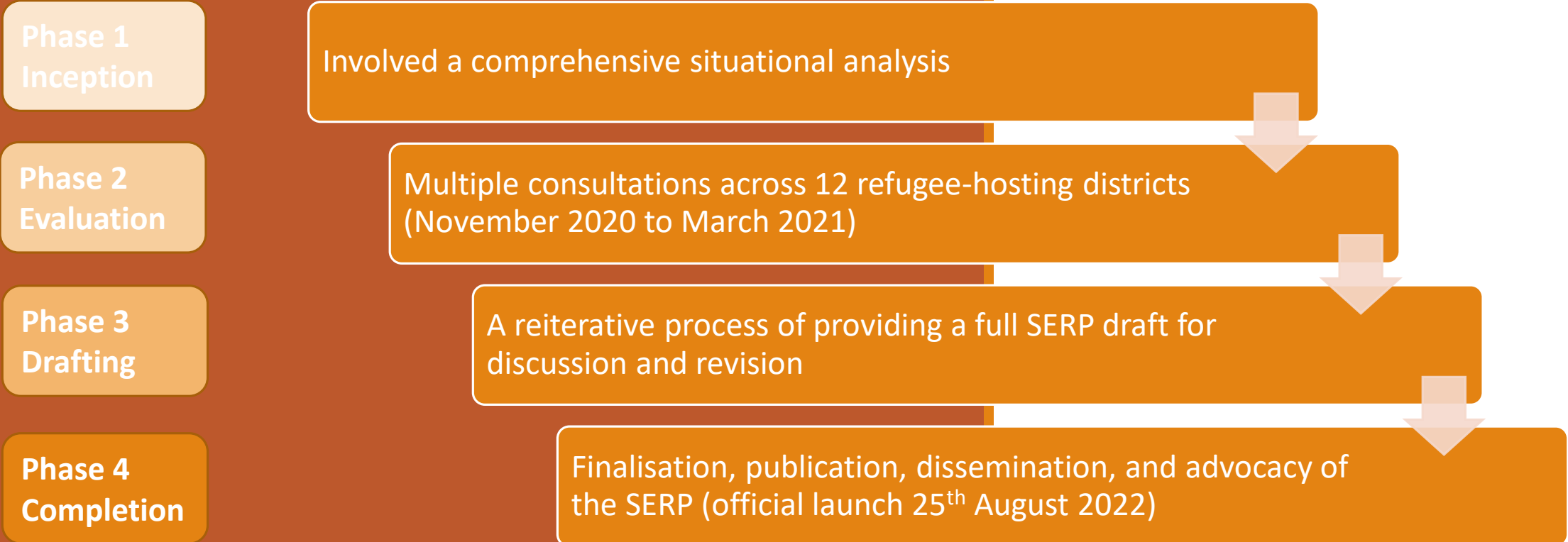


#	Project Description	SERP Project Costs			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Strategic Objective 1: Development of sustainable and effective energy solutions that lead directly to increased access to clean, affordable, and reliable energy for refugee and host communities					
1	Understanding the Baseline & Setting Targets	\$300,000	\$25,000	\$250,000	\$575,000
2	Reducing the Affordability Gap, Increasing Access to Finance	\$1,546,150	\$1,521,150	\$1,436,150	\$4,503,450
3	Increase Sustainability of Firewood and Charcoal	\$58,018,000	\$46,490,400	\$37,300,320	\$141,808,720
4	Increase Access to Alternative Cooking Options	\$4,860,000	\$6,050,000	\$7,150,000	\$18,060,000
5	Increase Efficiency in Cooking	\$1,090,000	\$1,210,000	\$1,120,000	\$3,420,000
6	Institutional Clean Cooking (Health, Education & Community Centres)	\$115,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$215,000
7	Increased Access to Electricity (Programmes to include both households and productive use components)	\$6,860,000	\$13,760,000	\$12,310,000	\$32,930,000
8	Training, Education and Awareness Raising	\$660,000	\$640,000	\$570,000	\$1,870,000
	Sub-Total - Strategic Objective 1	\$73,449,150	\$69,746,550	\$60,186,470	\$203,382,170
Strategic Objective 2: Enhance capacity, mobilise 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					
9	Capacity Building	\$490,500	\$434,500	\$434,500	\$1,359,500
10	Policy and Regulation	\$80,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$150,000
11	Multi-sector Energy Access Support (Resources, Expertise, Coordination)	\$8,235,000	\$8,235,000	\$8,235,000	\$24,705,000
12	Improved Energy Use in Humanitarian Organisations	\$364,960	\$356,500	\$356,500	\$1,077,960
	Sub-Total - Strategic Objective 2	\$9,435,460	\$9,326,000	\$9,326,000	\$28,087,460
	TOTAL Estimated SERP Budget	\$82,884,610	\$79,072,550	\$69,512,470	\$231,469,630

