

Gender equality and the energy sector

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ENERGIA
INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ON
GENDER & SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Hivos
people unlimited

Agenda



- Session 1: Review of Gender Concepts, Human Rights
- Session 2: Gender & Energy Value Chains
- Session 3.1 : Group discussions
- Session 3.2 : Plenary Presentation
 - stretch break
- Session 4: Integrating Gender and Human Rights in Energy Projects
 - Closing

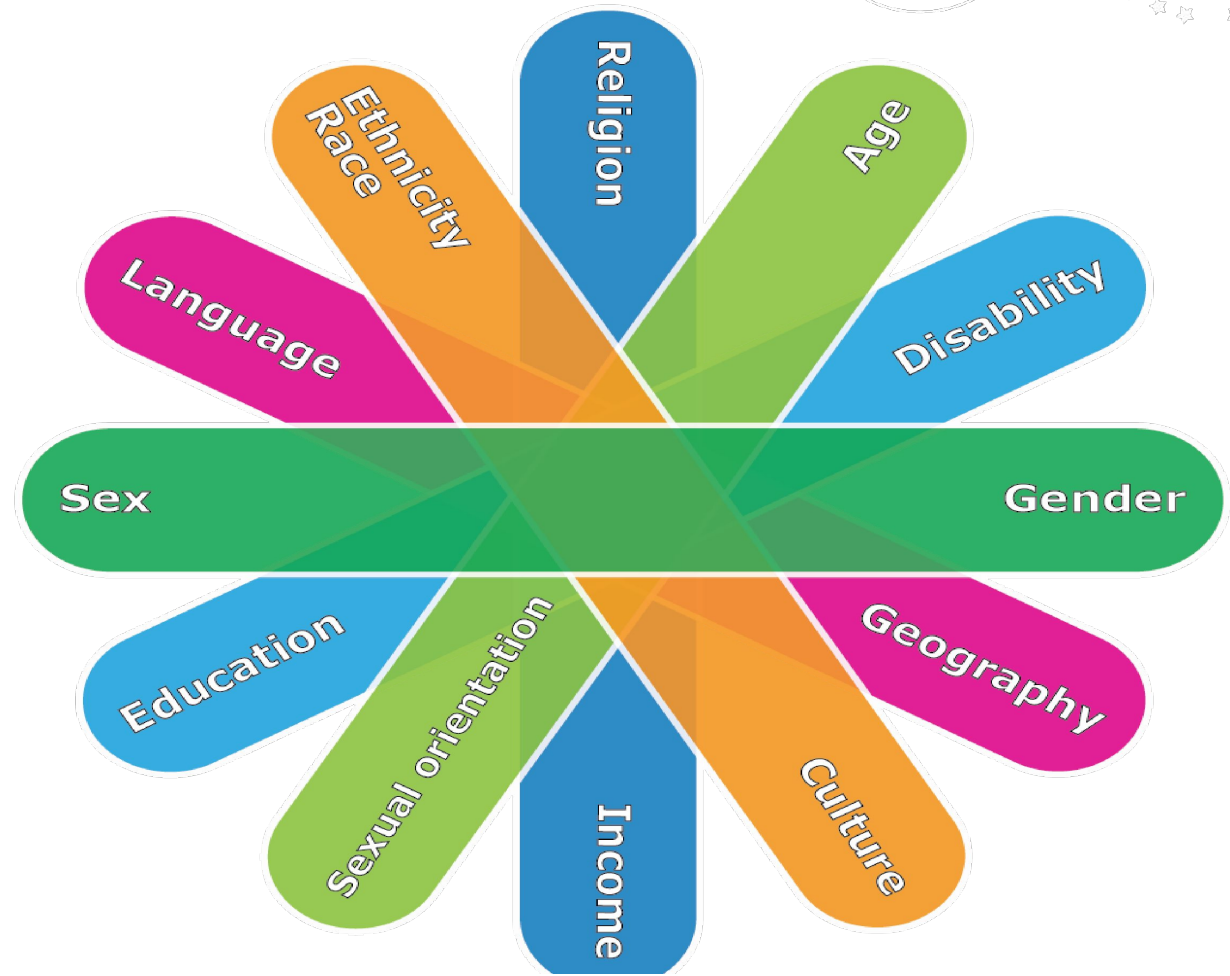
Session 1

GENDER CONCEPTS GENDER & HUMAN RIGHTS

Gender and human rights

Gender: Process of society assigning different **roles** and **responsibilities** to men, women, boys and girls. Intersects with other variables like age, ethnicity, class, disability. Changes according to time and place

Human rights: Reducing inequalities, democratic participation, fair distribution of benefits, redress, better governance



Renewable energy and human rights: What can go wrong?

