Supporting pro-poor and gender sensitive energy investments

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Outline

ENERGIA’s activities in supporting pro-poor and gender-responsive investments at the field level.

Gender mainstreaming

Women’s economic empowerment

Sharing lessons learned from gender approaches in the energy sector
ENERGIA: International network on gender and sustainable energy

- Since 1996 creating an institutional base for mainstreaming gender into the energy sector in developing countries
- Members in 22 countries
- Current program in 13 countries in Africa and Asia

- Hosted by ETC Foundation, Netherlands
ENERGIA Committed to SE4ALL
Member of Advisory Board
ENERGIA’s Goals and Programme Interventions

Goal: That women and men have equal and equitable access to and control over sustainable energy services as an essential right to development.

- Women’s Economic Empowerment Programme
- Gender and Energy Research Programme
- Advocacy & Policy Influencing Programme
Rationale for gender mainstreaming

• Attention to gender issues in energy projects can improve development effectiveness and improve project efficiency
• In practice, few mainstream energy projects mainstream gender systematically

Since 2007, ENERGIA has been assisting 19 energy (and environment) projects to mainstream gender to showcase:
• how gender-specific impacts can be generated through energy access projects and markets;
• how mainstreaming gender can improve energy project outcomes;
• how such impacts can be multiplied.
## ENERGIA-Assisted Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Energy Intervention</th>
<th>Geographical scope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>RSPN</td>
<td>Pakistan Domestic Biogas Program</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda</td>
<td>Hivos/SNV/DGIS</td>
<td>Africa Biogas Partnership Programme</td>
<td>Nationwide in 6 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Government of Nepal/SNV</td>
<td>Biogas Sector Programme</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>SCODE</td>
<td>Improved cook stoves</td>
<td>Rift Valley &amp; Central Provinces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Botswana Power Corporation</td>
<td>Rural Electrification (grid and off-grid)</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>PERACOD/ENDA</td>
<td>Rural electrification and domestic energy supply</td>
<td>Kaolack &amp; Casamance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>TaTEDO</td>
<td>Multi-functional platforms/Productive Use Containers</td>
<td>Northern region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>REDP</td>
<td>Community managed micro hydro</td>
<td>All districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>SIBAT</td>
<td>Community-based Rural electrification (PV, micro-hydro, wind)</td>
<td>14 projects, community level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya Power and Lighting Company</td>
<td>Electricity Utility</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Practical Action</td>
<td>Liquid biofuels &amp; micro-hydro</td>
<td>Two districts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gender mainstreaming approach in practice

**Assess the context**
- **Assess Organizational Capacity**
- **Assess Gender Situation on the Ground**

**Agree on Gender Goal**

**Decide Gender Specific Activities**

**Track Progress**

**Feedback**

**PREPARE:**
- Background review, organizational assessment, consulting with project community

**DESIGN:**
- Gender Action Plan, including goal, expected outcomes, activities and M&E framework

**IMPLEMENT:**
- Institutionalize the process (org. policies, staffing, capacity building, documentation)

**MONITOR:**
- Track progress, outcomes and communicate
Mainstreaming gender within project cycle: An example

Feasibility study
- Role and status of women in similar trades/allied business
- Assess overall potential

Baseline study
- Assess women’s potential (literacy/numeracy skills/business acumen)
- Capacity building and other needs
- Perception of men
- Women’s institutions

Strategies and Actions
- Additional training (technology/confidence/leadership)
- Other enabling conditions

Monitor
- Number of women service providers after ...... Years of project
- Average increase in income

