



THE EVIDENCE BASE FOR GENDER & INCLUSION IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

PEOPLE-CENTERED ACCELERATOR WORKING PAPER

NOVEMBER 2017



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This working paper was written by Aamina Teladia (SEforALL), Vanessa Janik (World Bank - ESMAP), Lucia Fort (World Bank), and Bertrand Magné (SEforALL), with support from Fiona Messent (SEforALL) and Maeve Hogel (SEforALL), under the guidance of Jane Ebinger, Policy Director at SEforALL.

We would like to thank the following for their valuable contributions and suggestions: Niki Armacost (ArcFinance), Faustina Boakye (ACCESS), Patrick Co (Asian Development Bank), Vivien Foster (World Bank), Kat Harrison (Acumen), Rachel Mahmud (Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves), Sean McCabe (Mary Robinson Foundation-Climate Justice), Seemin Qayum (UN Women), Krista Riddley (Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves), Florence Ventura (African Development Bank), and Laura Williamson (REN 21).

ABSTRACT

This working paper reviews existing data and evidence on the case for gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches to sustainable energy. It identifies data and evidence that can inform approaches to delivering Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7) and the work of the SEforALL People-Centered Accelerator, as well as gaps in the evidence base. The analysis is based on a review of existing literature that is complemented by a global stock-take of available indicators to measure gender-responsive and socially inclusive energy approaches. The analysis shows that there is a general lack of gender-disaggregated data to fully inform the work of the People-Centered Accelerator or the delivery of SDG 7 objectives. It further finds that indicators with data collection processes in place are not tailored to the energy sector specifically and provide limited support to substantiate the business case for action. This working paper proposes possible indicators and benchmarks that could support the People-Centered Accelerator's work and makes recommendations on further data collection.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CC	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking
EE	Energy efficiency
EL	Electrification
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HAP	Household Air Pollution
ICS	Improved Cook Stoves
MTF	Multi-Tier Framework
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PCA	People-Centered Accelerator
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable energy
RISE	Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEforALL	Sustainable Energy for All
TH	Theme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-STATS	United Nations Statistics
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WS 1	Workstream 1, Scalable Access Pathways: Demonstrate and help scale up sustainable access pathways for the most vulnerable and hardest to reach people.
WS 2	Workstream 2, Unlocking Finance for Access: Help direct capital to gender-responsive and socially inclusive energy businesses to support faster delivery of sustainable access solutions
WS 3	Workstream 3, Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy: Empower women engaged in energy service delivery to achieve autonomy, authority and decision-making power at work, and thereby accelerate progress on international climate change and sustainable energy goals.

GLOSSARY

Business Case - A justification for a proposed project or undertaking based on its expected commercial benefit.

Clean Cooking - Advanced biomass stoves and fuel infrastructure; alcohol stoves and fuel infrastructure; biogas digesters; electric stoves; improved biomass stoves; liquefied petroleum gas stoves and fuel infrastructure; natural gas stoves and fuel infrastructure; solar cookers.

Electrification - The process of powering by electricity and, in many contexts, the introduction of such power by changing over from an earlier power source.

Energy Access - The ability of the end user to utilize energy supplies.

Energy Efficiency - The practice of reducing energy requirements while achieving the required energy output. It measured as primary energy intensity (mj/ppp \$).

Gender Equality - When women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making, and when the different behaviors, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued and favored.

Gender - Refers to the socially constructed characteristics of women and men – such as norms, roles and relationships of, and between, groups of women and men. It varies from society to society and can be changed.

Informal Employment - All jobs which are not recognized as normal income sources, and on which taxes are not paid.

Productive Use of Energy - Activities that involve the use of energy – both electric, and non-electric in the forms of heat, or mechanical energy - for activities that enhance income and/or welfare.

Renewable Energy - Energy that is collected from renewable resources, which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat.

Return on Investment - A performance measure used to evaluate the efficiency of an investment or to compare the efficiency of several different investments.

Social Inclusion - The process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society—improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged based on their identity.

Social Norms - The rules of behavior that are considered acceptable in a group or society.

Vulnerable Groups - A population that has some specific characteristics that make it at higher risk of falling into poverty than others living in areas targeted by a project.



Women's Empowerment - The ability for women to enjoy their rights to control and benefit from resources, assets, income and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and wellbeing

1 INTRODUCTION

The People-Centered Accelerator aims to advance gender equality, social inclusion and women's empowerment in sustainable energy as a contribution to Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7).¹ The Accelerator's work plan, developed by SEforALL² and its partners, focuses on delivering three work streams over 2018-21 that are underpinned by activities along four cross-cutting Themes (Figure 1).

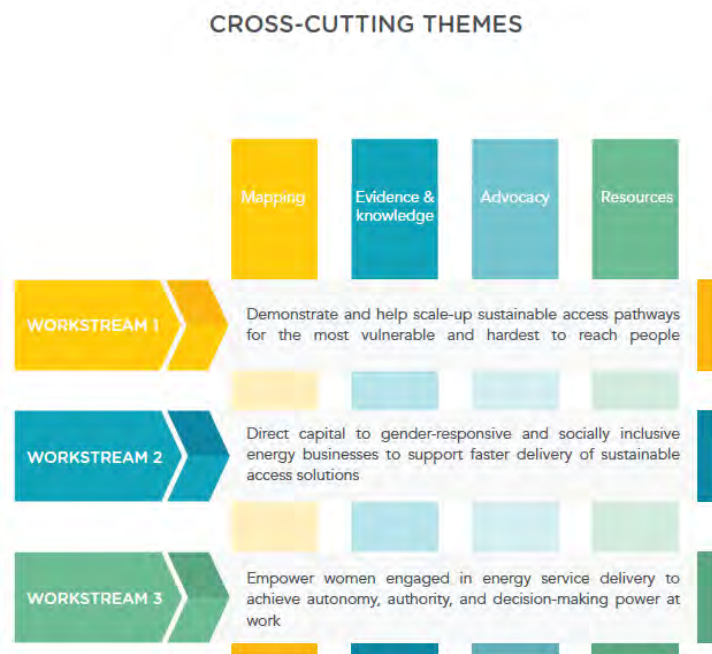


Figure 1.1 The People-Centered Accelerator's Workstreams and Themes

This working paper is a contribution to Theme 2 of the People-Centered Accelerator that aims to *develop targeted data and benchmarking to make the business case for action*, as defined under the Accelerator's Initial Workplan and Partnership Framework (August 1, 2017).

The Accelerator recognizes that policy makers and market actors lack gender, income and geographically disaggregated data for the energy sector, and data on the finance and business case for a greater focus on gender equality and social inclusion in sustainable energy solutions. The lack of objective information can hamper decisions towards more inclusive energy policies, regulation and practice, and the channeling of resources to operationalize them.

