Webinar series: Innovative tools for advancing low emission and climate resilient energy planning in Asia

Session 3: Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Sector: Applications in Madhya Pradesh, India

June 2, 2016

Organized by the Asia LEDS Partnership and LEDS Global Partnership’s Energy Working Group
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Panelists – Please mute your audio device when not presenting.

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Agenda

- Welcome and introductory remarks
- Overview of the Asia LEDS Partnership and LEDS GP Energy Working Group
  - Sandra Khananusit, *Asia LEDS Partnership*
  - Alexander Ochs, *Energy Working Group*
- Presentations – Panelists:
  - Ana Rojas, *GECCO - IUCN*
  - Soma Dutta, *ENERGIA*
  - Francesco Tornieri, *ADB*
- Questions and answers
- Short Survey
THE ASIA LEDS PARTNERSHIP AND LEDS GP ENERGY WORKING GROUP

Sandra Khananusit, Asia LEDS Partnership Secretariat
Alexander Ochs, LED GP Energy Working Group Secretariat
LEDS Global Partnership

An international initiative aiming to harness the collective knowledge and resources of governments, donors, international organizations, and practitioners in scaling up and strengthening implementation of climate-resilient low emission development around the world.

Catalyzes action and collaboration across more than 160 countries, plus international donor and technical organizations.

Operates through “regional platforms” (delivery) and “technical working groups” (expertise).
This webinar series

Innovative tools for advancing low emission and climate resilient energy planning in Asia

- March: SEI’s LEAP: Applications in Vietnam and Indonesia
- April: NREL’s Geo-spatial Toolkit: Application in Vietnam
- May: IUCN’s Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Sector: Applications in Madhya Pradesh, India

A collaboration between the Asia LEDS Partnership and LEDS Energy Working Group
ALP 2016 priorities

• Support capacity building for low emission energy planning and implementation
• Link the finance and LEDS communities to strengthen know-how of policymakers on investment mobilization
• Facilitate regional learning through peer exchange and new knowledge product development and dissemination
ALP 2016 activities: Highlights

Webinars and training:
- Innovative tools for advancing low emission and climate resilient energy planning
- Online training program on low emission energy planning and implementation (with planned in-person training at events)

Events:
- Regional workshop on “Mechanisms that catalyze finance for grid-connected clean energy in Asia” (June in Hanoi)
- Asia LEDS Forum 2016 on “Mobilizing finance for implementing INDCs” (June in Hanoi)

Case studies, blogs, articles, and more!
Energy Working Group (EWG)

The LEDS EWG promotes low emission and climate resilient development in the energy sector through:

• Learning, information exchange, communication of best practices
• Advisory services & technical assistance
• Enhanced opportunities for coordination and collaboration
EWG 2016 activities: Highlights

Webinars:
• Innovative tools for advancing low emission and climate resilient energy planning
• Low emission climate resilient energy strategies

Energy training:
• Asia LEDS Partnership regional workshop
• Africa LEDS Partnership regional workshop

LEDs sustainable energy & development world atlas

Energy LEDS community of practice
LEDS Energy Toolkit

- Reference guide for well-established LEDS planning tools & methodologies
- Focus on tools available at low or no cost
- 2015 version: 18 tools
- Will be updated and extended
GENDER EQUALITY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE OPPORTUNITIES (GECCO)

Ana Rojas
IUCN
Five-year program launched by USAID and IUCN in 2014

Goal: to leverage advancements in women’s empowerment and gender equality through, and for, the benefit of climate change and development outcomes.