SERP Outline – Summary of Project Costs

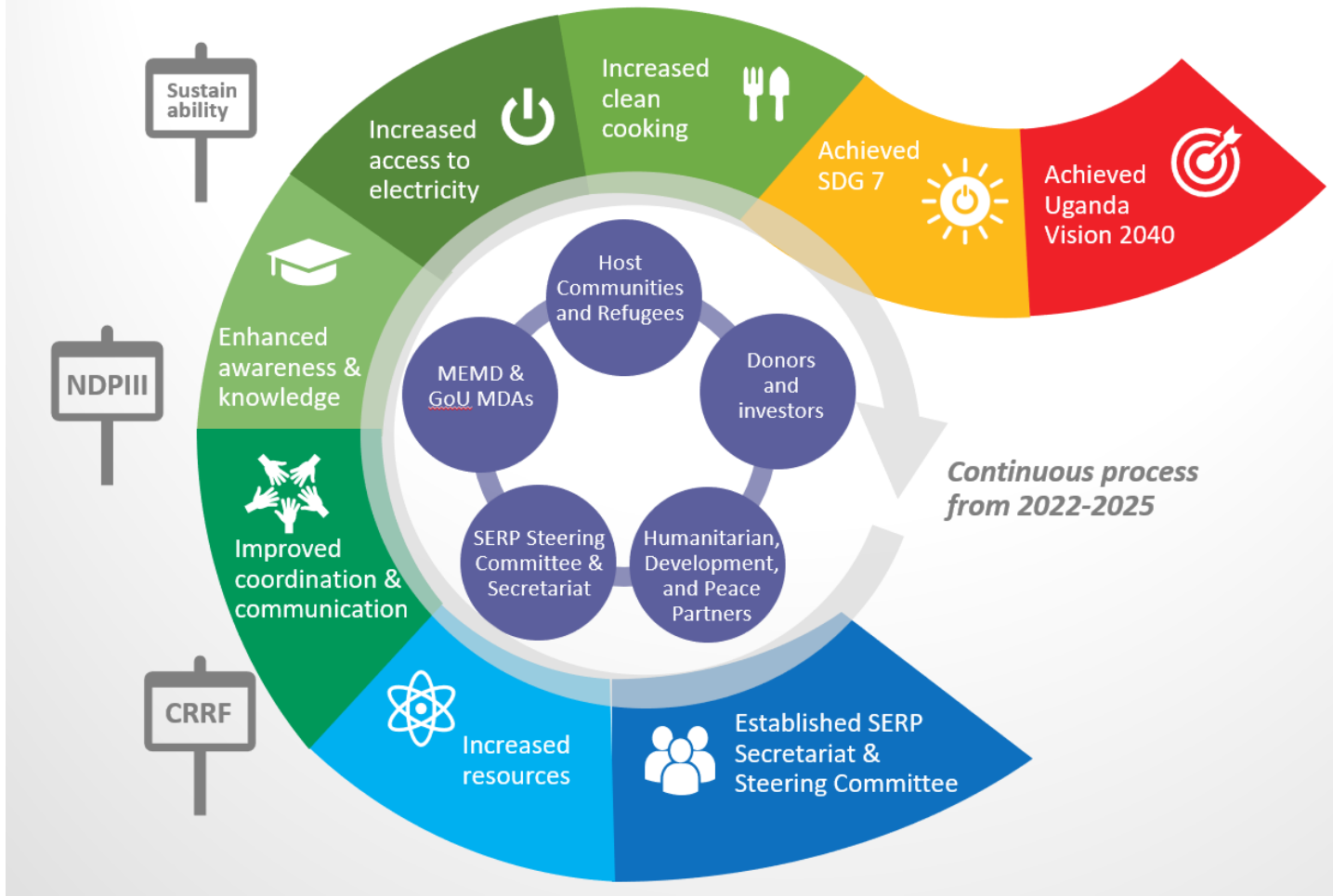
SERP Development

With funding from the **German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development** through the **GIZ Project Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings**



ROADMAP

Sustainable Energy Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities



SERP Development

- SERP task team* oversaw and coordinated development
- build upon lessons learned from the development and implementation of other sectoral plans
- strive towards mainstreaming energy to enhance service delivery and improved cross-sectoral coordination