Economic Empowerment
- Women form x% of service providers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Project Area</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **BPC (Botswana Power Corporation)**                                        | Rural electrification (on and off grid)    | • BPC Conditions of Service aligned with national gender obligations  
• Develop a gender mainstreaming policy for BPC and review the BPC CSR policy  
• Engender planning by including gender disaggregated information on connection rates and obstacles to connection |
| **SCODE (Sustainable Community Development Services), Kenya**                | Improved cookstoves                         | • Engender terms of reference of staff  
• Leadership and business development programmes for women entrepreneurs  
• Introduce a women-friendly potter’s wheel |
| **RSPN (Rural Support Programme Network), Pakistan**                        | National domestic biogas programme         | • Recruit women Social Organizers  
• Training for women (veterinary care, kitchen gardening, plant maintenance)  
• Engender promotional material  
• Gender indicators in biogas user surveys |
| **SIBAt, (Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya)**                                 | Community based rural electrification (PV, micro hydro, wind) | • Develop gender sensitive technology standards  
• Incorporate gender concerns within existing instruments such feasibility studies, community training and impact evaluation. |
Experience in Botswana: BPC (Botswana Power Corporation)

• Starting point: 52% of all rural households are female-headed yet they connect to the grid at only half the rate of male-headed households.

• Outcomes:
  • review the marketing strategies to also target women
  • review products of BPC

• Result: Prepaid system: Ready box

Photo: B.P.C., Botswana
Good practice and lessons learned from ENERGIA’s experience in gender mainstreaming

• Commitment and felt need from organisation to include gender is crucial
• Local ownership
• Use a flexible/ adaptable approach to gender mainstreaming
• Integrate gender mainstreaming within the entire project cycle: Integration of gender baselines, indicators, and disaggregation into existing frameworks
• The project must lead the GM process
• Peg expectations realistically: Realizing impact is a long-term goal
• Work as a team (organisation, local gender expert, ENERGIA)
• Bring in methodology and experiences (other countries, other sectors)
• Follow-up and monitoring based on targets and results
What is WEE?

Investing in women’s economic empowerment sets a direct path towards gender equality, poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth

(UN Women)
Energy – Women’s Economic Empowerment Nexus

- Universal energy access
  - Women’s productive activities in high impact value chains
  - Labour-saving technology to increase productivity of women’s labour

- Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
  - EE to reduce costs & increase profits in women enterprises

- Double the RE share in global energy mix
  - Women’s employment and enterprises selling goods and services in RE value chain
Key Entry Points & Strategies to ENERGIA’s WE Approach

Employment & Entrepreneurship
- Focus on sectors / value chains where women dominate
- Leverage/scale up proven business models
- Support existing WEs & women as own bosses

Supply Chains & Financing
- Design financing mechanisms with a gender focus
- Analyze markets & distribution chains with WEE opportunities in mind
- Build an inclusive value chain

Capacity & Skills
- Prioritize women in technical/BDS training
- Train women for management & leadership
- Support a mentorship approach

Demand & Uptake
- Use women communication channels for consumer sensitization & education
- Focus message on aspiration, economics & quality of service
- Facilitate consumer finance targeted at women

Communication, Information & Monitoring
- Monitor against targets & KPIs at all levels
- Document the evidence base on supply & demand side & link to SE4ALL outreach
- Involve WEs in monitoring & communications
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. of women entrepreneurs</th>
<th>No. of consumers</th>
<th>Technologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practical Action SCODE</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>364,200</td>
<td>ICS, briquettes, solar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopernik</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>250000</td>
<td>ICS, solar power, water purifiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVEP SEM Fund</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>Solar, briquettes, ICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Sister</td>
<td>Kenya, Uganda,</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>804000</td>
<td>Solar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRTN NACEUN PAC</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>ICS, productive use enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3380</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,068,200</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Good practice and lessons learned from ENERGIA’s experience in Women’s’ Economic Empowerment

• High impact occupations: in which women have a strong role
• Women have a natural affinity for networking at the community level - for customers and for support among entrepreneurs
• Potential pitfall: local entrepreneurs invest both financial and social assets - and therefore also carry a high risk -
• Advocacy and support to include gender in the institutional framework
• In national budgets, a minimum budget to be set for renewable energy initiatives for women
Key messages from ENERGIA’s experience in gender mainstreaming and women’s economic empowerment

• Demand driven
• Inclusive and local context and ownership
• Link to /integrate gender approach into policy and existing frameworks
• Demystify gender: translate into concrete outputs and monitoring
THANK YOU