- Nearly half of 16 of the world's largest wind and solar companies score less than 10% on a benchmark of human rights policies and practices.
- Human rights abuses incl. killings, threats, land grabs, dangerous working conditions and poverty wages; and harm to indigenous peoples' lives and livelihoods
 - Source: Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, 2020

Some concepts on gender

Social norms

Expectations for women and men, girls and boys, held by a given society; Enforced through social approval or rewards for conformity and disapproval or sanctions for not conforming

Gender roles and responsibilities

The patterns, the structure and dynamics of relations between women and men, and their roles in them

Gender division of labour

Types of work, roles and responsibilities productive and reproductive performed by boys and girls

Access and control

Who has and makes decisions over acquisition, use and disposal of assets and productive resources

Resources

Political power, economic (monetary), time, land, labour, education and knowledge, technology, networks

Women, energy and gender

- Lower literacy, limited access to information and technology, e-services (Paygo), limited mobility, decision making at home and beyond
- Chiefly responsible for unpaid care work, collecting firewood, processing harvest and food & experience high time poverty
- Lower incomes, more likely to be informal and irregular compared to men's
- Less likely to have collateral for accessing finance in formal institutions
- Might not have legal rights to land or be legally constrained in certain jobs
- Male-dominated sectors might not provide for needs of female workforce

Why energy is important for gender and human rights

Some human rights	Some intersections	Energy interventions
Right to life and Right to health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 4 million people face premature deaths due to HAP. • 41% of health facilities in DC lack reliable electricity • Cost of fuels a key factor in limited access to health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean cooking • Energy for health equipment • Energy for emergency care incl. maternity and obstetric care • Mobility
Right to water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women continue to walk long distances to access water • Poor resettlement can remove households further from water (and other) resources • Water contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of water resources for energy generation /resettlements.
Right to play (children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time spent collecting firewood or water • Work expectations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient cooking • Pumped water supplies

Session 2

GENDER & ENERGY VALUE CHAINS

The energy value chain

Procurement
&
Acquisition

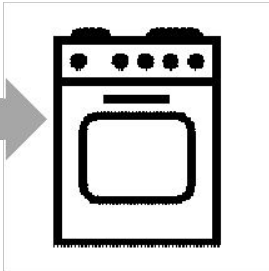
Engineering
&
Construction

Operations
and
Maintenance

Subscription
and access

Use

End of life
handling



Procurement & Acquisition

Engineering & Construction

Operations and Maintenance



Procurement and acquisition

- Who provides goods and services?
- Who owns the energy infrastructure?
- Where will infrastructure be located or transmission lines pass and what does that mean for women?
- Who is engaged when companies need to access land for?
- How is the engagement process structured (timing, language, location etc).
- How is compensation done? E.g. whether it targets landowners or land users?

Engineering and Construction

- What does the influx of workers mean for women: business opportunity or exploitation?
- Who is employed in engineering and construction
- What are the work conditions

Operation and maintenance

- Who is employed on and what posts do they hold?
- Do work conditions align with home work demands?
- What are conditions for employment?

Subscription and access

Use

End of life handling

Subscription & access

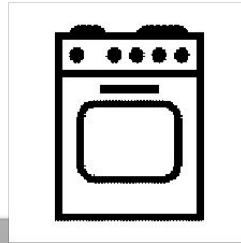
- Affordability
- Process and requirements to connect (e.g. proof of house ownership, bills etc)
- Corruption and networks
- Information access

Use

- Will capacity address women's needs?
- If not full-time supply, does it match with when women need it?