*Task Team Members: MEMD, Office of the Prime Minister, CRRF Secretariat, Rural Electrification Agency, World Bank, GIZ, UNHCR and the SERP Consultant from Integration environment and energy GmbH

SERP Development – Stakeholder Consultations

Topics

Discussions on issues and objectives, approaches, and potential solutions, learning from previous programmes and response plans across multiple sectors

Stakeholders

Refugee and host community representatives, DLGs, town councils, OPM, further MDAs, humanitarian agencies and partners, development and peace partners, NGOs, CSOs, electricity service providers, traders, local vendors, suppliers, academia, donors and investors

[an extensive list of stakeholders consulted is provided in the SERP]

Process

- remote consultations due to COVID-19 restrictions, however physical ones & observations at district and settlement level; highly effective for engaging with refugee and host communities, in addition to humanitarian organisations and DLGs
- Most requested feedback since they rarely receive reports or communications about consultations, assessments, and research held in the settlements
- Some reported first time specifically discussing energy and were glad to see the SERP being developed, and energy issues addressed with closer involvement of the government
- Interim reports and draft versions of the SERP were shared with stakeholders, including DLGs and government sectors for review and comment throughout the process

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

Uganda's progressive refugee policy, predating the GCR, is conducive to integrating refugee response in national systems

- ✓ Right to work
- ✓ Freedom of movement
- ✓ Access to social services



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY RESPONSE PLAN FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

2022-2025

SERP VISION

"Refugee and host communities attain universal access to affordable, reliable and clean energy for socio-economic transformation in an environmentally sustainable manner."

AUGUST 2022

Download SERP [here](#)

Thank you for your
attention!

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Presenter



Mr. Samuel Emase Lopetet, Kenya

Samuel Emase is the AG Director of Energy at the Turkana County Government in Kenya.

He is an electrical engineer by profession and a graduate engineer from Kazan State Power Engineering University in Russia. He is a member of the Institute of directors (Kenya), the Project Management Institute and the Institute of Ethics and Integrity. He has a wealth of experience in clean energy and policy development at sub-national level and in the linkage to national government processes.



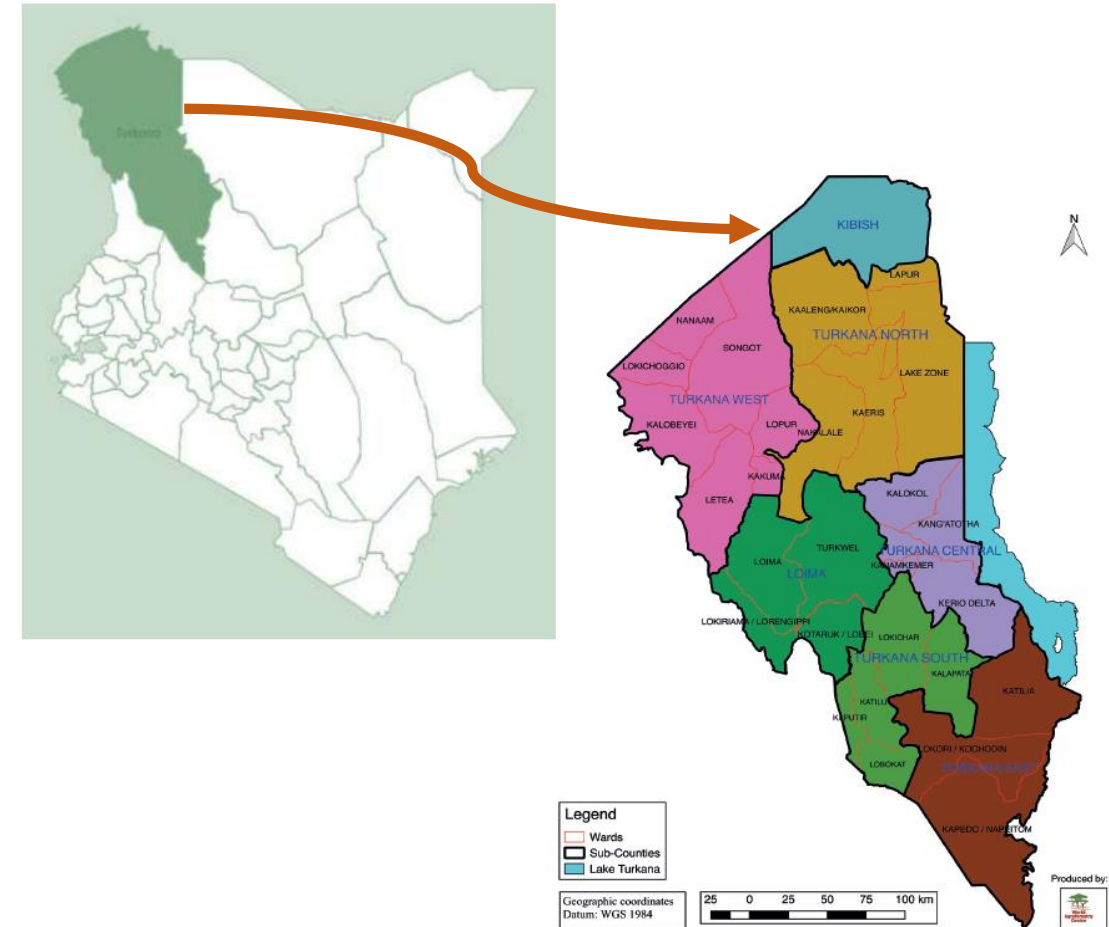
Role of policy in shaping energy access dialogue in displacement contexts