GECCO’s energy work supports the energy sector, and the mitigation sector in particular, to be gender responsive by filling knowledge gaps for integrating gender into the energy sector through sharing existing practices and encouraging documentation of experiences and new knowledge creation.
GECCO 2016 ACTIVITIES: HIGHLIGHTS

- GECCO’s **network of experts**: 5 Working Groups
- Gender and Renewable Energy (G-REEN) **Platform**—interactive hub of information related to gender and energy: [http://genderandenvironment.org/energy/](http://genderandenvironment.org/energy/)
- GECCO’s **webinar series** on gender, energy and mitigation: [http://genderandenvironment.org/type/webinar/](http://genderandenvironment.org/type/webinar/)
- Knowledge products development: **case studies and briefs**
GECCO 2016 ACTIVITIES: LEDS GP

- Development of knowledge products
- Capacity building and knowledge sharing
- Participation in regional and thematic workshops

- Asia LEDS Partnership:
  - Case study on gender mainstreaming in rural electrification policies
  - Blog series on gender, energy and mitigation

- Energy WG:
  - Inclusion of gender methodologies in Energy Toolkit
  - Participation in Steering Committee
MORE INFORMATION

GECCO Energy is open to all! Women and Men are welcome to join. If you are interested, please contact us:

Ana Rojas  
IUCN GECCO  
anarojas.genen@gmail.com  
ana_v_rojas

Maggie Roth  
IUCN GECCO  
maggie.roth@iucn.org  
mkroth11

Or visit the Gender and Renewable Energy (G-REEN) Platform:  
http://genderandenvironment.org/energy/
GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN ENERGY SECTOR: A FRAMEWORK

Soma Dutta
ENERGIA
ENERGIA: INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ON GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

- Set up in 1996
- Institutional base for mainstreaming gender in the energy sector in developing countries
- Members in 22 countries
- Ongoing programmes in 12 countries in Africa and Asia

- Supported mainstreaming gender in >40 medium/large scale energy access projects in Africa and Asia
ENERGIA’s Vision: Women and men have equal and equitable access to and control over sustainable energy services as an essential right to development.
WHAT IS GENDER MAINSTREAMING

“...the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned actions, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. ...so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated.”

Source: UN ECOSOC, 1997
WHAT ARE WE TRYING TO MAINSTREAM/ADDRESS: THE INTERCONNECTIONS

Energy Access
(Cooking Energy and Rural Electrification)
- Time poverty and health issues in fuel collection / cooking
- Poorer female headed households or SMEs’s limited ability to connect and pay for electricity
- Potential role in energy supply chain

Electricity Infrastructure
(Generation, Transmission and Distribution)
- Negative impacts of displacement, inequity in land ownership during resettlement
- Inequitable access to new jobs e.g., engineering
- Social & health impacts on women

Clean Energy
(Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency)
- New tech can create opportunities for employment & livelihoods
- Limited access to financing to purchase energy tech
- Women HH managers can improve EE behavior

Source: ESMAP
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The process involves

• Assessing what are the likely implications of the project on men and women beneficiaries (Diagnose)

• Agreeing on what a project wants to achieve from a gender perspective (Decide Gender goal)

• Designing activities on how these gender goals can be met (Design strategy)

• Building consensus among stakeholders on the approach

• Develop a gender sensitive monitoring strategy

……so that both women and men can benefit from projects and inequality is reduced or eliminated.
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

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

Monitor
- Number of women service providers after ....... Years of project
- Average increase in income (business and household)

Women’s Economic Empowerment

Women form x% of service providers

Baseline/ pre-product launch studies
- Assess women’s potential (literacy/ numeracy skills/ business acumen)
- Capacity building/ other needs
- Women’s institutions

Strategies and Actions
- Additional training (technology/ business skills/ leadership)
- Business development and mentoring support
- Access to finance
WOMEN’S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT: ENTRY POINTS & KEY STRATEGIES

**Employment & Entrepreneurship**
- Focus on sectors / value chains where women dominate
- Lever existing networks & practices
- Support women as own bosses

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

**Capacity & Skills**
- Prioritize women in technical training
- Train women for management & leadership
- Support business development

**Communication, Information & Monitoring**
- Engage all stakeholders and use participatory methods
- Document the evidence base
- Involve women in analysis, monitoring & evaluation
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Key Actions</th>
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</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 (vet care, kitchen gardening)  
• Engender promotional material  
• Gender indicators in biogas user surveys |
| SIBAt, (Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya) | Community based rural electrification (PV, micro hydro) | • Develop gender sensitive technology standards  
• Incorporate gender within existing instruments such feasibility studies, community training |
AN EXAMPLE FROM ELECTRICITY SECTOR: GENDER ACTIONS IDENTIFIED BY REA, UGANDA