End of life handling

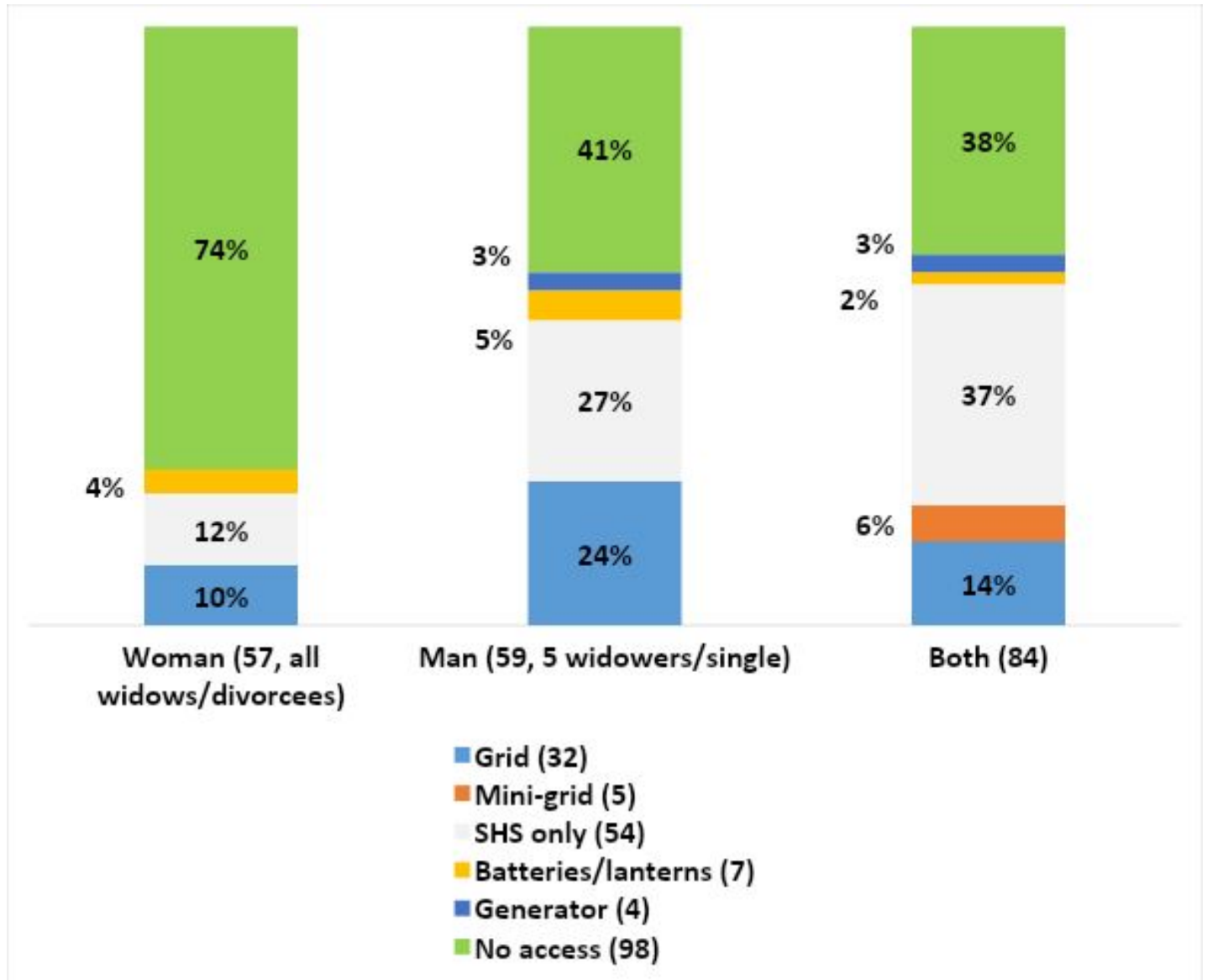
- What land use changes happen after decommissioning
- Who handles e-waste?
- Who benefits from e-waste?
- Whose resources are affected by e-waste?