Directorate of Energy
Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Environment, Energy & Natural Resources
16 Nov 2022

Overview of Turkana County

- Situated to the North West part of Kenya.
- The second largest county (77,000 sq.km), covers 13% of Kenya's surface area.
- Est pop is 925,955 people (52% male, 42% female).
- Turkana hosts 42% (239,238) refugees and asylum seekers in Kakuma and Kalobeyei (Turkana West sub-county).
- Endowed with energy resources including wind (speeds > 6m/s) and solar (insolation of 6 kWh/m²/day).
- However, remains a largely off-grid county with heavy reliance on biomass as the primary source of energy.





Several policies and strategies exist at national and sub-national level including:

National Government level	Turkana County Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of Kenya 2010 • Energy Act 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Integrated Development Plan (2018 – 2022) • Next CIDP under development* • Draft Turkana County Energy Sector Plan (TCESP), 2020 - 2025*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Energy Policy 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Turkana County Energy Policy, 2022*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya Vision 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkana County Climate Change policy, 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya National Electrification Strategy, 2018 – 2022 • Kenya National Energy Efficiency & Conservation Strategy, 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkana County Climate Change Act, 2021 • Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED P), 2018 – 2022 • KISED P phase 2 update ongoing*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Bioenergy Strategy, 2020 - 2027 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor's 9-point Agenda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Energy Gender Policy, 2020 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethanol Cooking fuel masterplan 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed-in-Tariff policy, 2021 	

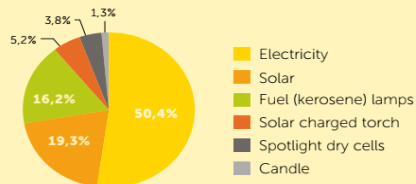
- Two systems of governance; National & devolved.
- Functions of devolved governments are enshrined in the Kenya Constitution, 2010.

Energy status in Kenya (National vs Turkana County)

National Status

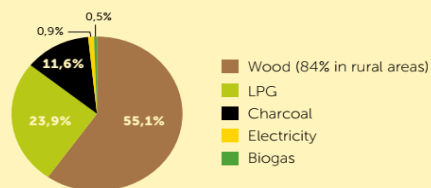
Main sources of energy for lighting

(% of households) (NBS KPHC Volume IV, 2019)



Main source of cooking energy

(% of households) (NBS KPHC Volume IV, 2019)



Cost of electricity

- Domestic and small commercial customers using less than 100 kWh per month pay KES 10 (USD 0.10) per kWh⁴.
- Customers using over 100 kWh per month pay KES 15.8 (USD 0.16) per kWh.
- Commercial customers consuming between 101 and 15,000 kWh per month pay KES 15.6 per kWh.