Construction

- Local employment in electrification works, with gender targets
- Equitable way leaves compensation
- Gender-sensitive HIV/AIDS prevention

Implementation

- Promotion of RE connections/targets for women & men
- Ensure equitable access to subsidies and connection credit
- Improved access to social infrastructure
- Promotion of productive uses of electricity to women & men

Planning & monitoring

- Baseline studies to identify electricity uses, needs & access constraints of households (female-headed & male-headed) and businesses (women-owned & male-owned)
- Use of gender-informed M&E for project design
WHAT CAN BE ACHIEVED: SPECTRUM OF ACTIONS

DO NO HARM: Safeguard interests of both women and men

- Loss of ownership or use of agricultural land/ home gardens/ common lands
- Cultural impacts on family/society (including increase in violence, alcoholism, prostitution, rise in HIV/AIDS)
- Equal work opportunities, wage and work conditions

MEET BASIC NEEDS: Support sustainable, safe energy solutions to ease women’s and men’s work burden and improve access to health services and education

- Water pumping
- Labour saving appliances
- Electricity for community health
WHAT CAN BE ACHIEVED: SPECTRUM OF ACTIONS

EMPOWER: Economically and socially
- Energy for enterprises and livelihoods (milling/home based work)
- Creation of energy sector jobs
- Build capacity to participate, contribute to and make project decisions

INCREASE PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS
- Women are effective communicators and social networkers
- Women have specific energy needs that must be understood and met
LESSONS FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN ENERGY SECTOR

- Introduce in design phase
- Use a flexible/adaptable approach
- Sustainable GM process is led by local team
- Endorsement and involvement of senior management key is critical
- Several gender activities can be integrated within existing ones
- Additional costs for capacity building and hand holding support, documentation
SELECT RESOURCES

• ENERGIA: Mainstreaming gender in energy projects: a practical handbook
• ESMAP: Gender and Energy Online Resources
• Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves: Strengthening enterprises through gender capacity building
• World Bank data and guidance notes on gender mainstreaming
• UNDP: Gender & energy for sustainable development: a toolkit & resource guide
• Asian Development Bank: Gender and energy toolkit: going beyond the meter
ENHANCING ENERGY-BASED LIVEINHOODS FOR WOMEN MICRO-ENTREPRENEURS IN MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

Francesco Tornieri
ADB
The **Madhya Pradesh Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (2011)** is an ADB-financed Multi-Tranche Facility (MFF) aimed to enable power distribution companies to supply quality 24-hour power supply to rural households by improving operational efficiency of electricity distribution in rural areas of MP, benefiting 1.4 million households. Project outputs included:

1. Improved upstream 33 kV systems;
2. Separated power supply to agricultural pumps and HHs [*feeder separation*] and installed high-voltage distribution system;
3. Installed meters, new HH connections and improved quality supply;
4. Access to business development services (BDS) improved for women’s microenterprises;
5. Built capacity of women’s SHGs.

Tranche 1 categorized as **Effective Gender Mainstreaming** [$200 mn (2011)], i.e. likely to deliver **tangible** benefits to women by improving their access to energy resources, services and energy-based livelihoods.

