

A wide-angle photograph of a refugee settlement in a dry, hilly landscape. In the foreground, there is a dirt path and sparse, low-lying vegetation. The middle ground shows several small, makeshift dwellings, some with corrugated metal roofs and others with walls made of mud or stone. Some structures are partially covered with plastic or fabric. In the background, a large, rugged mountain with a reddish-brown hue dominates the horizon under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

**Sustainable Energy Ecosystems for
Livelihood Generation and Integration
of Refugee Communities in Djibouti**

	Drought/Dry/Heat			Floods/Cyclones/Wet		
	Urban	Rural/ Semi Urban	Tribal/ Pastoral	Urban	Rural	Tribal/ Pastoral
International Refugees/Migrants Legal/Contested Pre-During-Post Conflicts/Disasters	Djibouti - Capital	Djibouti - Obock	Djibouti - Ali Addeh & Holl Holl		DFY	IGSSS DFY MMM
Internal Migrants/ Disaster/Climate Shocks Pre-During-Post Conflicts/Disasters	Djibouti Labour Colonies NK MHT Seeds Goonj	Bidar MHT Manndeshi Seeds Goonj	Seeds Goonj	Seeds Goonj SG - Odisha	Seeds Goonj Coorg MMM	IGSSS Seeds Goonj CNES MMM

