



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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# Agenda

- Welcome and introductory remarks
- Overview of the Asia LEDS Partnership and LEDS GP Energy Working Group
  - Sandra Khananosit, *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:

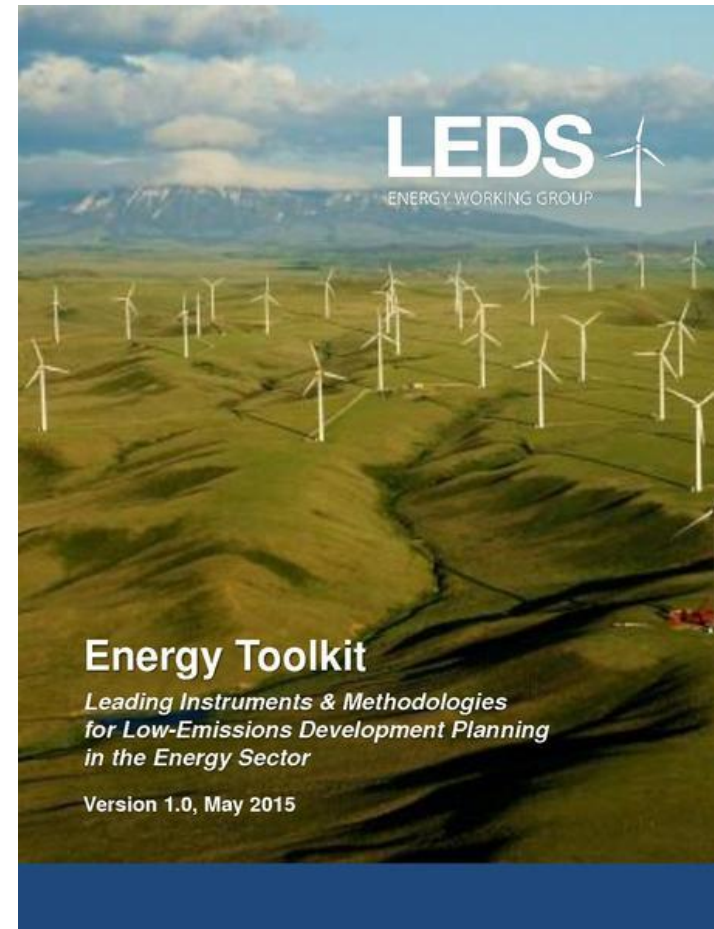
- Asia LEDS Partnership regional workshop
- Africa LEDS Partnership regional workshop

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

Gender Equity for Climate Change Opportunities - GECCO



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



# The Gender Equality for Climate Change Opportunities (GECCO)

- 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.





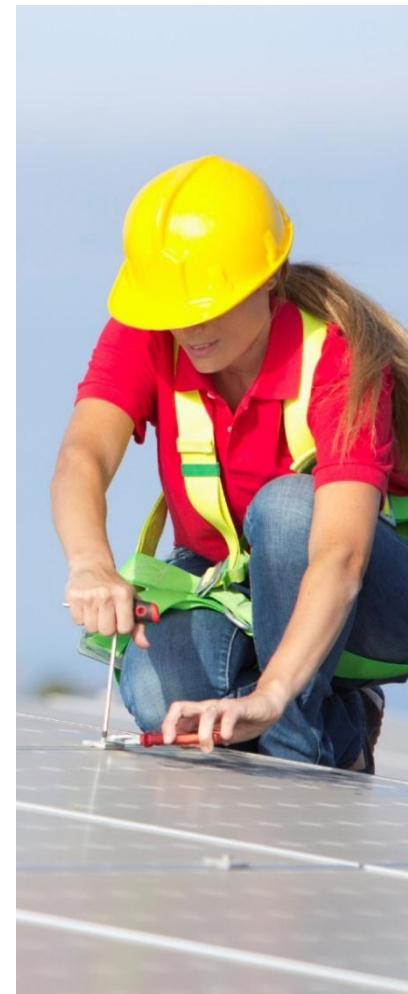
# GECCO 2016 activities: Highlights

- 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/>
- GECCO's **webinar series** on gender, energy and mitigation:  
<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](mailto:anarojas.genen@gmail.com)  
ana\_v\_rojas

Maggie Roth  
IUCN GECCO

[maggie.roth@iucn.org](mailto: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