Electricity generation capacity from renewables (Africa Energy Portal)

- Geothermal: 663 MW
- Hydro: 837 MW
- Bioenergy: 88 MW
- Wind: 336 MW
- Solar: 92.5 MW

Cost of LPG

- 13kg: Initial purchase: KES 5,000; Refills: KES 2, 800
- 6kg: Initial purchase: KES 3,700; Refills: KES 1,000

4

Source: Gender and energy country brief for Kenya

Turkana County Status

Only 14.8% have access to electricity (a largely off-grid county)

County/Sub County	HH	Grid/mini grid Elec	Paraffin	LPG	Solar	Wood	Torch/Spotlight	Candle	Battery	Generator
Turkana	16,2627	8.6	2.2	0.3	4.8	56.7	28.3	1.4	0.1	0.4
Kibish	5,699	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.4	71.0	26.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Loima	19,139	1.0	0.7	0.1	2.0	79.9	14.8	1.2	0.0	0.1
Turkana Central	37,917	26.6	5.0	0.1	5.9	26.0	34.3	1.9	0.2	0.0
Turkana East	17,887	1.7	1.4	0.2	4.8	65.2	25.4	1.2	0.1	0.0
Turkana North	12,964	1.4	0.3	0.2	2.1	61.1	33.7	0.8	0.1	0.3
Turkana South	24,281	5.5	5.3	0.3	8.0	53.2	25.5	1.7	0.4	0.0
Turkana West	44,740	4.3	2.3	0.4	9.5	40.5	37.7	2.6	0.2	2.3

Biomass provides 98% of energy used for cooking

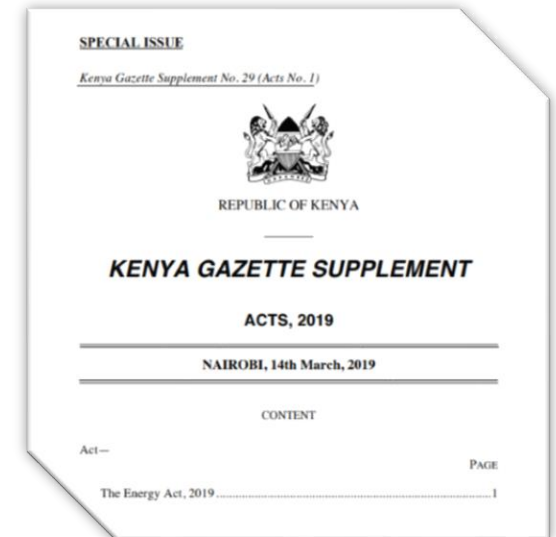
County/Sub County	HH	Grid Elec	Paraffin	LPG	Biogas	Firewood	Charcoal	Solar
Turkana	162,627	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	84.7	12.7	0.2
Kibish	5,699	0		0.1	0.4	96.7	2.6	0.1
Loima	19,139	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	96.0	3.4	0.1
Turkana Central	37,917	0.7	0.6	5.6	0.7	56.4	35.7	0.2
Turkana East	17,887	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	93.3	5.4	0.2
Turkana North	12,964	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	93.6	5.5	0.1
Turkana South	24,281	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	80.9	16.1	0.4
Turkana West	44,740	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	80.6	16.3	0.3

Source: TCESP, KPHC 2019



Mandate of the Directorate of Energy, Turkana County Government

- Promote access to clean energy in the County through public private partnerships;
- Capacity building of staff and creation of awareness on clean energy and clean cooking technologies use;
- Develop County energy bill, policies and regulations in alignment with existing National energy policies & regulations;
- Collection and maintenance of energy data in the County;
- Carry out feasibility studies and maintenance of data to support developers
- Establishment of energy centres for promotion of Renewable Energy technologies, energy efficiency and conservation;
- Preparation of County energy plans, incorporating renewable energy and non-renewable energy sources;
- Physical planning relating to energy resource areas in the county.



TCG coordination with stakeholders to shape energy access dialogues



- County-wide stakeholders consultations in policy development



- Capacity building of staff for inclusive policy development



- Extensive public participation forums to incorporate actual energy needs into local policies development.