¹ SDG 7 aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030.

² Sustainable Energy for All's goal is to ensure universal access to modern energy services, double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, and double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. As an organization, it connects stakeholders, marshals the evidence, benchmarks progress, amplifies the voices of its partners and tells success stories.

2 ROLE OF DATA AND EVIDENCE

Many countries are incorporating gender considerations in their economic development strategy. Thus, the availability and accessibility of gender data, statistics and evidence are becoming instrumental in the development and implementation of policies to achieve national and international objectives.

Data and evidence can influence policymaking by raising awareness of gender issues and inequality, facilitating strategic partnerships to promote gender equality and social inclusion, and making it possible to evaluate how programs affect women and men and how well they achieve their gender-related goals. Interventions resulting from statistical outcomes could include engagement with the private sector on labor force diversity and glass ceilings, or setting-up impact evaluations and showing how to use their findings.

By informing the public and the media, data and statistics raise consciousness of gender equality and social inclusion issues, encourage public debate and promote change in society. They may be used to promote a new balance in the distribution of roles within schools, the workplace, or in decision-making positions, push for more equitable distribution of resources and can help reduce gender stereotypes and the misrepresentation of the roles of women and men and their contribution to society.

Data and evidence also can be used in policy areas where gender is not the leading issue, especially in social and economic policies where it is not immediately obvious how they are affected by gender dimensions. Many policies might appear to have little to do with gender equality but affect the relationship between men and women indirectly. It is necessary to investigate the gender aspects of a policy even if they are not directly articulated in the policy.

2.1 AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND EVIDENCE

Data is important as the basis for analysis that assesses differences in the situations of women and men and whether their conditions are changing, and to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of policy developments and programs. Integrating gender into energy projects requires access to sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant data and indicators to:

- a. Identify the key gender gaps and concerns that apply to individual projects.
- b. Adopt gender indicators to monitor the project's performance in addressing gender gaps and their results and outcome for women and men.
- c. Assess a project's impact on women and men.

Professionals, private sector, governments and civil society are keenly interested in identifying available data sources on gender and energy to make the case for integrating gender into operations, informing project design and preparation, and measuring the different outcomes of projects on women and men. However, few national-level quantitative or qualitative data collection efforts, such as surveys or censuses, collect data on energy and energy services and fewer still collect sex-disaggregated data.

Available data sources, particularly those collected using quantitative methods and based on household surveys, do not collect information about important social gender issues within the household, such as the differentiated gender roles and its impact on household decision making as well as the barriers and

burdens women face in terms of accessing clean and affordable energy. In addition, data on energy is usually collected at the household level (including on household headship, i.e., female and male-headed households), and do not always include information about the differences between female and male household members in terms of their income, income generating opportunities and how their energy usage.

Additionally, a lack of baseline data makes it impossible to measure the outcome and impact of the project and consequently, its impact by gender, including improvement in economic status and well-being, empowerment and ability to act independently (agency), security and safety, or changes in gender roles and relations. For example, despite dramatic advances in women's labor force participation in the work force, most of their contribution to the economy is not reflected in official statistics and goes unacknowledged.

In general, sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant data and evidence are lacking on energy topics areas such as:

Energy Access and Use

- a. Access to modern, clean and renewable energy (on-grid, off-grid, solar home systems, PV appliances, etc.).
- b. Access to, and ownership of, modern electric appliances or devices including solar-home systems and solar appliances and what they are used for.
- c. Access to credit and financing (for some countries) to pay for connections or as capital for enterprise development.
- d. Return on investment for gender-responsive and socially inclusive energy investments.
- e. Female and male-headed households and their capacity to pay for electricity connection and monthly fees.
- f. Individual women and men and their ownership and control, use, and capacity to pay for electricity connection and monthly fees.

Decision making and division of labor within the household and community:

- The gender dynamics within the household, such as the gender division of labor and participation in decision-making (for most countries).
- Decision-making at the community level about different types of energy sources, i.e., grid connections, mini-grids, small hydro power sources, and their installation, operation and management.
- Time use to collect energy sources such as biomass and water and the resulting time poverty.

Productive use of energy and entrepreneurship

- Use of energy for productive or income-earning/livelihood purposes.
- Characteristics of female and male energy entrepreneurs and enterprises.
- Project impact on entrepreneurs and their enterprises.

Gender data are produced either as part of other data collection or compilation processes (such as censuses, surveys, administrative records) or as self-standing efforts (quantitative or qualitative surveys usually focusing on a gender-relevant topic such as time use or violence against women, or through qualitative methods). Different data sources or data collection methods have different advantages or limitations for providing gender statistics.



Common data sources vary in their collection of data on energy at the household or enterprise level, from including a couple of questions on energy source or access to electricity to integrating a module on energy access and use, and there are few stand-alone household energy surveys. In addition, some sources have more information about socio-economic topics, e.g., health or poverty, than about others. Consequently, in most cases, obtaining sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant data on energy requires exploring a range of different data sets to find complementary information.



3 OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

This working paper reviews available data and evidence on gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches to sustainable energy. It assesses their relevance for the workstreams of the People-Centered Accelerator and the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 7 on electrification, clean cooking, energy efficiency and renewable energy. Gaps in data and evidence are highlighted and measures are proposed to close these gaps and benchmark performance for the workstreams of the People-Centered Accelerator.

This working paper draws on existing evidence and available data to:

- i. Conduct a global stock-take and review of available literature and data on gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches to sustainable energy.
- ii. Identify gaps in the evidence base that are relevant to the Accelerator and SDG 7 that could support the business case for action.
- iii. Propose possible metrics and benchmarks that could be used to support the Accelerator's workstreams and make recommendations for their collection.

4 STOCK-TAKE OF AVAILABLE LITERATURE

This initial, global stock-take of literature relevant to the Accelerator's work streams and the SDG 7 targets included a review of 100 publications at the intersection of gender, energy and climate change. Publications included in the review were either:

- a. Relevant to sustainable energy, gender or social inclusion, or
- b. Informed the discussion on energy poverty or the clean energy transition.

Publications were selected through referrals from engaged stakeholders, and were drawn from major data hubs such as development banks, international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

All publications were categorized by primary gender outcomes, relevance to the SDG 7 targets and the Accelerator's workstreams (Figure 4.1).

Of the 100 publications, 27 percent included gender literature/narrative related gender outcomes, 28 percent had data on gender related outcomes, 12 percent recommended benchmarks and indicators on gender relevant outcomes, and 33 percent had recommendations on how to incorporate gender in sustainable energy.

