

# Breakout Group 2

## 1. What are the main energy resilience challenges for communities?

Forecasting what to prepare for

really interesting discussion on using private commercial players to address some of the limitations of communities when it comes to collecting money. I find this a little confronting in terms of community orientation

how different does our thinking have to be for disaster relief versus community building in energy resilience

Not one size fits all - ask community what they want. Too many research papers note that the outcomes could have been improved by better understanding community needs/preferences

changing demand (new appliances, new behaviours, etc)

Systems adaptable to increasing demand

extreme event (cyclone, earthquake) differ from occasional (but increasing) events such as more frequent flooding, more serious flooding. The first is about recovery; the second designing & building for long term

petroleum fuel for commercial energy & this will remain for some years. Access to cleaner, affordable fuels in rural communities remains a challenge. (tanks leak & are seldom repaired; shipments are not often. Costs are often higher than

Ask community what the challenges are. Don't assume you know better.

## 2. What role can communities play in improving energy resilience?

Maintenance - job creation often a goal

do solar home systems build community or actually encourage quite individualistic behaviours.

What assets/strengths/skills already exist within the community? How can these be leveraged to improve resilience?

What are order of priorities for community resilience?

topic 2. Communities know the local environment & what dangers to expect

## 3. What are the key areas for research or data collection?

need to go and look at communities where projects have succeeded (how, what did it take). we also need to go and do brutally honest reviews of projects that went horribly wrong (failures are ophans but many

still assuming the future looks like the present - tools to assist communities to understand what the future for their area actually looks like

priorities immediately after cyclones for that cane cutting community. In australia plenty of water immediately after a cyclone of course but gets problematic very quickly. surprised that communications and lighting aren't more

What does resilient design mean? ie is it high cost/ high quality, does this delay or inhibit access to energy?

3 research. Why has there been so little attention to improved cooking methods & fuels (SDG 7) which is a serious health issue for women & children in the region?

Peter's idea of linking up small RE based systems to create more resilient larger systems. Do we need actual pilot projects or are tools and modelling enough to begin?

topic 3. It is really hard to use SDG 7 indicators to measure improvements. How to improve them for practical use?

## 1. What are the main energy resilience challenges for communities?

- Access to Capital (affordability issues)**
- Prejudice - against new technologies. Against behaviour change**
- Location - remote location. Accessibility**
- Inter-community (organisational) conflicts and differences can create challenges. Multi-voices - how to ascertain a more singular objective
- Lack knowledge and awareness. Technical skills.**
- Land conflict and use issues. Lack of energy resource (e.g., sun supply, water/hydro etc.)

## 2. What role can communities play in improving energy resilience?

- Identifying suitable land for energy use/infrastructure
- Long-term sustainable incentives - in energy use, maintenance, financing. Creating market / social changes. Creating new needs in the long term.
- Lead role in terms of vision for energy project and needs.**
- Problem identification, needs to be community-driven.
- Women to play a more active role in the energy space. Especially cooking energy issues.

## 3. What are the key areas for research or data collection?

- Data on cooking fuel preferences? Why they use certain fuels? And their flexibility in terms of adopting new technologies? Knowledge of technological options?
- More granular data on energy use? [too much is at a macro level] Community level; household level, etc.. They allow for more nuanced planning.
- Research potential business-models that can function in remote areas/communities.
- Using mobile phone technology to collect data. [note privacy issues]

# Breakout Group 4

## 1. What are the main energy resilience challenges for communities?

Understanding the uncertainties and complexity of the challenges

consistency in good governance - strong village committees can make a big difference

accountability and information to govt communities, hidden and high maintenance costs, different projects (diff spec etc - so lacking synergy), no technical capacity or empowerment or institutional

Linkages from the villages to the provincial level and then to the national level are challenging. Information needs to run up and down this chain.

Lack of sustainable financing mechanisms to help communities Build Back Better after being hit by natural disasters.

Women are the main users of energy, but often excluded from community consultations - need to make special effort to hear their voices

**No insurance**

Community, in our context is left out, needs unheard of and no sense of resilience in times of disasters/crisis

## 2. What role can communities play in improving energy resilience?

Self-monitoring and self-accountability

Resilience cannot be attained if it is not expressly a goal. So the community and all stakeholders need to understand that in all their decisions, resilience needs to be a priority

Being co-owners of the project and/or the energy system

Co-planning, co-design

Taking ownership of their electricity needs and being committed to making payments for their monthly bills.

co-production

Established Energy body that communicates with govt and community (holding accountability, transparency, feedback, success/lessons learned, investment/funding)

## 3. What are the key areas for research or data collection?

use of biomass in community, including energy for cooking

Use of biogas for cooking - why aren't the majority of communities (that have abundance of livestock) making use of this technology when it is working well in some communities?

how do we all make it stick

Updated gender surveys for selected communities that need the most development assistance

Demand-side surveys for rural villages and maritime islands. How has demand changed over the years, is there suppressed demand? What is the willingness and ability to pay?

Review of off-grid solar systems that have been in place, with a focus on how community engagement has supported (or not) sustainability

What is the future role of off-grid mini-utilities and what business models could work?

Needs assessment - Education, training, scholarship gaps and needs & opportunities in these areas (innovation driven investments too)

Filming of good practice case studies to create awareness, advocacy and encourage other communities that they can take ownership and make community-based projects work.

How can digitisation and mobile technology be used to maximum effect for more efficient, reliant rural electricity systems



## 1. What are the main energy resilience challenges for communities?

**having efficient cooking stoves**

Working in partnership with numerous stakeholders (communities, private businesses, governments, academics)

predominate which comes with problems of health, air pollution, environmental deforestation, time consuming). Gender equality is also an issue and power dynamics. Modern energy cooking (electricity or gas) can

**community buy-in**

**Resilience against cyclones**

recovery time after cyclones/disruptions for off-grid systems

## 2. What role can communities play in improving energy resilience?

**As consumers could lead to more consistent payments**

**Community ownership of energy systems**

**in-kind support**

**As stakeholders to be consulted**

Be part of the technical team through capacity building of skills and livelihoods (also for maintenance and repair).

Be leaders of planning - experts in social and cultural understanding of context

**Be change leaders for other communities close by**

## 3. What are the key areas for research or data collection?

Are SHS building resilience? How significant? e.g. <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11955.pdf>

How are people in Small Island State vs larger countries adapting energy solutions during disasters?

**What are people willingness to pay?**

clean cooking data in communities

What cooking is current being undertaken (what fuels, how much, when, who is cooking, who is collecting fuel, what food is being cooked)?

Repair times for grid vs off-grid systems

**community gender and energy research**

How are disabilities (and other diversity groups) being incorporated into the resilience dialogue?

**data on women engagement at various levels**

Note: breakout room 1 was not used during the workshop