Tranche 1 characterized by Team Leader’s initiative in:

- Allocating adequate resources for quality due diligence –social and gender analysis ⇒ *Household Survey*; and
- *Gender Action Plan* (GAP) with S.M.A.R.T. indicators

*Household Survey* conducted by the project preparatory TA consultant shows that beneficiaries believe that availability of a 24-hour supply of power will result in children spending more time studying (60%), women spending less time on HH tasks (30%), the purchase of electrical appliances to make life easier (28%), and people spending more time on leisure (24%).
MP EEIIP: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- Tranche 1 of MFF supported by TA 7831-IND: Enhancing Energy based Livelihoods for Women Micro-Entrepreneurs [$1 mn] marking 1\textsuperscript{st} attempt –in ADB- to operationalize the notion of productive energy use and energy-based livelihoods in a systematic way.
- The TA aimed at optimizing energy-related benefits for women SHGs and micro entrepreneurs
- Targets include:
  - 500 women SHGs trained as trainers on gender inclusive energy services;
  - 500 women SHGs trained as trainers on providing BDS and
  - over 20,000 home-based women micro-entrepreneurs trained on efficient use of electricity for improving their businesses].
ENTRY POINTS FOR GESI MAINSTREAMING IN DISTRIBUTION (RURAL ELECTRIFICATION)

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<th>TRADITIONAL</th>
<th>EMERGING</th>
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<td>• <em>Productive energy use and energy-based livelihoods</em> ➔ maximize opportunities for energy-based women’s entrepreneurship and related skills training</td>
<td>• Institutional electrification (schools and hospitals, including street lighting)</td>
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<td>• <em>Increase in number of electrified below-poverty-line households including all FHHs</em></td>
<td>• Maximize women’s skilled and semi-skilled employment opportunities in the energy sector with technical training [e.g. women’s involvement in community-managed decentralised distribution systems]</td>
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<td>• <em>Gender-sensitive user education programs</em></td>
<td>• Support to gender-responsive organizational and policy/strategy reforms [(e.g. NEA (GESI Unit)]</td>
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<td>• <em>Capacity building for local women’s organizations</em></td>
<td>• Gender sensitivity training of Power agencies and Utilities for GAP implementation</td>
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# PROCESS AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS

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<td>Evidence based approach</td>
<td>Need assessment survey (covering 1,000 women headed microenterprises) at project outset enabled the designing of a demand based approach for expanding and/or starting up of energy based micro entrepreneurship.</td>
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<td>Gender Action Plan</td>
<td>Inclusive GAP [covenanted] based on the gender analysis undertaken during the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA), with emphasis on: (i) Build user awareness on safe and efficient use of electricity, (ii) Build capacities of women micro entrepreneurs and women SHGs; and (iii) Develop female headed micro-enterprises.</td>
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<td>Partnership with NGOs</td>
<td>NGOs to organize, mobilize and build capacities of women entrepreneurs and SHGs and set up a robust PPMS → Supported liaising with technology providers; and → Contributed to monitoring of project gender-related results</td>
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<td>Mobilization of existing women SHGs</td>
<td>• Trainees selected from existing pool of SHGs to complement existing women groups and strengthen their capacities. &lt;br&gt; • SHGs served as channel for introducing project inputs and interventions to community women.</td>
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<td>Comprehensive training design &amp; strategy</td>
<td>Training modules and instructional materials prepared to ensure relevance &amp; cultural appropriateness → Integrated Enterprise Module (IEM) informed by gender concerns linked to use of energy in HH and/or business activities.</td>
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<td>Inclusion of gender indicators in PPMS</td>
<td>PPMS –with social and gender-related indicators- developed and adopted</td>
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## KEY RESULTS