TCG coordination with stakeholders to shape energy dialogues

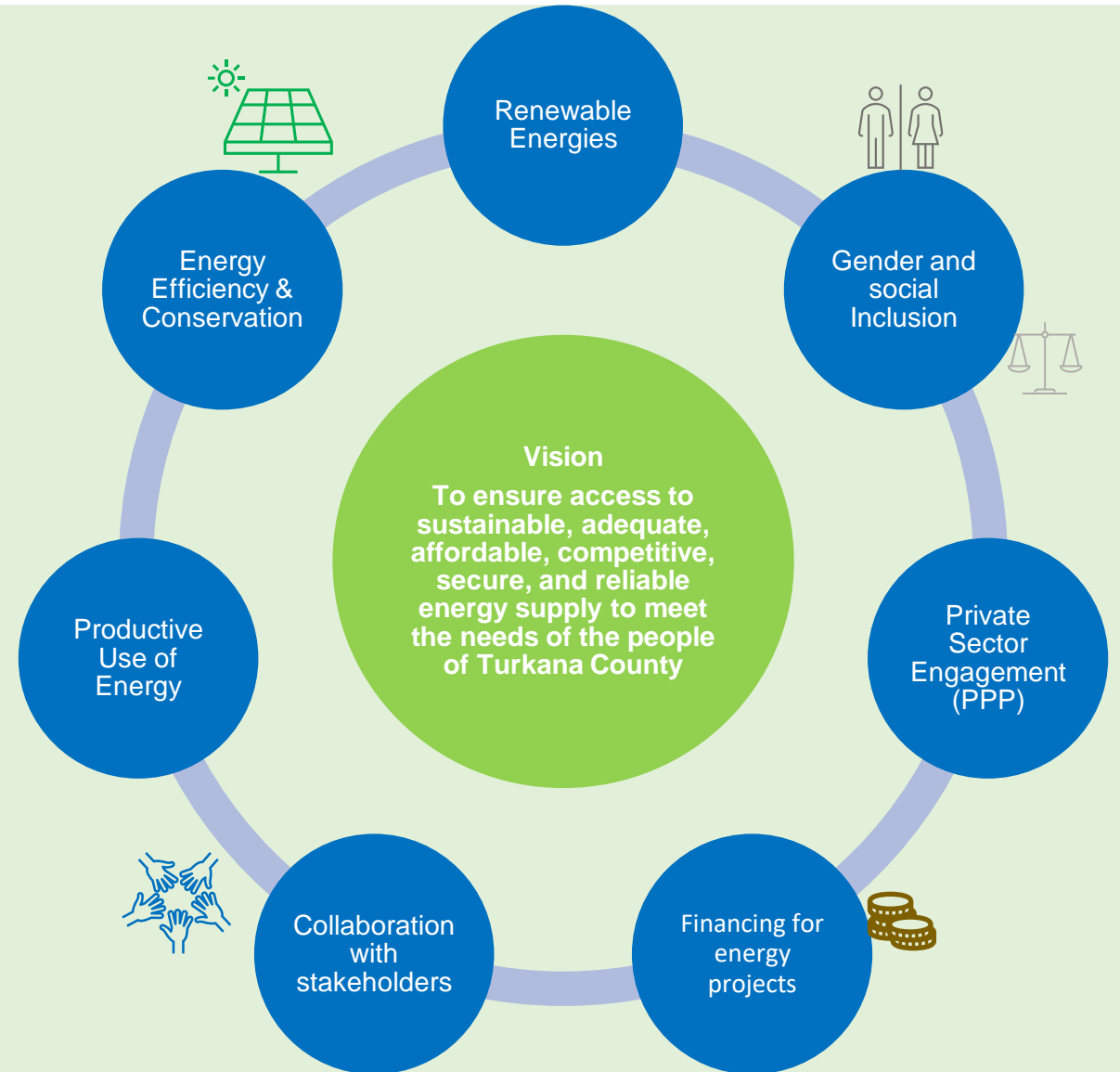


- Allocation of land for private solar mini grid development in displacement settings.
- Waiver on energy related statutory charges to attract private sector in the supply of energy solutions to refugees.

- Enforcement of charcoal regulations and promotion of sustainable biomass consumption across the county.

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.





ASANTENI

Eng. Emase Lopetet
Ag. Director – Energy
Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Environment, Energy & Natural
Resources
Turkana County Government, Kenya

Email: samuelemase9@gmail.com



Images Credit: GIZ, TCG, The Star

*Cover photo: 541kWp Renewvia solar PV hybrid minigrid in Kalobeyei settlement,
Turkana County, Kenya*

Presenter



Mr. Yisehak Seboka Meskele, Ethiopia

Mr. Seboka is the Head of the Renewable Energy Technology Design and Testing Desk at the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ethiopia.

He has a professional experience of more than 30 years of working in different energy sectors. He holds an M.Sc. Degree in Chemistry from Tashkent State University (Former USSR), 1992.



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MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENERGY
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Ethiopian Energy Policy Ministry of Water and Energy (Draft)-

*Role of Energy Policies in Shaping Energy Access Dialogue in
Displacement Contexts*

Yisehak Seboka

Nov.2022

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Contents

1. Overview of the Ethiopian energy sector
 2. Key Energy sector issues
 3. Energy policy goals and objectives
 4. Cross Cutting Energy Policy Issues
 5. Multi actor cooking fuel energy strategy in displacement setting (2022-2030)
- 

Overview of the Ethiopian energy sector

Ethiopia is endowed with a variety of energy potential such as:

Hydro



Wind,



Geothermal,



Solar,



bio-energy



and hydrocarbon.