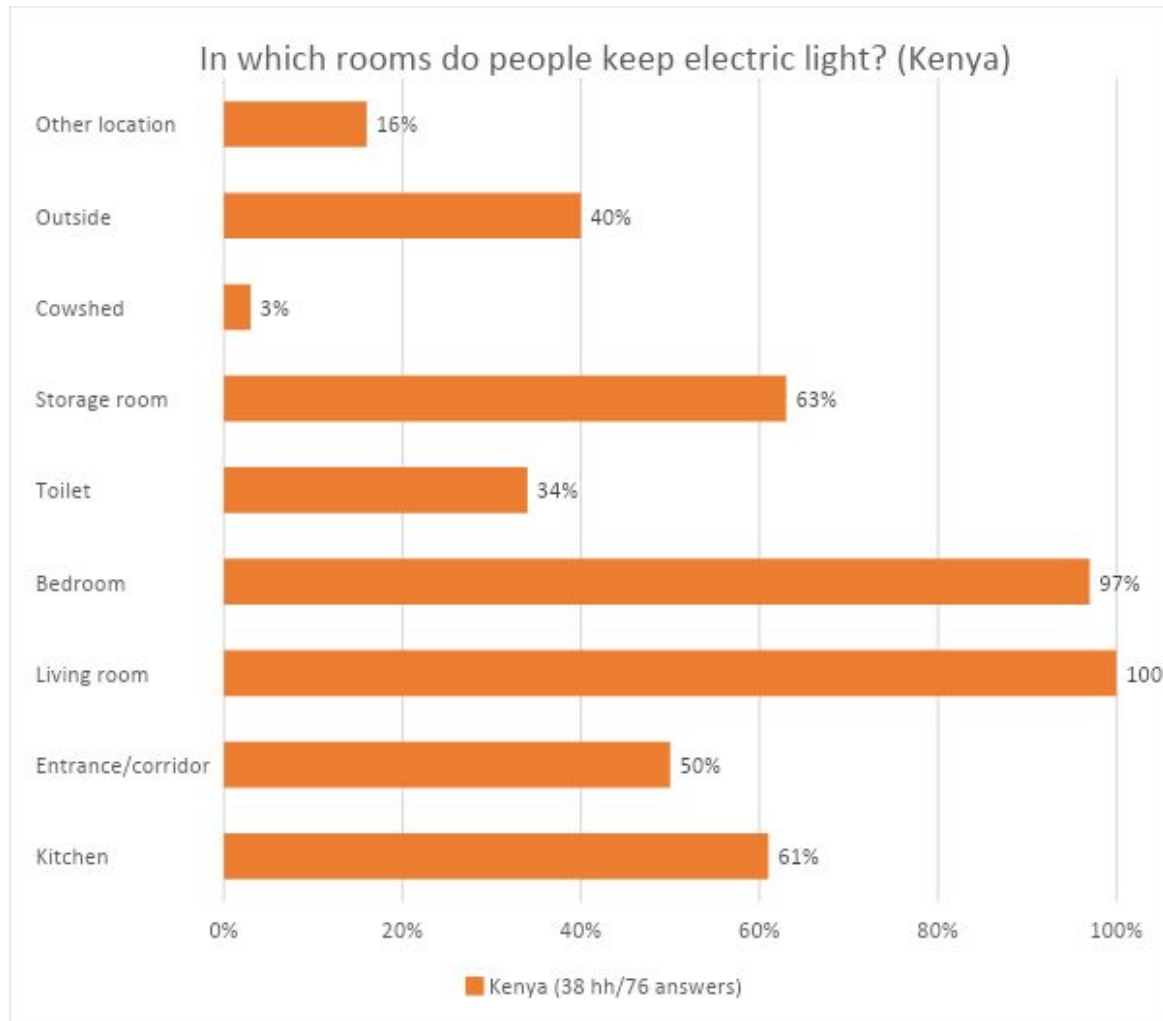
Session 3

GROUP WORK

Who gets electricity: A Kenyan case



Who uses electricity?



Once connected: Where are connection separate hut



Which businesses get connected: Carpentry, welding, irrigation, printing, vs women's businesses tailoring, restaurants, etc



Community needs: water supply even when some of these were running under capacity or when water pumping can be done off-peak

Session 4

INTEGRATING GENDER & HUMAN RIGHTS INTO ENERGY PROJECTS

A few more concepts

Gender mainstreaming

Integration of a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programmes, with a view to promoting equality between women and men, and combating discrimination (EIGE, 2017).