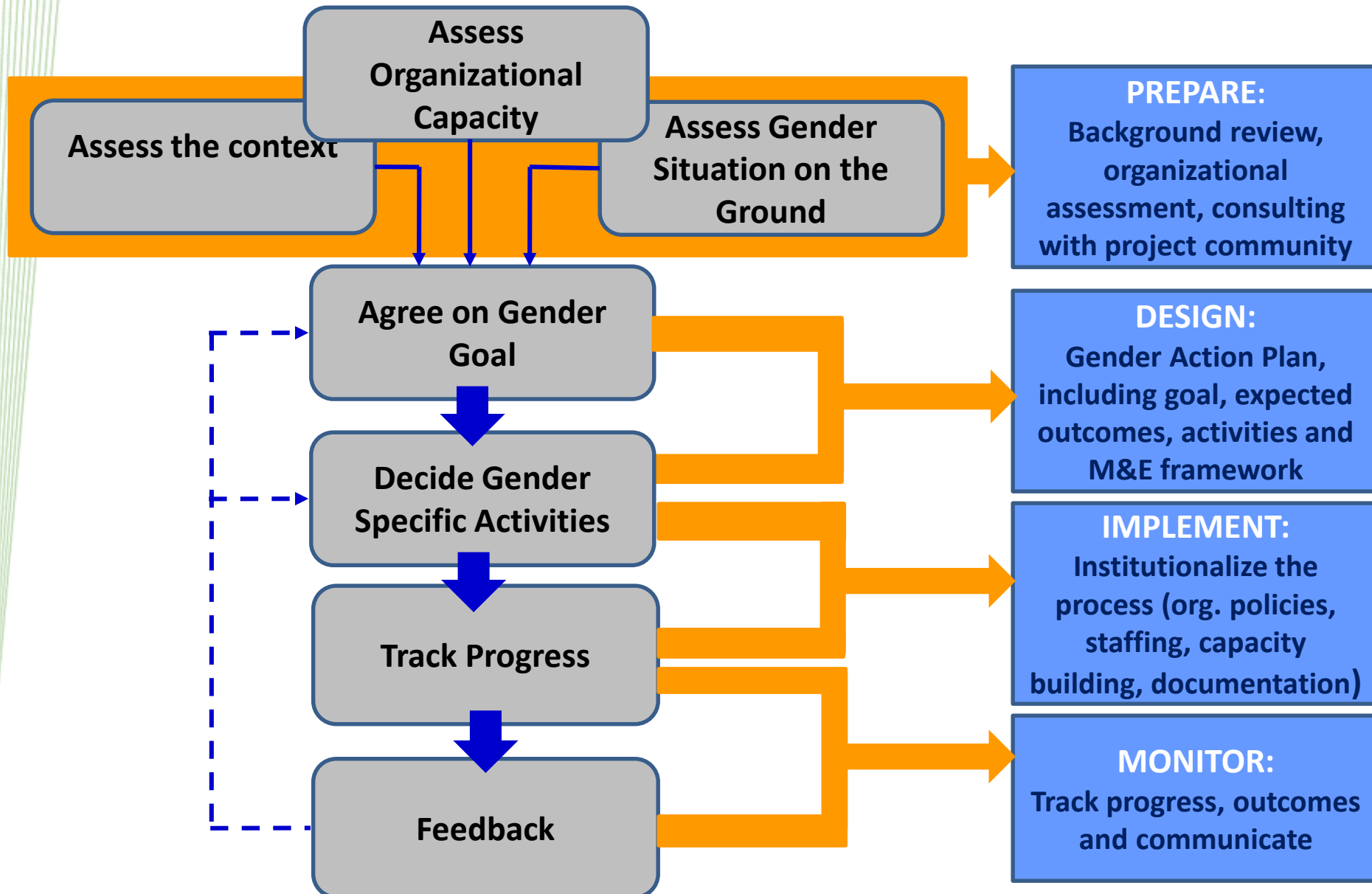
# Conceptual framework: Gender Mainstreaming

## 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

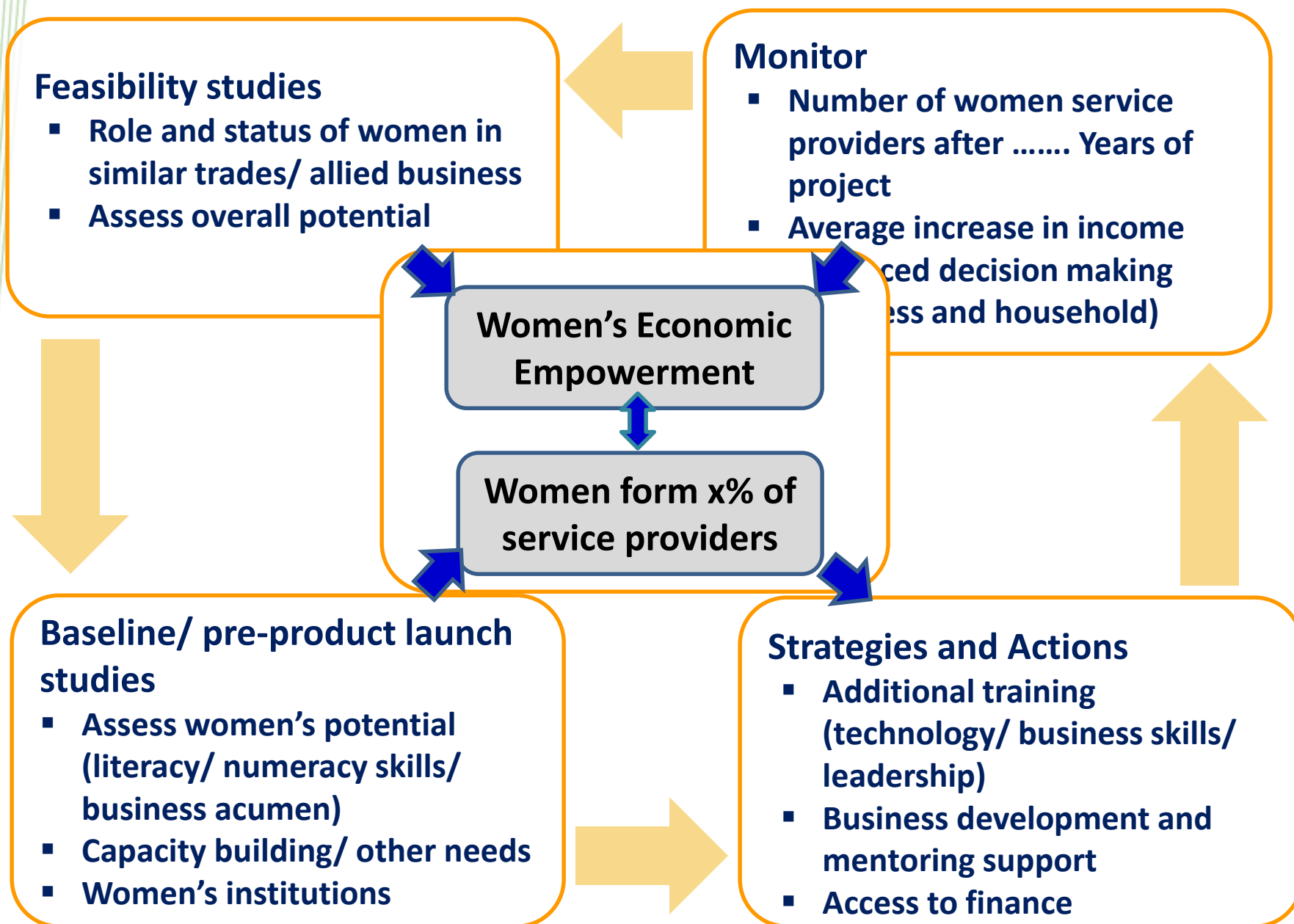
.....so that both women and men can benefit from projects and inequality is reduced or eliminated.

# Gender mainstreaming approach in practice





# Mainstreaming gender within project cycle



# 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

# Gender mainstreaming actions from ENERGIA projects

BPC (Botswana Power Corporation)	Rural electrification (on and off grid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•BPC Conditions of Service aligned with national gender obligations</li> <li>•Develop a gender mainstreaming policy for BPC and review the BPC CSR policy</li> <li>•Engender planning by including gender disaggregated information on connection rates and obstacles to connection</li> </ul>
SCODE (Sustainable Community Development Services), Kenya	Improved cookstoves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Engender terms of reference of staff</li> <li>•Leadership and business development programmes for women entrepreneurs</li> <li>•Introduce a women-friendly potter's wheel</li> </ul>
RSPN (Rural Support Programme Network) Pakistan	National domestic biogas programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Recruit women Social Organizers</li> <li>•Training for women (vet care, kitchen gardening)</li> <li>•Engender promotional material</li> <li>•Gender indicators in biogas user surveys</li> </ul>
SIBAt , (Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya)	Community based rural electrification (PV, micro hydro)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Develop gender sensitive technology standards</li> <li>•Incorporate gender within existing instruments such feasibility studies, community training</li> </ul>

# 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



# ENERGIA

[www.energia.org](http://www.energia.org)





# ENHANCING ENERGY-BASED LIVELIHOODS FOR WOMEN MICRO-ENTREPRENEURS IN MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

Francesco Tornieri  
ADB



# MP Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program MPEEIIP:

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%).

# MPEEIIP: Technical Assistance

- Tranche 1 of MFF supported by TA 7831-IND: Enhancing Energy based Livelihoods for Women Micro-Entrepreneurs [\$1 mn] marking 1<sup>st</sup> 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)

## TRADITIONAL

- *Productive energy use and energy-based livelihoods → maximize opportunities for energy-based women's entrepreneurship and related skills training*
- *Increase in number of electrified below-poverty-line households including all FHHs*
- *Gender-sensitive user education programs*
- *Capacity building for local women's organizations*

## EMERGING

- Institutional electrification (schools and hospitals, including street lighting)
- 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]
- Support to gender-responsive organizational and policy/strategy reforms [(e.g. NEA (GESI Unit))]
- Gender sensitivity training of Power agencies and Utilities for GAP implementation

# Process and Management Tools

Tool	Description
Evidence based approach	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.
Gender Action Plan	Inclusive GAP [covenanted] based on the gender analysis undertaken during the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA), with emphasis on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Build user awareness on safe and efficient use of electricity,</li> <li>(ii) Build capacities of women micro entrepreneurs and women SHGs; and</li> <li>(iii) Develop female headed micro-enterprises</li> </ul>
Partnership with NGOs	NGOs to organize, mobilize and build capacities of women entrepreneurs and SHGs and set up a robust PPMS → <i>Supported liaising with technology providers ; and → Contributed to monitoring of project gender-related results</i>
Mobilization of existing women SHGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainees selected from existing pool of SHGs to complement existing women groups and strengthen their capacities.</li> <li>• SHGs served as channel for introducing project inputs and interventions to community women.</li> </ul>
Comprehensive training design & strategy	Training modules and instructional materials prepared to ensure relevance & cultural appropriateness → <i>Integrated Enterprise Module</i> (IEM) informed by gender concerns linked to use of energy in HH and/or business activities.
Inclusion of gender indicators in PPMS	PPMS –with social and gender-related indicators- developed and adopted



# Key Results

ResultParameters	Project Achievements
<b>Human capacity Development</b>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women (20,729) from 2803 SHGs trained to gain access to energy-based income-generating business opportunities;</li> <li>• Women (506) trained as Gender and Energy Trainers;</li> <li>• Women (517) trained as Business Development Service (BDS) providers;</li> <li>• Enhanced awareness on effective and efficient use of energy/electricity in their household and in livelihoods;</li> <li>• Improved skills in respective trades</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Empowerment/</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved employment and income-earning opportunities for women trained in non-traditional skills.</li> <li>• Improved access to productive assets (motorized pottery wheel, sewing machines and other mechanized tools for their trades) and financial services (credit, savings and insurance).</li> <li>• 590 women upgraded their existing enterprises into energy based enterprises or started new enterprises;</li> <li>• 63 women accessed BDS through SHG assistance;</li> <li>• New skills in non-traditional trade, such a CFL bulb assembling, mechanized bangle making, disposable utensils making and pottery</li> </ul>
<b>Reduction of time poverty</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced work load from household chores, reduced drudgery</li> <li>• Saved time and efforts during their enterprises</li> <li>• More time at their disposal for rest, recreation and family bonding.</li> <li>• Increased productivity and efficiency</li> </ul>
<b>Voice and Rights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive changes in the society like lifting of veil, freedom to express opinion in public forums.</li> <li>• Enhanced capacities of the women beneficiaries to take informed decisions both in household as well as in their enterprises ,</li> <li>• Influenced household dynamics; men more receptive, supported and shared household work</li> <li>• Enhanced participation and contribution in community activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Establishment of Linkages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed linkages with existing government schemes and programs</li> </ul>

\* 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/LEDSP/sector/energy>

Contact speakers/organizers:

Alexander Ochs, [Aochs@worldwatch.org](mailto:Aochs@worldwatch.org)

Sandra Khananosit, [Sandra.Khananosit@icfi.com](mailto:Sandra.Khananosit@icfi.com)

Ana Rojas, [anarojas.genen@gmail.com](mailto:anarojas.genen@gmail.com)

Soma Dutta, [somadutta2010@gmail.com](mailto:somadutta2010@gmail.com)

Francesco Tornieri, [ftornieri@adb.org](mailto:ftornieri@adb.org)

# Survey

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