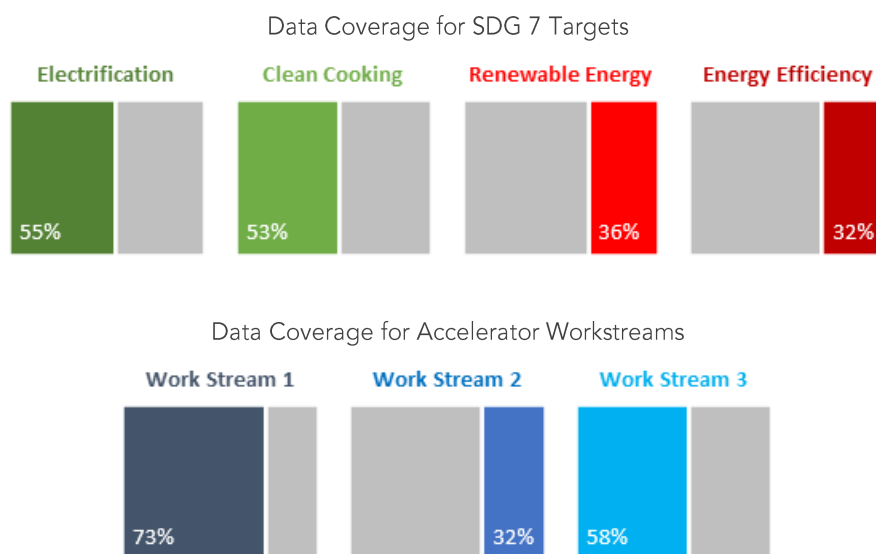


Figure 4.1 Data coverage by SDG7 target and work stream

Note - Figure 4.1 shows how often the SDG 7 targets and Workstreams of the Accelerator are covered in the reviewed publications. Note: 1. WS1-3 stand for work streams 1 to 3 of the People-Centered Accelerator. 2. Colors portions represent the %coverage for each WS/SDG in the pool of publications. The percentage coverage appears on the left (right) hand-side if it's higher (lower) than 50 percent. The complementary fraction is shown in grey.

When considering the alignment of publications with SDG 7 targets, there was wide coverage of gender and social inclusion as it related to access to electricity and clean cooking. Renewable energy and energy efficiency were covered in less than half of the publications reviewed.

In terms of alignment with the People-Centered Accelerator:

- Workstream 1, *Scalable Access Pathways*, was covered in 73 percent of publications and has been a dominant theme in energy and gender literature.
- Workstream 2, *Unlocking Finance for Energy Access*, had limited coverage in the literature and was referenced in only 32 percent of publications. This may be attributed to the fact that it is a recent development in the literature.
- Workstream 3, *Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy*, was covered in 58 percent of the literature reviewed, although most publications were not focused on women's empowerment in the senior decision-making roles across the energy value chain.

4.1 AN EVOLVING EVIDENCE BASE

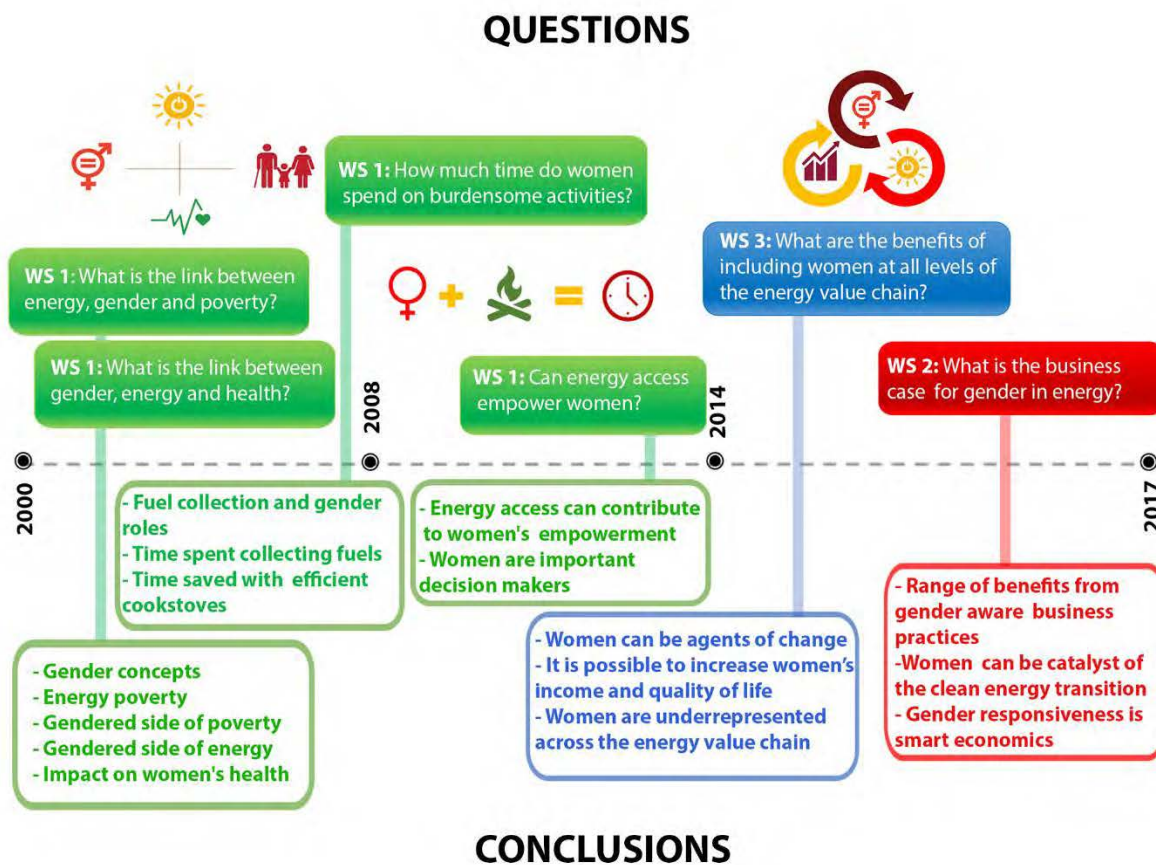


Figure 4.2 Timeline of research questions and conclusions

Note - This graphic highlights the development of gender-energy research from 2000 to 2017. Research has moved from a purely energy poverty approach towards a focus on women's empowerment. Filled boxes indicate research questions, clear boxes indicate answers to research questions. WS 1-3 stand for workstreams 1 to 3 of the People-Centered Accelerator.