Eritrea, Ethiopia,
Somalia

Djibouti

Yemen

FAO
IOM

IOM
NGOs

MoEng
Pvt. Sector
UNITAR
WFP
ONARS
MoH
UNHCR
FAO
IOM
MoEd
NGOs
ADDs

IOM
NGOs
FAO

Pvt. Sector
MoEd
FAO
MoH
NGOs
MoEng
ADDs
IOM
MoH

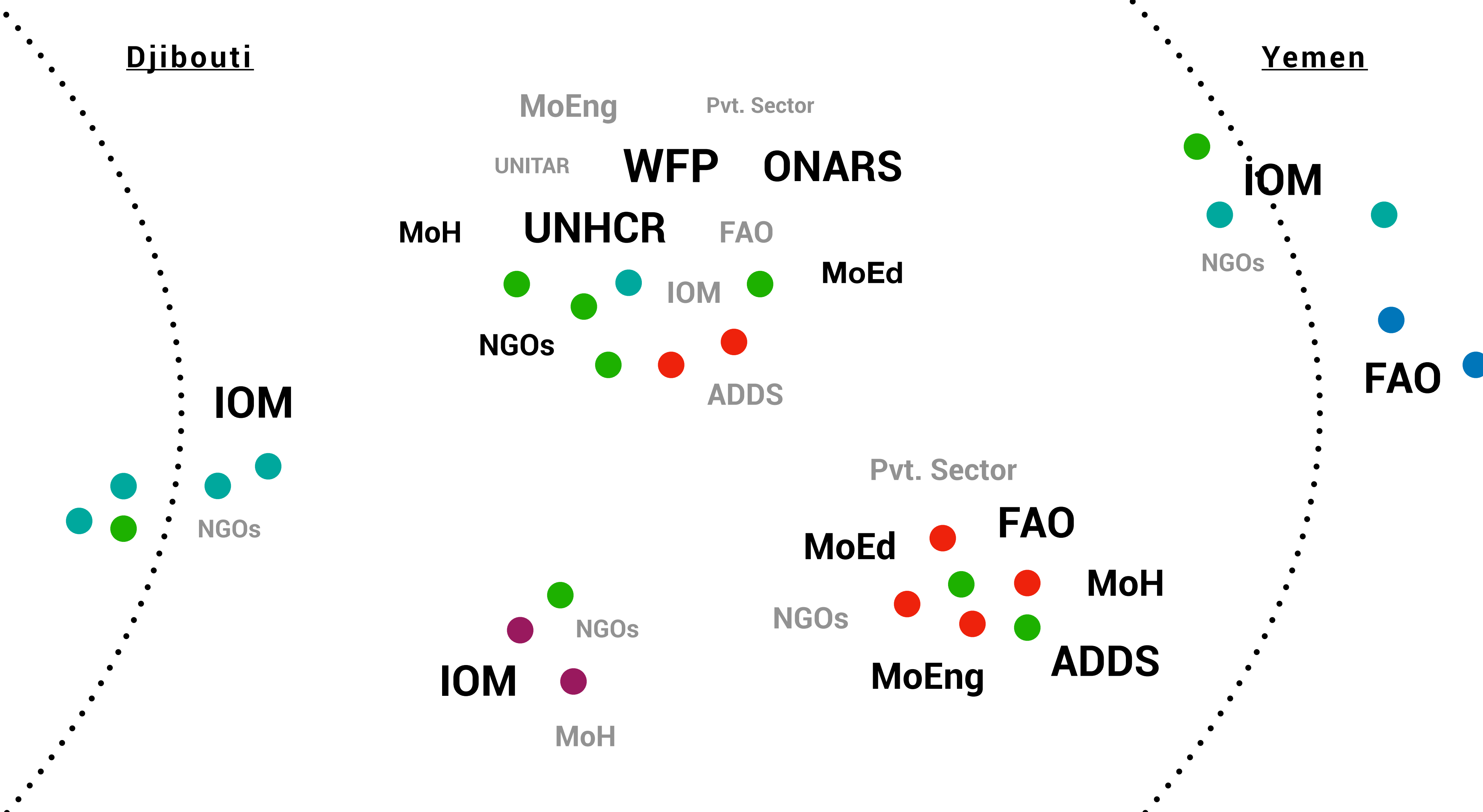
Communities in
Country of Origin

Migrating
Communities

Climate/Internal
Migrants

Host
Communities

Political/Conflict
Refugees



UNHCR

Nodal agency and centre point for all refugee and settlement activities

Works closely with all actors like NGOs, Government Bodies other International Organisations

Jean Gahire has worked in Djibouti for 13 years and looks at habitat and recently energy in UNHCR.

We get people with a lot of housing ideas but no funds. The homes we build for refugees cannot be better than the ones host communities have. Stone thus was not permitted to be used.

(On whether there will be enough participation) If people think there is money on offer everyone will come.

Halimo has looks at livelihoods in UNHCR.

We began reducing the quantities of food ration because people were selling it for cash for their businesses. We are now planning to replace soaps and sanitary wear as well for the same reason. Access to finance is really required. CPEC - a bank aimed for the poor is ready to give loans in if guarantees are made available.

FAO

Long term agriculture, livestock, food security programs

Works closely with governments in refugee settlements as well as with host community

Leone in FAO has been in the country for 6 years and is one of the few internationals for a longer period of time.

When we implemented our Drip Irrigation Program we thought that the pvt. sector would make use of the opportunity and respond to the new market but that didn't happen. Working on supply chains is extremely critical.

A few years ago there were informal water mafias in the settlement with jerry cans and donkeys. There was a lot of internal conflict which changed after the boring and solar pumping projects.

Animal healthcare, better livestock management and appropriate fodder availability is critical.

To manage a project which involves working with multiple stakeholders an international is needed. Will be taken more seriously by all. There are too many factions.

IOM

Works closely with migrating individuals, government bodies and local climate migrants and other IDPs

Looks for longer term livelihood programs for migration prevention and resilience building

Nada works on livelihood programs with IOM

We would like to set up a plastic recycling unit and many other livelihoods for IDPs, climate refugees and refugees.

We believe repatriation is the best way forward but that requires a plan and system awaiting them in their home countries.

