


Energy and Humanitarian Settings: Insights on the nexus between Energy & Crisis response

A wide-angle photograph of a large refugee camp. The foreground and middle ground are filled with rows of white, dome-shaped tents. Some tents have blue logos, including the UNHCR logo. The ground is dry and dusty. In the background, there are more tents stretching to the horizon under a cloudy sky. A few people, including children, are visible in the lower left and middle ground.

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An aerial photograph of a vast refugee camp. The camp is densely packed with thousands of small, colorful tents and makeshift structures, primarily in shades of blue, green, and white. The camp is situated in a valley, with rolling hills and mountains visible in the background under a hazy sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of a large-scale humanitarian crisis.

There are nearly 10.5 million refugees around the world – about half of which are children.

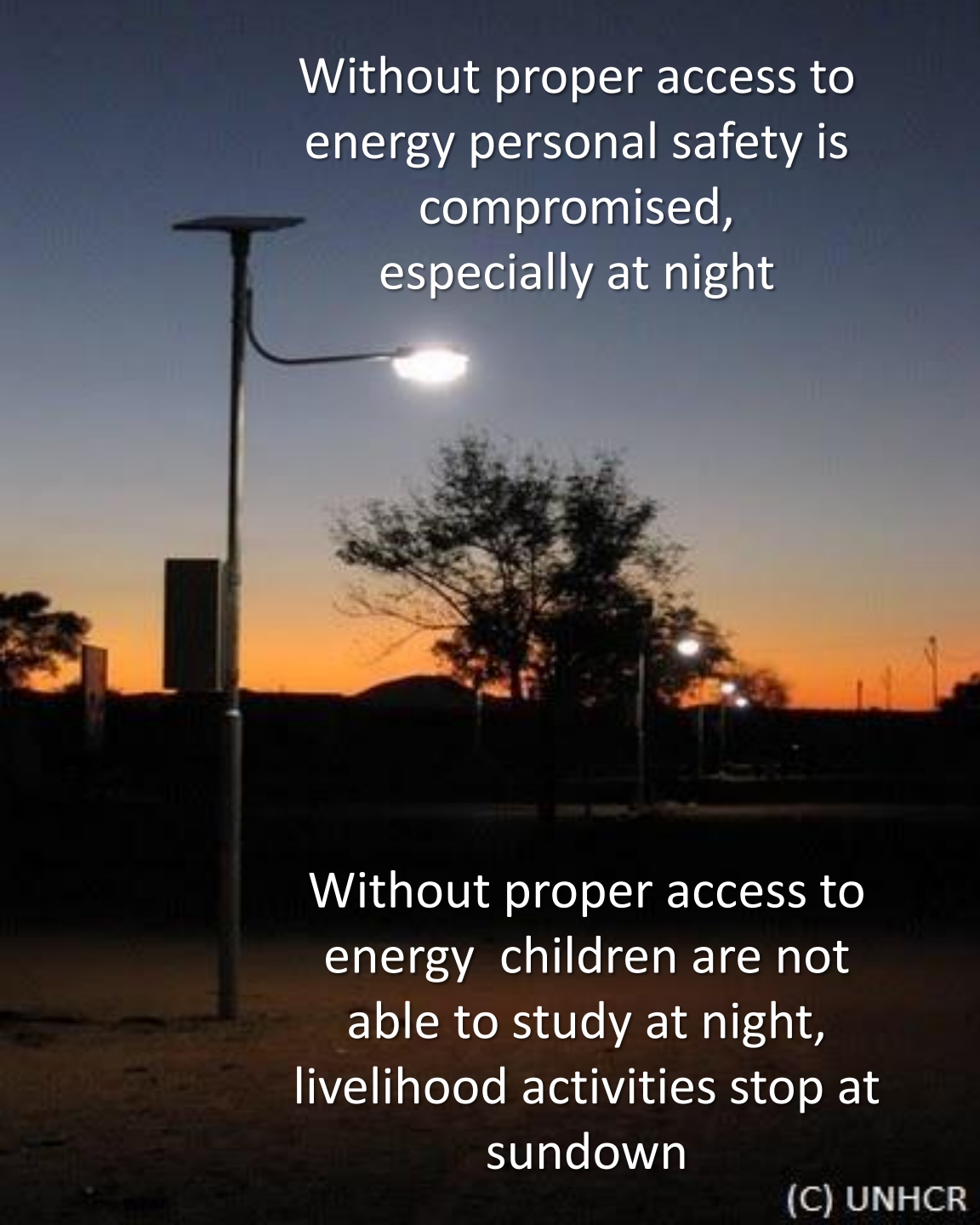
Having safe and sustainable access to energy is increasingly being acknowledged as a basic human right for all on a global scale.

Lack of Access to Energy in many camps can have a devastating effect on the refugees' safety, education prospects, income, environment, health & the relationship b/n refugees & locals.

DEFORESTATION



The environmental impacts of refugee flows are diverse. Deforestation tends to be the most apparent of these impacts, although it is not the only one.



Without proper access to energy personal safety is compromised, especially at night

Without proper access to energy children are not able to study at night, livelihood activities stop at sundown

(C) UNHCR

- Darkness enables crime, assault and vandalism to go unseen and unchecked.
- Women and girls may not feel comfortable going out at night.

As women and girls are usually responsible for collecting firewood, as often as 4 times a week, they are at a higher risk of SGBV in the isolated areas where trees can still be found.



School children may miss classes to collect firewood, and as a result are more likely to drop out of school.

Resulting in less time for studying & productive activities

Solar lanterns

- Help girls & boys in refugee camps study after dark, improving results in school and decreasing drop out rates
- Enable refugees to run their small shops & kiosks at night
- Allow refugees to continue important IGA after sun down





Providing **sustainable lighting** can have a huge effect on refugees' quality of life.

Solar street lights

- Can improve safety in refugee camps by reducing the risk of crime and SGBV
- Enable more community gatherings & social activities

Key Initiatives in the Energy Sector

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1. Mapping
 2. Safe Access to Fuel & Energy strategy
 3. Carbon financing
 4. Software development
 5. Study on Renewable Energy for cooking & lighting
 6. Leveraging public & private partnerships

The Energy Strategy has 5 Priority Themes



1. Emergency Response
2. Country Programme Energy Strategies
3. Renewable Energy & Fuel-Efficient Technologies
4. Reforestation, Energy & Environmental Sustainability
5. Institutional Energy

Thank You

For giving us a
better life –
Pure Joy