4.1.1 WORKSTREAM 1 | SCALABLE ACCESS PATHWAYS

In the early 2000's most of the energy-gender literature focused on the link between energy, poverty and gender (Figure 4.2). The concept of gender, gender norms and roles were defined together with what it means to apply a gendered lens (Khamati-Nienda, B., and Clancy, J., 2003). These concepts were applied to the differentiated experiences of males and females in development (World Bank, 2012). The notion of gendered roles, norms and barriers was applied to the energy sector with a specific focus on energy access (European Commission, 2016). This highlights the greater coverage of SDG targets for energy access. Thus, the main narrative of earlier literature focused on the relation between energy, poverty and gender.

The literature on energy poverty highlighted that the poor tend to spend a higher proportion of their income on fuels than higher income households, and fuel purchases are generally restricted to lighting uses (Reddy, A.K., 2000). The literature began to emphasize that poverty is gendered, it noted that women and girls represent about 50 percent of people living in poor households, and lone mothers with children are more likely to be poor than lone fathers with children (UN-STATs, 2015).

The earlier literature also focused on women's health in relation to energy, highlighting that women and children are at a particularly substantial risk of diseases from exposure to household air pollution. This is supported by the fact that women and children account for a high percentage of all premature deaths that are attributed to household air pollution (HAP) (World Health Organization, 2016). This is argued to be due to women's role as household energy managers and cooks; they have longer hours of exposure to smoke and particulates in smoky kitchens (Clancy, J., 2003).

Around 2008, the literature began to emphasize the drudgery associated with fuel collection. The literature made the link between efficient cookstoves and time saved by women which could be used for productive activities (Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, 2014). This accounts for the higher coverage of clean cooking in the literature. Moreover, most literature which covers energy efficiency, focuses on clean cook stoves.

The development of the literature from energy poverty and health towards women's time and productivity paved the way for more recent literature which focuses on women's agency, empowerment and their role in driving the clean energy transition. The newer literature focuses on women's self-determination and ability to make decisions which influence their own lives as well as the lives of those in their communities and family (World Bank, 2017b). The decision-making ability of women is usually focused on their ability to make household purchasing decisions, decisions that affect their households' health and education and their ability to make decisions within their communities. There has also been a greater focus on the opportunity to empower women through access to energy (African Development Bank, 2016).

This focus also underscores the coverage of renewable energy which, for the most part, has been covered in the literature in terms of decentralized solutions and an opportunity for women's engagement.

4.1.2 WORKSTREAM 2 | UNLOCKING FINANCE FOR ENERGY ACCESS

The literature surrounding the activities of workstream 2 have only really come into focus in recent years (Figure 4.2).

The literature attempts to make a case for investing in gender-responsive initiatives and business. It shows that the private sector can potentially accrue a range of benefits from gender aware business practices such as expanded markets, a more diverse and sector-relevant workforce and fuller access to knowledge of the market to develop more appropriate products and services.

Additionally, women comprise a critical market for providers of modern energy services for cooking and lighting. The literature claims that women have been shown to catalyze the market as clean energy entrepreneurs by leading efforts that seek to develop effective, culturally appropriate, and sustainable solutions. Moreover, it is projected that by 2028 women will control close to 75 percent of discretionary spending worldwide (Ernst & Young, 2012). Continued investments in women are projected to allow significant scaling of adoption of clean energy projects. Moreover, research has shown that women in low resource settings reinvest an average of 90 percent of their income into their families and communities whereas men reinvest substantially less, closer to 30-40 percent (Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, 2014).

The literature also identifies barriers that women face due to a lack sufficient education and access to finance and other support to start businesses (World Bank, 2012b). Additionally, it shows that when women are properly supported, their involvement as market actors can increase access to female consumers and increase sales. Furthermore, women have local networks to access challenging markets, have insight into broad social networks and are trusted by members of their communities.

The literature also states that gender-responsiveness and equality makes for smart economics. This is highlighted by the agricultural sector which demonstrated that by equalizing access to productive resources between female and male farmers, one could increase agricultural output in developing countries by as much as 2.5 to 4 percent (World Bank, 2012b).

Eliminating barriers that prevent women from working in certain occupations or sectors such as in energy would have similar positive effects, reducing the productivity gap between male and female workers by one-third to one-half and increasing output per worker by 3 to 25 percent across a range of countries (World Bank, 2012b).

One of the main barriers that has been identified is a lack of capital moving toward gender-responsive initiatives, policies and enterprises. However, there has not been an energy specific costing of the gender gap. Additionally, the literature is severely limited due to a lack of gender-disaggregated data in projects, businesses, organizations and policies.

4.1.3 WORKSTREAM 3 | EMPOWERING WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Women's empowerment in earlier literature focused on empowering women through energy access. However, later publications have a greater focus on including women in the energy value chain and in higher level positions within the energy sector (Figure 4.2).

Engaging women in the cookstove value chain has been emphasized in the literature. It is maintained that since women are the target beneficiaries of improved cookstoves (ICS), they have unique societal and cultural understanding, they can reach new consumer segments, they have access to markets and networks beyond the reach of the existing market while also being able to better communicate to other women the



benefits of cleaner cooking (UN Women, 2014). It is also argued that women can be partners and agents of change to impact scale of distribution and household behavior change at grassroots levels.

This is exemplified by a project in Kenya which highlighted that females demonstrated significantly better capacity to sell ICS than males. Women outsold men cookstove sellers by nearly 3 to 1 (Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, 2015). Moreover, sales for entrepreneurs who received agency-based empowerment training were more than double those in the control group. If women sold to other women, those consumers were more likely to report consistent and correct cookstove use and were more likely to report benefits of cookstoves as compared to male cookstove sellers (Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, 2015). This is one of the cases in the literature which emphasized the opportunity to engage women in the clean cookstove value chain.

Additionally, there is literature which suggests that renewable energy solutions could become a major source of engagement and employment opportunities for women at the local level. Moreover, empowering women in the renewable energy sector would increase women's income and quality of life (Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, 2015). Furthermore, empirical evidence suggests that cash surpluses controlled by women are more likely to be invested in the well-being of children and the household than are surpluses controlled by men. This highlights the significant development benefits of women's empowerment in general and the impact including women can have on driving the clean energy transition.

The focus on including women in the energy value chain has contributed to the coverage of clean cooking and renewable energy in the literature. However, the literature also suggests a lack of empirical research documenting the roles of women in the energy sector employment (Cain, M., et al, 2016).

4.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Overall, the literature suggests that there is a general lack of gender-disaggregated data to fully support the workstreams of the People-Centered Accelerator. There is a significant amount of research to support workstream 1 on scalable access pathways but there is a lack of quantifiable data. There is a general lack of research to support workstream 2 on unlocking finance for energy access. Additionally, although workstream 3—empowering women in sustainable energy—has had coverage in more than 50 percent of the publications, it largely focused on empowerment through energy access. This is a more limited approach to empowerment than promoting women's participation and leadership throughout the entire energy value chain.