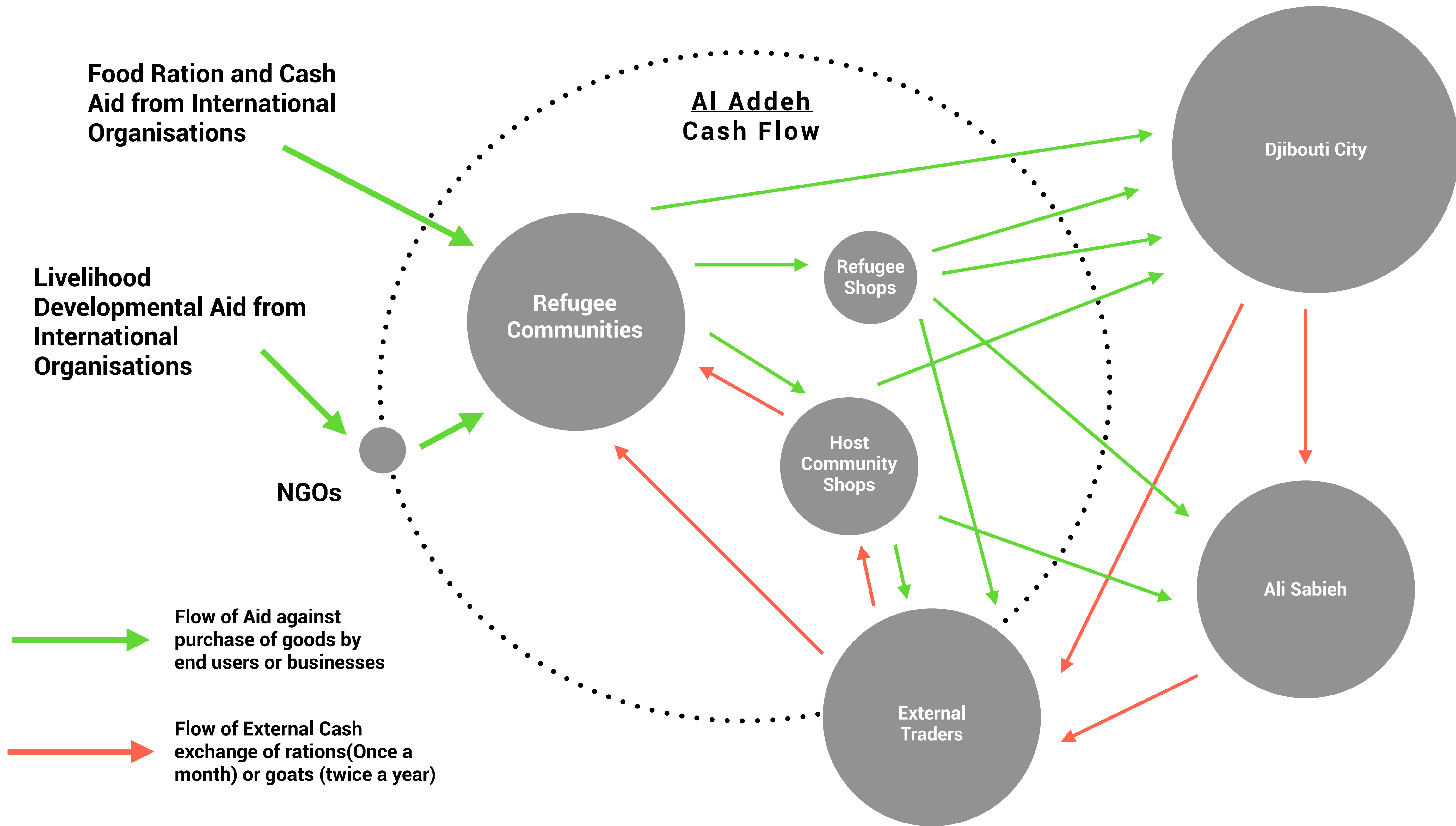
ADDS

Leads/Influences all national livelihood programs and energy access programs for citizens

Director General of ADDS

"We are currently implementing SHG programs influenced by MYRADA. For the youth we are granting 400,000 DJF for starting businesses."

"We prefer implementing mini grids because they are easier to manage for larger villages. People will not pay for things like electricity. They lack formal knowledge and growth spirit."



Immediate Next Steps

- 1. Ecosystems Assessment report for Sustainable Energy and Livelihoods - Due next month**
- 2. Workshop to bring together ecosystem stakeholders and funders in Djibouti (Jan/Feb)**
- 3. Concept Notes/Proposals for developmental aid funding presented in the workshop**

Questions Emerging

- A. What are the services refugees can offer to others?
- B. What can the refugees sell externally to diversify cash range and livelihoods?
- C. How can refugees improve access to basic energy needs?
- D. What will we learn from Djibouti? How do we use it elsewhere?

Short Term Goal

Improve and strengthen energy access services & ecosystem
- provide more business and local employment activities.
Create a working energy sector with a champion managing energy sector activities in Djibouti

Skill Development

- The Evangelical Protestant church in Djibouti installed solar panels in its church 1-2 years ago.
- With their grid tie system (Which they would like to consume directly now - no net metering) they received some more panels and charge regulators which they set up a solar training centre with. They did so but the two trainers trained by the German installers both left and now the program is at a standstill.
- They currently provide electrical, tailoring, computer trainings
- Requires an improved training area
- Training of trainers
- Coursework



Supply chain and incubation

- Ali is a Djiboutian and runs a solar and electrical store in Ali Addeh he responds to the market demands and sources directly either from Dubai or from the capitals markets. There are other entrepreneurs like Ali in Ali Addeh
- There is known to be at least one solar expert in every section of Al Addeh. Young boys at least 3 in every section have some electrical experience and are waiting for work to come by so that they go to the city and make something.
- Communities currently majorly purchase a 500 DJF torch light which last between 3-5 months. A larger family will have more number of torches.
- People spend heavily on mobile phone charging at solar powered kiosks (heavy competition here) - is there a need to offset these costs to purchasing of assets?
- How can we increase/improve Ali's product/service offering and provide an employment opportunity to the refugee boys?
- Is there a need for financing here? Is PAYG an option where the Djiboutian manages credit?