Gender equality

The right of different women's and men's responsibilities and opportunities not dependent on whether they are female or male so interests, needs and priorities of both are taken into consideration

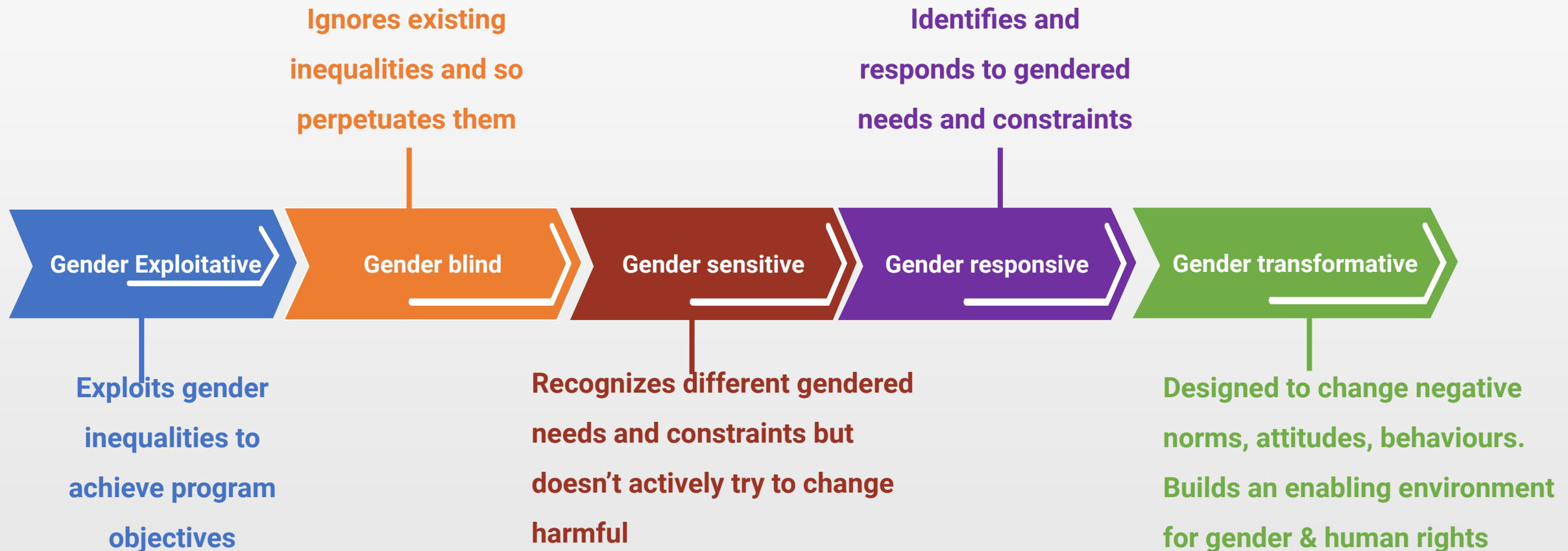
Gender analysis

Evaluation of sex-disaggregated information and experiences to understand the differences, similarities and interactions

Gender action plan

Details what will be done to achieve your strategy including What will be done, when, how, with what resources

Different ways of “doing gender”



Sex disaggregated data and gender analysis



Context

Culture, religion, economic profiles, natural resource, norms, roles in household & community

