Energising Development (EnDev)
Country Project Kenya, Kakuma Refugee Camp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Kenya</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>Solar and Stoves</td>
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<tr>
<td>EnDev 1</td>
<td>Sep 2017 - Aug 2019</td>
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<td>EnDev 2</td>
<td>Oct 2019 – Mar 2021</td>
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<td>Budget</td>
<td>€ 146,568</td>
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<td>Partners</td>
<td>Private sector, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), NGOs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Facilitate access to lighting for 30,000 and clean cooking for 7,500 people, access to appropriate and affordable energy services for 798 small scale business and 58 social institutions.</td>
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Background

Kenya hosts a total of 475,412 refugees and asylum seekers (January 2019) of which 40% reside in Kakuma. The UNHCR Kakuma sub-office operates two refugee set-ups in the Turkana West Sub-county, namely the Kakuma refugee camp (established in 1992), which is divided into four sections and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement, which is situated in Kalobeyei about 20 kilometres from Kakuma and established in 2014. UNHCR, Turkana County Government and National Government have developed the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISEDP). This is an innovative long-term (15-year) multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder blueprint that outlines a coordinated and integrated mechanism for implementing initiatives for refugees and the host community in Kalobeyei. KISEDP has a specific component on Sustainable Energy Solutions.

Only about 5% of the Turkana West households have access to electricity. Both Kakuma and Kalobeyei communities do not have access to energy from the national grid. Most refugees use open fires for lighting in their compounds, torch lights with batteries and kerosene lamps to walk around and within the houses. There are some informal initiatives to generate electricity through diesel generators, but these only run part of the day and the connection fees are high. The situation of fuels and cooking in Turkana West is not much better, about 78% of households still use firewood as the main fuel. Academic research has shown that over 60% of wood fuel harvested in Kenya is unsustainable, leading to severe environmental degradation. UNHCR-provided firewood only meets 30% of the cooking needs in the camps. Refugees are not allowed to fetch firewood and are forced to buy overpriced firewood and charcoal from external sources. The energy access situation in Kakuma, therefore, contributes to the donor-dependence of refugees and limits economic activities and opportunities for employment leaving them vulnerable and poor.

This EnDev programme implemented by SNV seeks to contribute towards addressing the energy access problem for the poor and vulnerable communities in this refugee setup.

Household solar lighting installation in Kakuma

Project Approach

The project will promote supply, distribution and use of clean cooking and solar powered solutions through a market-based approach while also driving systemic change through
partnerships. By engaging private sector partners, SNV supports the development of distribution channels for the targeted products in the camps and provides technical assistance and financial support as well as awareness raising and behavioural change measures. In addition, SNV engages in partnerships with relevant agencies operating in the refugee camp in order to promote co-financing for solutions targeting social institutions, and also supports a local stove production unit. This will also include the development of cash-based interventions (CBI) for energy access. The project will involve the following activities:

- Promote Lighting Global certified solar systems for household lighting;
- Promote basic standalone solar systems for productive use in business settings (small scale businesses) and social institutions (such as hospitals/clinics and schools);
- Promote stoves for households and productive use in business settings (small scale businesses) and social institutions (such as hospitals/clinics and schools), including both industrially made stoves and stoves produced/distributed by the informal enterprises (producers and stockists); and,
- Promotion of innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms in refugee camps/host community by stimulating access to finance (HH and SME) for stoves and solar products through existing financial intermediaries.

The goal is to overcome market development barriers in order to increase uptake and use of stoves and solar-powered solutions. Support is needs-based technical assistance and/or financial facilitation of market development activities. The technical assistance includes refugee market intelligence (especially for new market entrants), business linkages and partnership development, business skills training, and enhancing business enabling environment. Through the financial assistance model, the stoves and solar distributors will take a lead in implementation and may use the funds to establish or strengthen distribution channels (recruitment and training of stockiest, retailers and agents), marketing and end user education/behavioural change campaigns, quality assurance and after sales support, provision of technical assistance to small scale businesses and social institutions acquiring the products/energy solutions.

**Impacts**

The project seeks to achieve the following specific objectives within the refugee context:

- Facilitate access to household lighting for the poor and vulnerable communities.
- Ensure sustainable availability, adoption and use of standalone solar systems and cookstoves for productive use in business settings and social institutions.
- Stimulate and facilitate access to credit for suppliers and end users of off-grid solar systems and clean cooking solutions.

**Outlook**

The project will partner with solar distributors and stove distributors/stockists/producers focused on this market segment, and can include those already operating in the refugee market or new entrants. The project will in addition collaborate with credit providers including PAYG product suppliers, existing financial intermediaries, in addition to collaboration with UNHCR to facilitate financial inclusions through the CBIs and to enhance the enabling environment in the refugee camp.