Medium Term Goal

Demonstrate Livelihoods and Sustainable Energy Solutions, Build/Strengthen sectoral ecosystems with various stakeholders for chosen livelihood sectors (Tailoring, Food Processing, Livestock). Demonstrate and prove methods and benefits of financing

Issue areas

1. Livelihood development activities by Gov are not inclusive of all communities (mainly centred around larger villages and not to refugees)
2. Livelihoods expansion are hindered by access to further capital and assets.
3. Livelihood ideas are very limited across gov. programs and self initiated businesses in the camps (Mainly oriented towards purchases from the city and sales in the villages/camps)

Opportunities

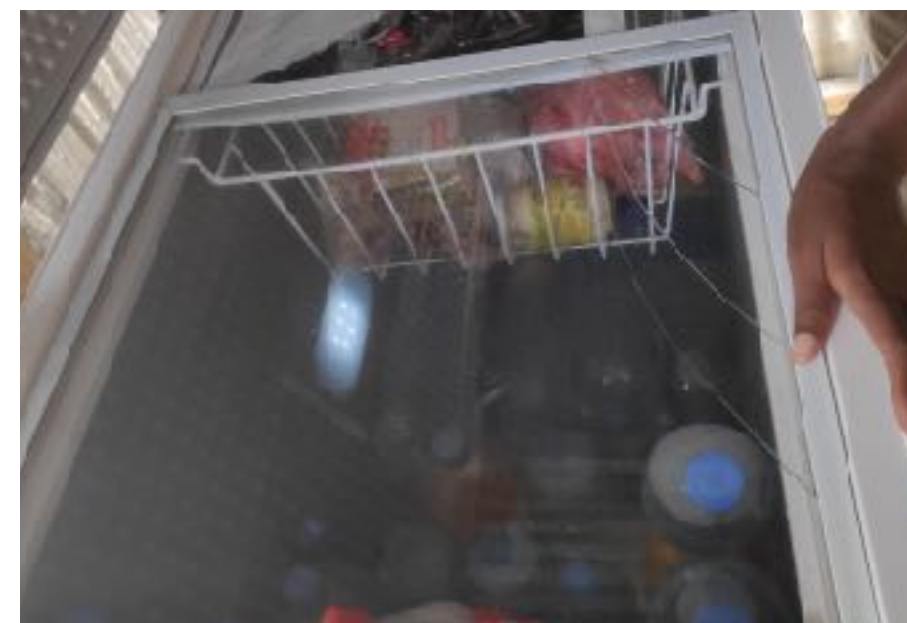
1. Gov has initiated livelihood promotion linked to a pvt. training organisation who is helping locals think of new businesses. This is further linked to CPEC - a poor friendly bank which disburses govt. grants to start these business.
2. In the camps individuals have saved up or utilised grants and loans to start businesses in groups - Solar Refrigerated products & mobile charging (5-10), **Tailoring** (40-50), **Sambusa making** (20-30), Cake and Cookie Making
3. Since many of the communities are originally pastoralists with some with work experience there is scope to introduce new businesses based on old activities - **Poultry/Livestock farming**



(Above) A tailor makes sleeves for tissue boxes in obock, sells in the city.
(Below) Only tailor among 40-50 in Al Addesh who runs an electric machine via the mini grid. Pays rent to Djiboutian who has a house connected to it. Wants solar for independence and rent savings but didn't seem to have strong markets.



One of many refrigeration shops for cold drinks, yogurt - many with DC mixers for making fresh juice. Most of the business is during ration times (4 days in a month)



A poultry farming experiment - Started with 2 chickens (3000 DJF) and now has 25. Needs space, capital, medicines and training to expand



A camel slaughtering businesses. Atleast half of the meat goes bad the day after slaughtering due to lack of dedicated refrigeration.



A movie/football match screening business - mainly relying on cold drink/tea sales to sustain business. Wants to grow but doesn't know where markets will come from. Says business has fallen due to migration outside camps.

Long Term Goals

Integrate sustainable energy access as a pathway for livelihoods and refugees to thrive and have improved businesses and lives in host countries (UNHCR) and countries of origin (IOM).

Integrate the ecosystems thinking philosophy in this regard specially with individual livelihood sectors

Build host communities as a starting point of integration rather than an inclusion in refugee activities. (IRENA, UNHCR, SE For ALL, GPA)

Study and share the best refugee integration examples from historical programs and movements:

- 1. Tibetan Resettlements in India**
- 2. Tanzanian Refugee Integration**

Djibouti and its refuge network is being looked at as an example for refugee settlements and development practitioners around the world:

- 1. In principle refugees are allowed to work anywhere**
- 2. Govt. is open to conversation, programs and funding but heavily lacks implementation practice and support**
- 3. UNHCR - Djibouti is looking to raise \$800,000 for livelihoods and there-in an exit from Djibouti's settlements in the next few years.**
- 4. Other International orgs - FAO, WFP and IOM are all thinking on similar lines but are barely integrated with each other.**
- 5. Others being targeted for this progression -**

Africa:

Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Somalia, Zambia

South America:

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama