Energy and Displacement

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Practical ACTION
1 billion people on the move (2017)

25.9 million refugees

135.3 million in need of humanitarian aid (2018)

70.8 million forcibly displaced people and refugees worldwide (2018)

8.4 million migrants within West Africa (IOM 2009)

2.6 million Forcibly displaced people in West Africa (2018)
Energy and Migrations

- **Lack of energy infrastructure** as contributor for people to leave their place

- **Climate change** as cause of migrations

- Migrations exacerbate environmental degradation

- **Energy as enabler** for socio-economic development of displaced people
Overview: energy use of the forcibly displaced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage Cooking with Biomass in Camps</th>
<th>Percentage Cooking off-grid in Camps</th>
<th>Total Annual Energy Spending by Refugees and Displaced People</th>
<th>Number of Countries Hosting Refugees and Displaced People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>96.9%</td>
<td>$3,215 million</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimate from the Moving Energy Initiative

Data - Jan 11, 2018

From www.movingenergy.earth
The state of knowledge (access)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refugee Camp</th>
<th>Proportion of sampled population with tier 0 or tier 1 cooking solutions</th>
<th>Proportion of sampled population with tier 0 or tier 1 lighting/power solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kakuma camp, Kenya</td>
<td>99% tier 0 or tier 1</td>
<td>64% tier 0 or tier 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goudoubo camp, Burkina Faso</td>
<td>97% tier 0 or tier 1</td>
<td>99% tier 0 or tier 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gihembe camp, Rwanda</td>
<td>85% tier 0 or tier 1</td>
<td>71% tier 0 or tier 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kigeme camp, Rwanda</td>
<td>63% tier 0 or tier 1</td>
<td>93% tier 0 or tier 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyabiheke camp, Rwanda</td>
<td>77% tier 0 or tier 1</td>
<td>79% tier 0 or tier 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the figures represent monetary expenditure by households. They do not include the cost of fuel donated, traded, or collected, or products received.
WFP estimates that the average amount spent on generating electricity in UN compounds is $0.60 per kWh, whereas the average electricity price is $0.20 per kWh in the UK, $0.10 per kWh in the US, and $0.08 per kWh in China and India.

Key Challenges

- Energy is not a formal priority in humanitarian assistance.
- Displaced people are not included in national or international energy-access agendas.
- Energy in displacement settings is underfunded.
- Limited expertise and capacity to plan or implement sustainable energy solutions.
- Limited and not widely shared data on humanitarian needs and solutions.
Together we can do things better

Reduced environmental and social pressures

Sustainable energy solutions can reduce environmental and social pressures and create market opportunities for local businesses.

Engaging private-sector expertise

A growing number of private-sector companies have developed sustainable energy services appropriate for low-income households. This expertise could be harnessed to benefit displaced communities.

Extending solutions to local populations

Energy solutions for refugee camps could be shared with host countries to boost energy access and security for all.
Visit www.MovingEnergy.earth
Thank YOU

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