5 STOCKTAKE OF INDICATORS

A global stock-take of 135 indicators relevant to the People-Centered Accelerator's work and the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 7 was conducted. Data was gathered from databases and reports that were identified as relevant to the intersection of gender, energy and climate change (Annex 1).

Only 53 indicators had a means of data collection with 40 being updated annually. Three indicators are updated biennially, 10 irregularly and 2 with unknown frequency. The remaining 82 indicators were highly recommended in toolkits, reports and guides but did not have any means of data collection.

The timeframe for which data is available varies significantly. Moreover, of these 53 indicators: 34 have data collection for 2000-15; 4 span 2004-15 and 2 span 2003-15; 6 have data available from 2009-14, 3 for 2012-14 and 3 for 2013-15; and 1 indicators has data from 2013-16. In terms of country coverage, 12 of the 53 indicators covered 1-50 countries, 19 indicators cover 50-100 countries, 3 covered 100-150 countries, and 18 had data for 150-195 countries. Only 1 of the 53 indicators did not focus on country or regional data, but instead focused on 200 companies.

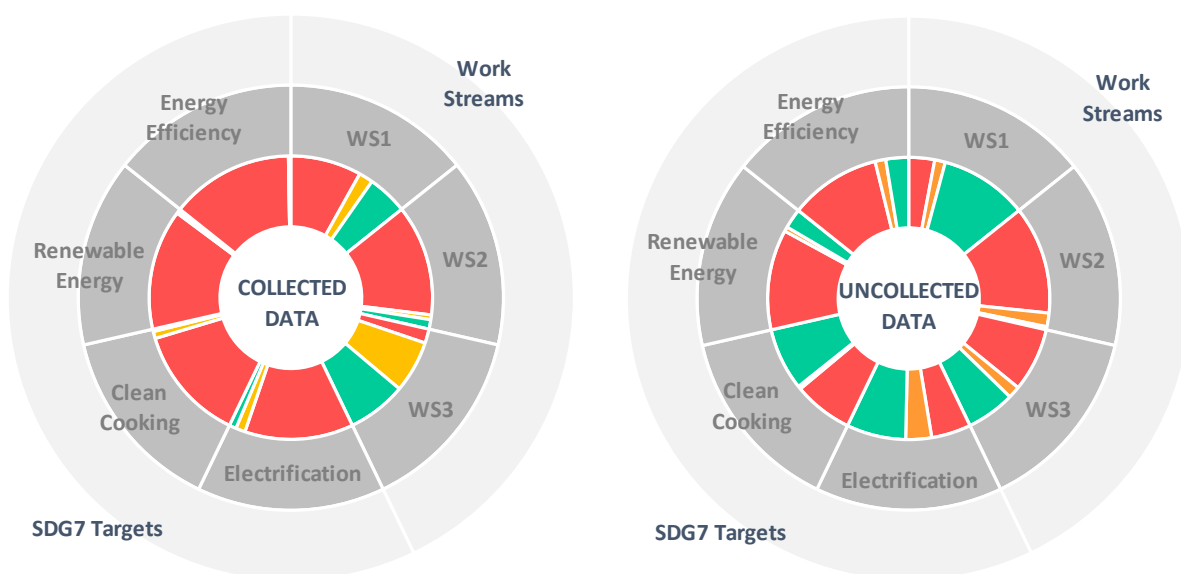


Figure 5.1 Indicators with data collection (Left panel) and without data collection (Right panel)

Note: Color green (respectively orange, red) indicates the proportion of indicators which are highly relevant (respectively less relevant, irrelevant) to each workstream or SDG 7 target. WS1-3 stand for work streams 1 to 3 of the People-Centered Accelerator, EL stands for Electrification, RE stands for Renewable Energy, CC stands for Clean Cooking, EE stands for Energy Efficiency.

5.1 ALIGNMENT OF INDICATORS WITH THE ACCELERATOR AND SDG 7

A simple traffic light system was used to rank all collected indicators in terms of their relevance to the three workstreams of the People-Centered Accelerator and the SDG 7 targets. The red listed indicators were not considered relevant, orange signified that an indicator was somewhat relevant and green signified that it was very relevant to the workstreams of the Accelerator and targets of SDG 7.

Figure 5.1 (left panel) illustrates that the 53 indicators which have data collection processes very rarely directly relate to the SDG 7 targets. Of the 53 indicators, electrification only had 3 indicators that were very relevant and 4 indicators that were somewhat relevant. Similarly, clean cooking only had 1 indicator that was very relevant and 3 that were somewhat relevant. Both renewable energy and energy efficiency had 1 indicator that is very relevant. Energy efficiency had no indicators that were somewhat relevant whereas renewable energy had 1 indicator that was somewhat relevant.

The 53 indicators with data collection means were more relevant to the Accelerator's workstreams but were still generally limited:

- Workstream 1, Scalable Access Pathways - there were 17 very relevant indicators and 6 somewhat relevant indicators. However, the indicators which were very or somewhat relevant did not directly relate to energy access. Instead, these indicators identify the most vulnerable and hardest to reach people. They highlight that women are a large majority of the most vulnerable and hardest to reach people.
- Workstream 2, Unlocking Finance for Energy Access - had a lack of relevant indicators, only 4 indicators were very relevant and 2 somewhat relevant. These indicators indicated possible barriers in gender-responsive investments but did not directly relate to investment nor the energy sector.
- Workstream 3, Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy - had the largest number of useful indicators. 25 indicators were very relevant and 22 somewhat relevant. These indicators provide a general overview of the barriers women face in terms of employment, participation and enterprise development. However, they do not directly relate to women's empowerment in the energy sector but rather women's empowerment more broadly.

Figure 5.1 (right panel) demonstrates that the 82 recommended indicators which *do not* have data collection processes may fill some of the gaps identified in Figure 5.1 (left panel). These data indicators are most relevant to SDG 7 targets and workstreams 1 and 2 of the Accelerator.

- Electrification has 39 very relevant indicators and 17 somewhat relevant indicators.
- Clean cooking has 41 very relevant indicators and 2 somewhat relevant indicators.
- Renewable energy has 13 very relevant indicators and 3 somewhat relevant indicators.
- Energy efficiency has 15 very relevant indicators and 7 somewhat relevant indicators.

Of the indicators proposed, but lacking data collection, the following indicates the relevance to the People-Centered Accelerator:

- Workstream 1, Scalable Access Pathways - has 58 very relevant indicators and 7 somewhat relevant indicators.
- Workstream 2, Unlocking Finance for Energy Access - has only 2 very relevant indicators and 9 somewhat relevant indicators.
- Workstream 3, Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy - has 32 very relevant indicators and 8 somewhat relevant indicators.

5.2 GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE OF INDICATORS WITH DATA COLLECTION

Existing data collection processes often have limited country coverage. Figure 5.2 provides an overview of country data deemed very relevant and which is available for each work stream. On average, only 14 of the 46 very relevant indicators are available across countries. The collection of very relevant information is more systematically conducted in developed countries: Half of the 46 very relevant indicators are available in a quarter of countries with an average per capita GDP of \$32,000. Conversely, only 17 of the 46 very relevant indicators are available for countries with per capita GDP lower than \$10,000.

5.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The review of indicators highlights an important gap in available data. The available indicators which have data collection processes were not tailored to the energy sector specifically. They can provide useful underlying data on gender and social inclusion but they do not directly relate to the SDG 7 targets and have limited coverage for the work of the People-Centered Accelerator. Thus, the available indicators provide limited support in substantiating the case for a gender-responsive and socially inclusive energy sector.

The recommended indicators that do not currently have data collection processes may partially fill the data gap for gender and social inclusion for SDG7 but there remains a general lack of gender-responsive and socially inclusive indicators for sustainable energy.

Additional data collection efforts are planned, or underway, on supporting indicators for energy access through the World Bank's work on the Multi-Tier Framework and Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy that are expected to be available during 2018 (Annex 1).

THE EVIDENCE BASE FOR GENDER & INCLUSION IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

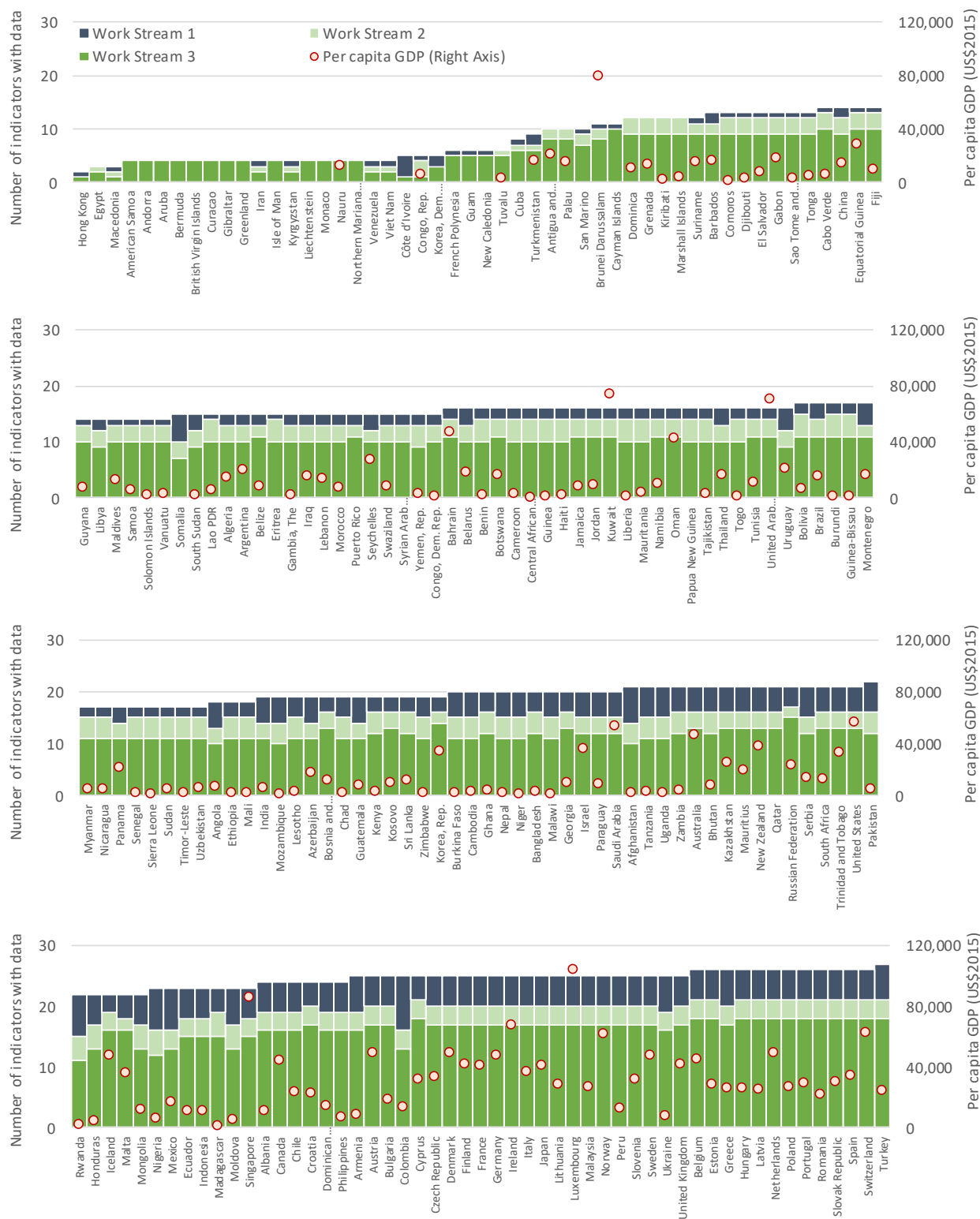


Figure 1.2 Workstream breakdown of very relevant data availability by country (Left axis) and per capita GDP (Right axis), 2015

Note: 2015 per capita GDP is unavailable for a selection of countries.

6 KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE INDICATORS

6.1 WORKSTREAM 1 | SCALABLE ACCESS PATHWAYS

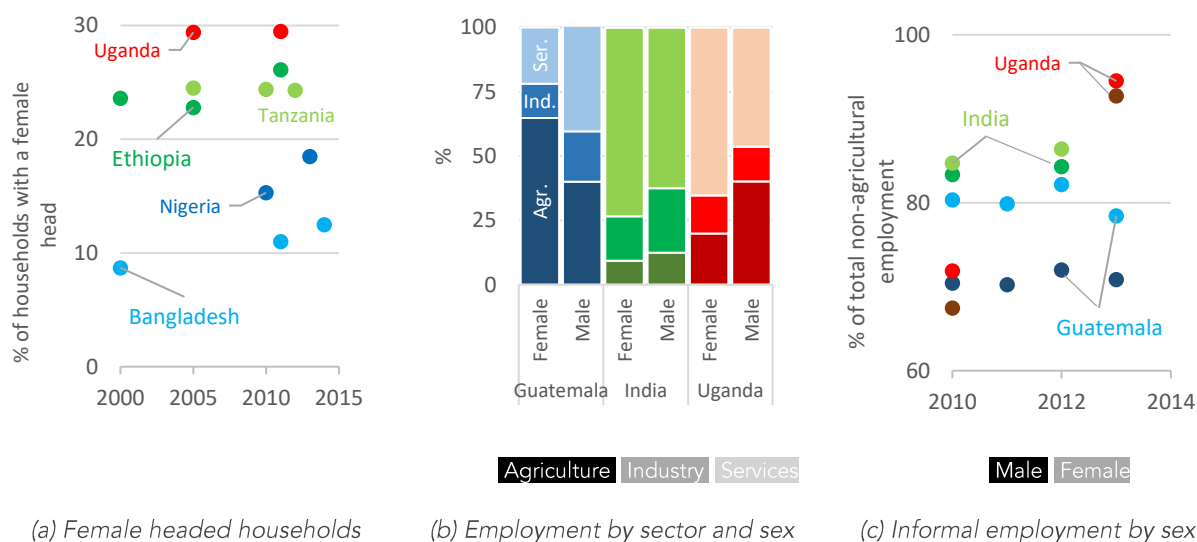


Figure 6.1 Examples of collected indicators for Work Stream 1 in selected countries

Men are often the main source of income for households, while women tend to be over-represented in low-productivity and poorly-remunerated sectors. Note: The selection of countries was made based on low per-capita GDP, a three-continent coverage, as well as data availability.

Figure 6.1 illustrates three data points, where data collection is available, and highlights some key messages that can be drawn from the data.

Women tend to be the main source of income earners in less than 30 percent of households in developing countries. Formal employment statistics reveal that a large portion of the female labor force is employed in the services sector, which is more likely to generate higher-value outputs and thus higher remuneration for its employees. However, most women in the selected countries tend to be over-represented in informal activities.

Informal sectors offer limited protection and unstable earnings, which puts employment at higher risk and translates into increased household vulnerability (International Monetary Fund, 2013). The proportion of female employment in informal sectors tends to be higher than that of male employment. In Kenya (not shown), jobs are created largely in sectors with the lowest productivity and return such as informal trade and hospitality, which is detrimental to the Government's objective of accelerated and shared growth (World Bank, 2016).

Table 6.1 Recommended indicators without data collection

Average weekly time spent on fuelwood collection, by sex and age of household member
Percentage of births supported by electricity
Reduction in cooking burns and other accidents
Reduction of diseases linked to burning fuels
Shift in financial security (due to energy access)
Shift in time spent on income generating activities (due to energy access)

6.2 WORKSTREAM 2 | UNLOCKING FINANCE FOR ENERGY ACCESS

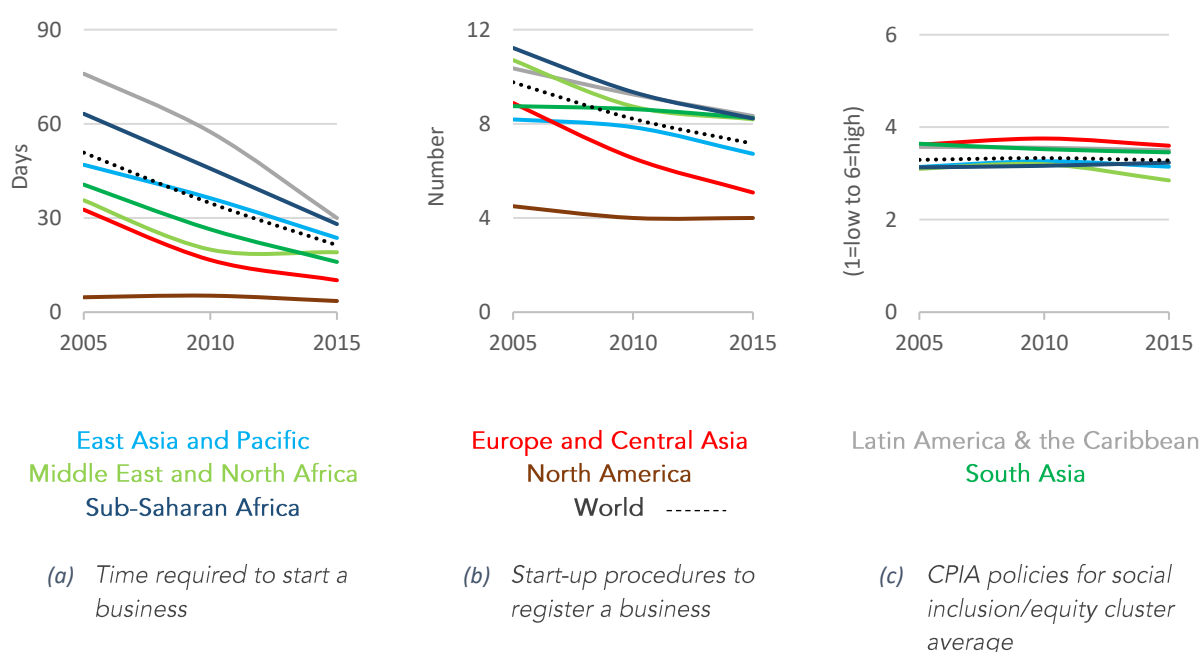


Figure 6.2 Examples of collected indicators for Work Stream 2 by region

Despite sizeable improvements in business environments, social inclusion and equity concerns remain overlooked. Note: The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) rates countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public-sector management and institutions.

Figure 6.2 illustrates three indicators where data is available and some of the key messages that can be drawn from this data. It demonstrates that the barriers women face in starting a business have improved over time on average across the global and thus provide an enabling environment for gender-responsive energy businesses. However, policies for social inclusion and equity have remained the same since 2005.

There is a severe lack of indicators and little innovation in terms of indicators to fill this gap. A cross-country comparison of policies for social inclusion is provided in Figure 6.3.