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<th>Result Parameters</th>
<th>Project Achievements</th>
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<td><strong>Human capacity Development</strong></td>
<td>Notwithstanding their literacy or low level of education handicap, the women developed appreciation on use of energy, in their household/livelihoods, enhanced their skills and income earning opportunities.</td>
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<td>• Women (20,729) from 2803 SHGs trained to gain access to energy-based income-generating business opportunities;</td>
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<td>• Women (506) trained as Gender and Energy Trainers;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Women (517) trained as Business Development Service (BDS) providers;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Enhanced awareness on effective and efficient use of energy/electricity in their household and in livelihoods;</td>
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<td>• Improved skills in respective trades</td>
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<td><strong>Economic Empowerment</strong></td>
<td>Improved employment and income-earning opportunities for women trained in non-traditional skills.</td>
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<td>• Improved access to productive assets (motorized pottery wheel, sewing machines and other mechanized tools for their trades) and financial services (credit, savings and insurance).</td>
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<td>• 590 women upgraded their existing enterprises into energy based enterprises or started new enterprises;</td>
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<td>• 63 women accessed BDS through SHG assistance;</td>
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<td>• New skills in non-traditional trade, such a CFL bulb assembling, mechanized bangle making, disposable utensils making and pottery</td>
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<td><strong>Reduction of time poverty</strong></td>
<td>Reduced work load from household chores, reduced drudgery</td>
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<td>• Saved time and efforts during their enterprises</td>
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<td>• More time at their disposal for rest, recreation and family bonding.</td>
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<td>• Increased productivity and efficiency</td>
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<td><strong>Voice and Rights</strong></td>
<td>Positive changes in the society like lifting of veil, freedom to express opinion in public forums.</td>
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<td>• Enhanced capacities of the women beneficiaries to take informed decisions both in household as well as in their enterprises ,</td>
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<td>• Influenced household dynamics; men more receptive, supported and shared household work</td>
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<td>• Enhanced participation and contribution in community activities.</td>
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<td><strong>Establishment of Linkages</strong></td>
<td>Developed linkages with existing government schemes and programs</td>
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*These results include a range of practical and strategic benefits to women*
PROJECT EVALUATION

- ADB Projects — and the gender-related aspects therein — are assessed at completion in the *Project Completion Report* based on the following criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

- While qualitative information on project results (benefits) is available, an *Impact Evaluation* is ongoing and will collect quantitative information to substantiate the qualitative analysis.

  **Impact evaluation questions:**
  - Does rural electrification improve women’s quality of life and empowerment?
  - Does skills development enhance business opportunities of women headed home-based enterprises with quality electrification distribution in rural areas?

  **Methodology: Randomized Controlled Trial**
  - Treatment 1: Rural electrification with feeder separation — a baseline survey to be done in 120 pre-treatment villages (60 treatment villages and 60 control villages)
  - Treatment 2: Four types of training given under the TA Project — Integrated Gender Energy and Enterprise Module (IEM), Gender and Energy training (GET), Skills Training (ST) and training in Business Development Services (BDS) — an impact evaluation with 7 categories of respondents
  - Key informant interviews will also be done in selected TA project villages to know changes that are attributed to the TA project, and specific benefits received by women.

- Total number of survey respondents: 3,400 for both Treatment 1 and Treatment 2.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- **Project design.** PPTA consultants involved in Loan and TA design [Social Development (GAD) Specialist: 3 person-months], with inputs from ADB/HQ.

- **Project implementation.** TA implementation (36 months) ➔ International Consulting Firm [Team Leader and Training Coordinator (International, 14 p.m.); Women Business Needs Assessment expert (International, 3 p.m.); Gender Survey Specialist (National, 4 p.m.); Gender Awareness Training Specialist (National 6 p.m.) and Women Entrepreneur Training Specialist (National, 22 p.m.) and subcontracted national NGO (Hand-in-Hand India) (36 months)]

- **Project monitoring.** Participation of the INRM-based gender focal point in all Loan Review Missions (2/year), monitoring of the gender design features and gender-related indicators and targets in the DMF (project framework) and GAP

- **Project evaluation.** Gender equality results have been documented into a Case Study (➔ qualitative results), to be followed by (upcoming) Impact Evaluation (➔ quantitative results).
Q & A session

Thank you for participating - please join the LEDS GP!

Further reading, recordings of webinars, etc.:

http://www.asialeds.org/
http://en.openei.org/wiki/LEDSGP/sector/energy

Contact speakers/organizers:

Alexander Ochs, Aochs@worldwatch.org
Sandra Khananusit, Sandra.Khananusit@icfi.com
Ana Rojas, anarojas.genen@gmail.com
Soma Dutta, somadutta2010@gmail.com
Francesco Tornieri, ftornieri@adb.org
Survey

• How did we do?
• Your feedback is important!