□ Biomass accounts for 87% of total national energy consumption in 2017.

□ Modern fuels contributed about 13% of total energy consumption, of which hydrocarbon products constitute 10.4% and electricity 2.6%.

Key Energy sector issues

- ▶ Energy poverty
 - Electric Access not more than 47 %
 - More than 60 million people without electricity
 - Electricity per capita 100 KWh/year
 - African average 521 KWh
- ▶ High dependence and unsustainable use of biomass resources
- ▶ Wasteful and inefficient energy production, transportation and utilization (high energy loss & low saving practice)
- ▶ Low institutional, human and technological capacity

Key energy sector issues (cont'd...)

- Low private sector participation
- High dependence on imported petroleum fuels
- Weak enforcement of Standards and Regulations
- Lack of up-to-date and reliable energy data
- Environmental & Climate change
- Lack of youth empowerment
- Insufficient Technology transfer and use of local manufacturing.
- Equitable access to the development of the sector for people with **disabilities and vulnerable communities**.
- Strengthened regional & International cooperation.



Vision & Mission



➤ Vision

- **To deliver affordable, reliable and equitable clean energy that will enable universal prosperity to all citizens of Ethiopia by 2030.**

➤ Mission

- play a significant role for socio-economic development and transformation of the country through provision of a sustainable, reliable, affordable and quality energy service for all sectors and society in an environmentally benign manner

Goal and objectives


Goal:

to ensure the availability, accessibility, affordability, safety and reliability of energy services to support accelerated and sustainable socio-economic development, urbanization, and transformation of the country.



Objectives

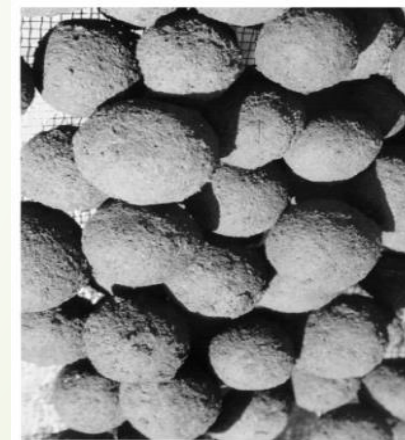
- Ensure that affordable modern energy is available to all sectors;
- Increase energy security and reliability by focusing on energy efficiency and energy loss reduction as well as the development of diverse renewable energy sources;
- Strengthen energy sector governance and build strong energy institution.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



(cont'd
...)

- Reduce and eliminate energy poverty
- Increase women's empowerment
- Strengthen the social and economic benefits of the youth, disabled and vulnerable sections of the society by creating job opportunities in the energy sector
- Ensure that energy supply and utilization in line with environmental social safety & sustainability standards
- Accelerate regional energy integration

Supply side (Cooking and Baking)



Energy Demand Side

- Residential/Household
- Industry
- Transport
- Service
- Agriculture



HH sector cooking

Demand side

- **Increase dissemination and adoption of fuelwood efficient stoves** in rural and urban areas
- **Increase substitution of woody biomass** from primary sector by other renewable energy carriers (such as solar, biogas etc) in urban and rural areas
- **Increase substitution of dung and agricultural residues** by other renewable energy carriers in rural and urban areas






Service Sector

Policy objectives:-

- Ensure use of efficient modern energy technologies.
- In this policy document, **refugee camps are considered as service sectors.**

5. Cross Cutting Energy Policy Issues

- Energy Regulatory Framework
- Energy Sector Governance
- Building Strong Energy Institution and Capacity
- Integrated Energy Planning
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation
- Energy Pricing
- Research and Development
- Environmental and Social Impact
- Gender
- Regional and International Cooperation

A group of men are seated around a large wooden conference table in a meeting room. They appear to be engaged in a discussion or presentation. In the background, a screen displays a slide with the title 'Strategic Plan'. The room has large windows with blinds. The overall scene is dimly lit, with the text overlaid on the image.

Strategic document

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

Context and Situation Analyses

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

South Sudanese		392,307
Somalis		237,206
Eritreans		159,040
Sudanese	46,963	
Yemenis	2,463	
Other Nationalities	6,610	

Stakeholder Engagement and Leadership of the strategy Process



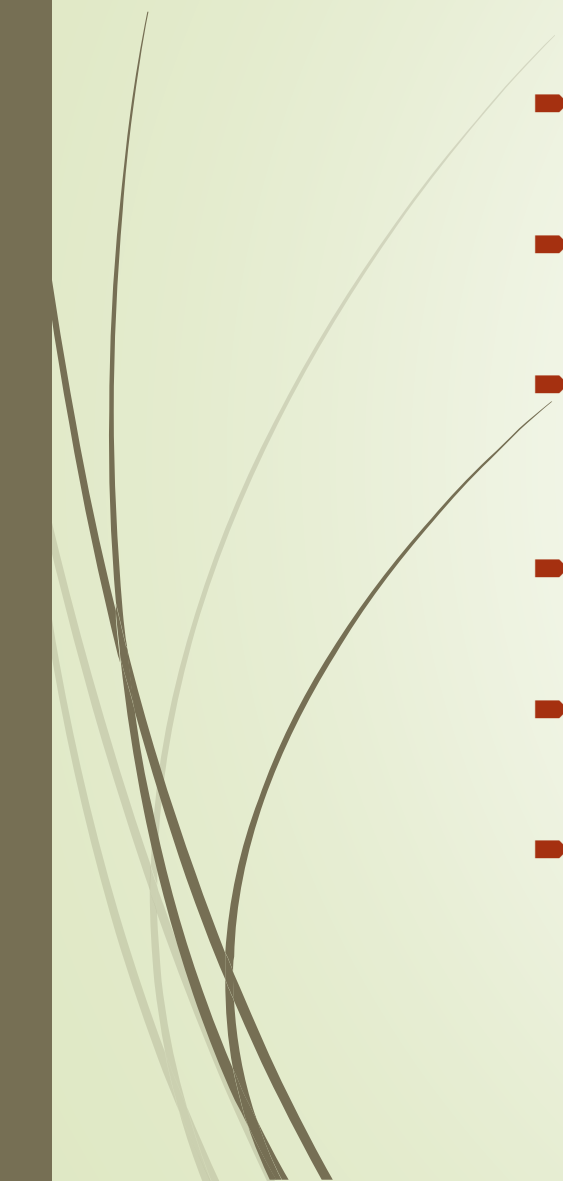
The Strategy developed through an inclusive process under the leadership and active engagement of the humanitarian Energy and Environment Working Group and other stakeholders

Strategy Core team consisting of UNHCR, RRS and GIZ and MoWE played a key role –

supported the validation, review and endorsement of the strategic document



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
- 

Challenges

- Lack of prioritization of cooking energy
- Short-term, sporadic and piecemeal intervention - lack of long-term programming
- Poor stakeholder coordination
- Significant funding gap, weak resource mobilization
- Insufficient data and evidence base to guide the planning of cooking energy interventions
- Weak monitoring and evaluation, learning and knowledge management
- Poverty and lack of affordability of modern cooking products and services
- Undeveloped market and low private sector investment
- Social and stretched cultural norms
- Gender inequality
- Limited capacity at all levels

Opportunities

- ▶ Access sustainable and clean energy for cooking in a number of global initiatives (e.g., New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), Global Platform for Action (GPA), SDG 7)
- ▶ Growing commitment to change the current state of cooking energy among the various stakeholders: MoWE, UNHCR, RRS, and Implementing Partners (IPs).
- ▶ A coordination mechanisms for humanitarian energy and environment exists - Energy and Environment Working Group (EEWG)
- ▶ Government of Ethiopia's attention and policy support through enactment of refugee laws and pledges

Arrangement of Strategy Implementation

- ▶ The High-Level Multi-Actor Cooking Energy Steering Group shall be composed of about 10 members drawn from key humanitarian and development organizations, Government as well as private sector actors.

Permanent members:

1. United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees Country Representative
2. Refugees and Returnees Service (RSS) Director General
3. Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) State Minister for Energy
4. Current Chairperson of the Humanitarian Energy and Environment Working Group (EEWG), and
5. Clean Cooking Alliance Ethiopia, representing the private sector.

- ▶ Rotating members will be drawn every two years from humanitarian organizations, donors, implementing partners, private sector interests, and financial Institutions



Way forward

- Support partners in implementation of pledge made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and the national energy strategy.
- Support potential for attracting partners in the renewable energy sector,
- Expand the provisions of alternative energy solutions to ensure sustainability and cost efficient options for refugees and host communities.



Thank you!!





Q&A

Thank you

- **Feedback:** info@energypedia.info
- **Webinar documentation:**
https://energypedia.info/wiki/Webinar_on_Role_of_Energy_Policies_in_Shaping_Energy_Access_Dialogue_in_Displacement_Contexts