Stakeholder risks

Restrictions to participation

Risks to relations, current roles, supportive traditional institutions

Health and safety concerns

Risks of gender-based violence

Creating opportunities

Voice

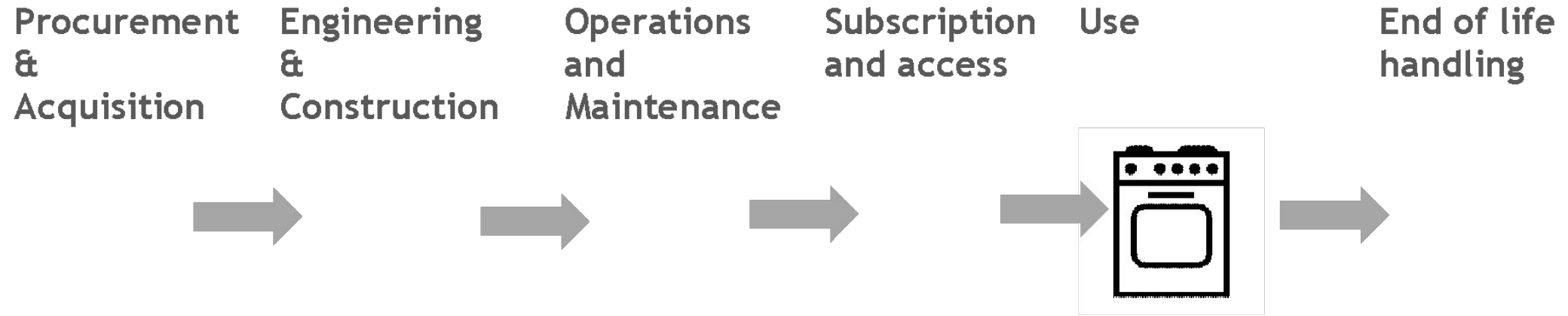
Employment

Changing gender relations

Action plan example

Priority area	Action	Indicators	Responsibility	Timing	Budget
Priority area: operational procedures	Include gender equality consideration Operational Manual: 1. Guidance on the mandatory socioeconomic and gender assessment and gender action plan at the start of each project	Guidelines issued and communicated to all departments at annual meeting and through active outreach	Secretariat	2020–2023	USD 1,000 annually for training sessions USD 500
	2. Guidance on project design elements, budgets, results, monitoring, and impact indications, preparation, implementation and the monitoring of institutional arrangements	100% of all approved funding proposals contain a gender assessment and a project-level gender action plan	Secretariat	2020–2023	

Integrating Gender and Human Rights in Energy Projects



Integrating Gender & Human Rights in Energy Projects

–Case studies

Challenge: Women-led enterprises not applying for funds to establish or operate energy businesses

Women's energy needs rarely addressed

Women face entry and progression barriers in work place and sector

EEP's Promoting Gender Inclusion, Female Leadership and Opportunities for Women across the Clean Energy Sector in Southern and East Africa.

- Inclusion of women in value chains
- Development of women entrepreneurship, leadership & women friendly working cultures
- Promotion of women's economic empowerment through productive use
- Increase of access to energy finance for women (entrepreneurs and end users)
- Development of women's networks
- Funding ranged from
- EUR 200,000 —500,000

Integrating Gender & Human Rights in Energy Projects

–Case studies

Challenge: Lack of women to participate in technical fields
Retaining women during and after training

Barefoot Solar Engineers : Village women as engineers/technicians

- Training village women in solar system installations
- Training takes place in India, away from competing reproductive roles
- Initial support package to get women established

Burn Manufacturing: Reaching 54% women workforce vs 17% national average

- Intentional recruitment of women
- flexible hours for new mothers, recognition for good work, low-interest personal loans,
- coaching, mentorship, on-the-job learning, a micro-promotion scheme
- A Women-in-Engineering' internship.

Integrating Gender & Human Rights in Energy Projects –Case studies

Challenge: FHH households most disadvantaged: 8% of hh in the study area, 43% of households defined as poor.

Connection rates: 63% of FHH, >75% province rate. 20% to 40% of FHH could not afford connection fees (\$80 to \$100)

Électricité du Laos (EDL)

- The revolving fund was funded by EDL (Laos utility), IDA, GEF and AUSAID
- Interest free loans to support connection fees
- Gender-sensitive eligibility criteria: all female-headed and single parent households, Poorest households
- Gender-sensitive outreach materials highlighting benefits of electricity for women
- Gender-sensitive consultation process scheduled around women's availability
- Connection rates increased for 95% overall, and 90% (from 63%) among FHH and the poorest



Setting yourself up

Gender and Human Rights Policy and Strategy

High
quality
data &
analysis

Strategic
partnerships

Resources:
Finance,
human &
time

Capacity

Diverse
organisation

Diverse
energy
services
&
provisions

Monitoring,
accountability
& learning



THANK YOU



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