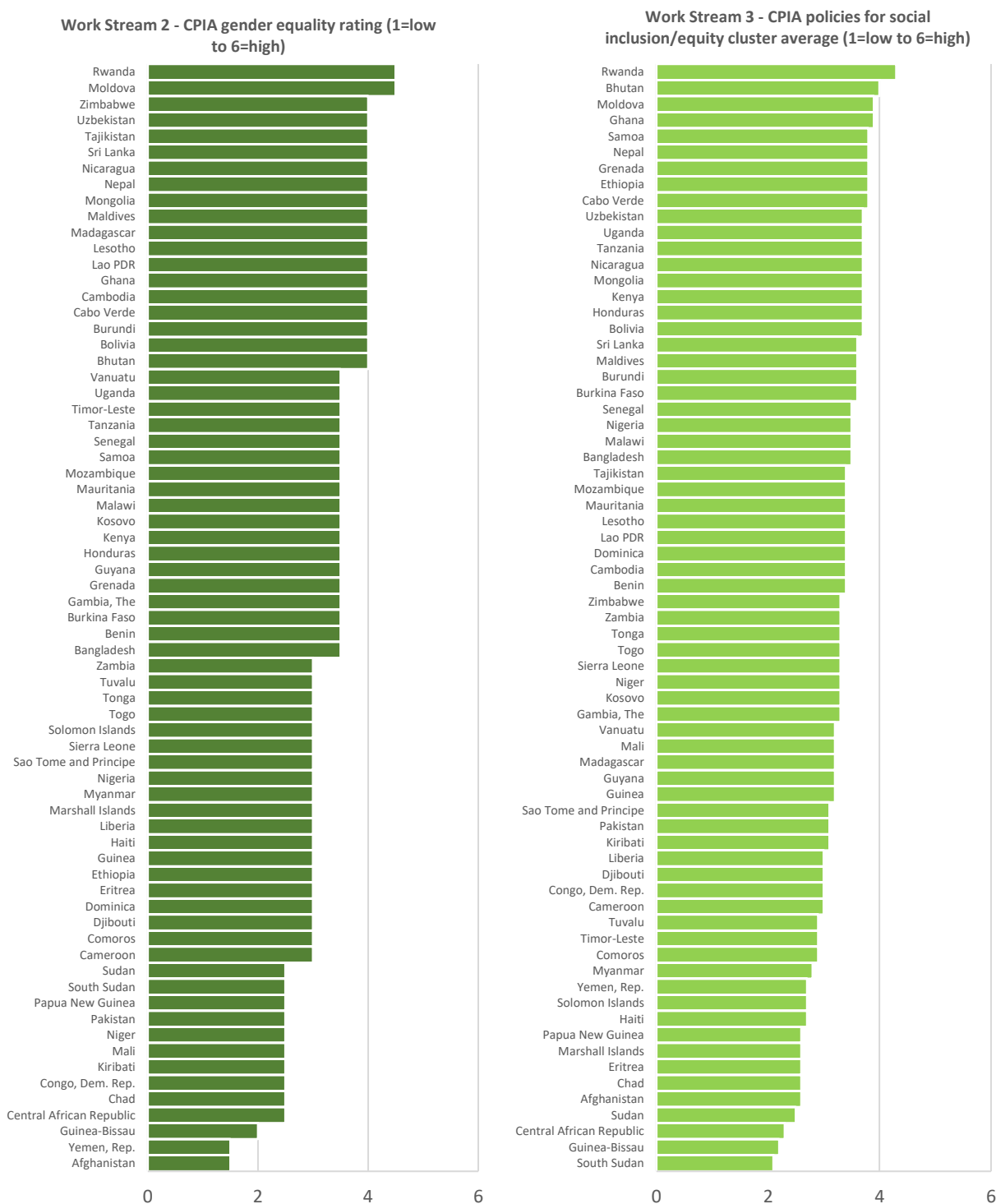


Figure 6.3 CPIA gender equality rating (Left panel) and CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (Right Panel) (1=low to 6=high), 2015

Equal access between men and women to financial services is often guaranteed by the law (not shown). This is the case in almost 60 percent of the 149 countries surveyed. However, there is some form of

discrimination in 60 other countries, despite the existence of regulations and often due to customary, traditional or religious practices.

6.3 WORKSTREAM 3 | EMPOWERING WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

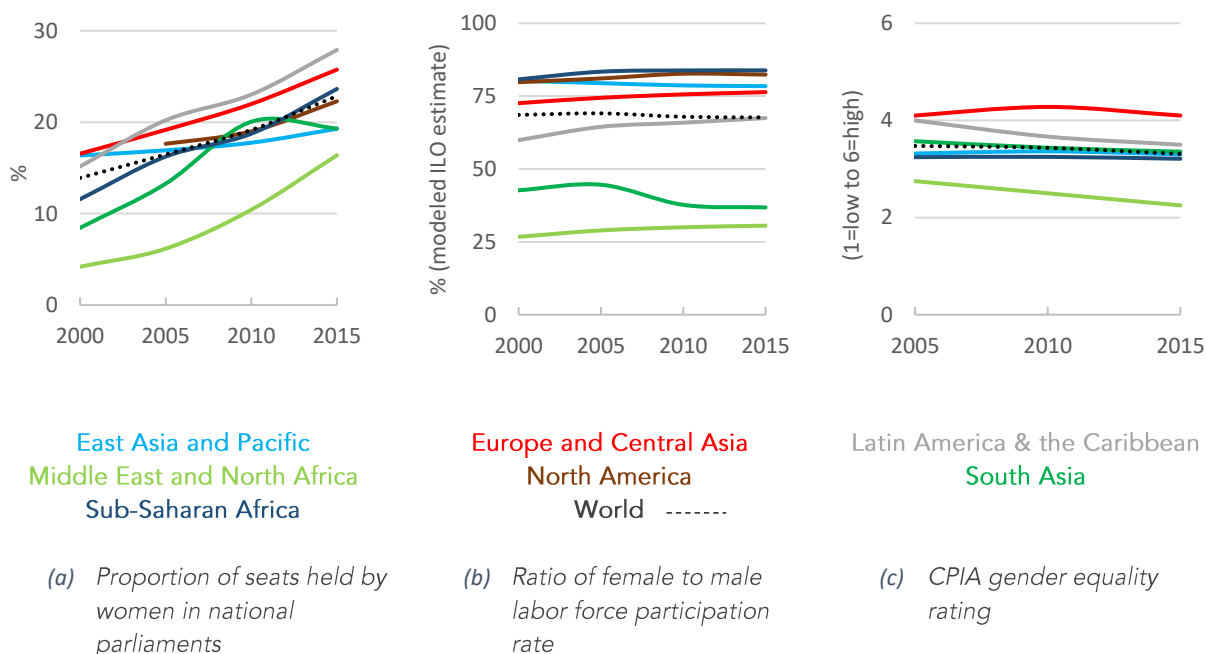


Figure 6.4 Examples of collected indicators for Work Stream 3 by region

Progress on gender equality is stagnating, including in the workplace, despite increasing women representation in parliaments. Note: The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) rates countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public-sector management and institutions.

Figure 6.4 illustrates three indicators where data is available and provides some key messages that can be drawn from the data. It demonstrates that women's representation in national decision-making has doubled since 2000 but remains well below equal representation. A cross-country comparison of women's representation in national parliaments is provided in Figure 6.5. Globally, only 19 percent of parliamentary seats were occupied by women in 2015. Moreover, women's labor force participation has not seen significant improvements since 2000, with the global average being 2 women for every 3 men. Gender equality has not increased significantly on the global average, thus hindering women's empowerment in the energy sector.

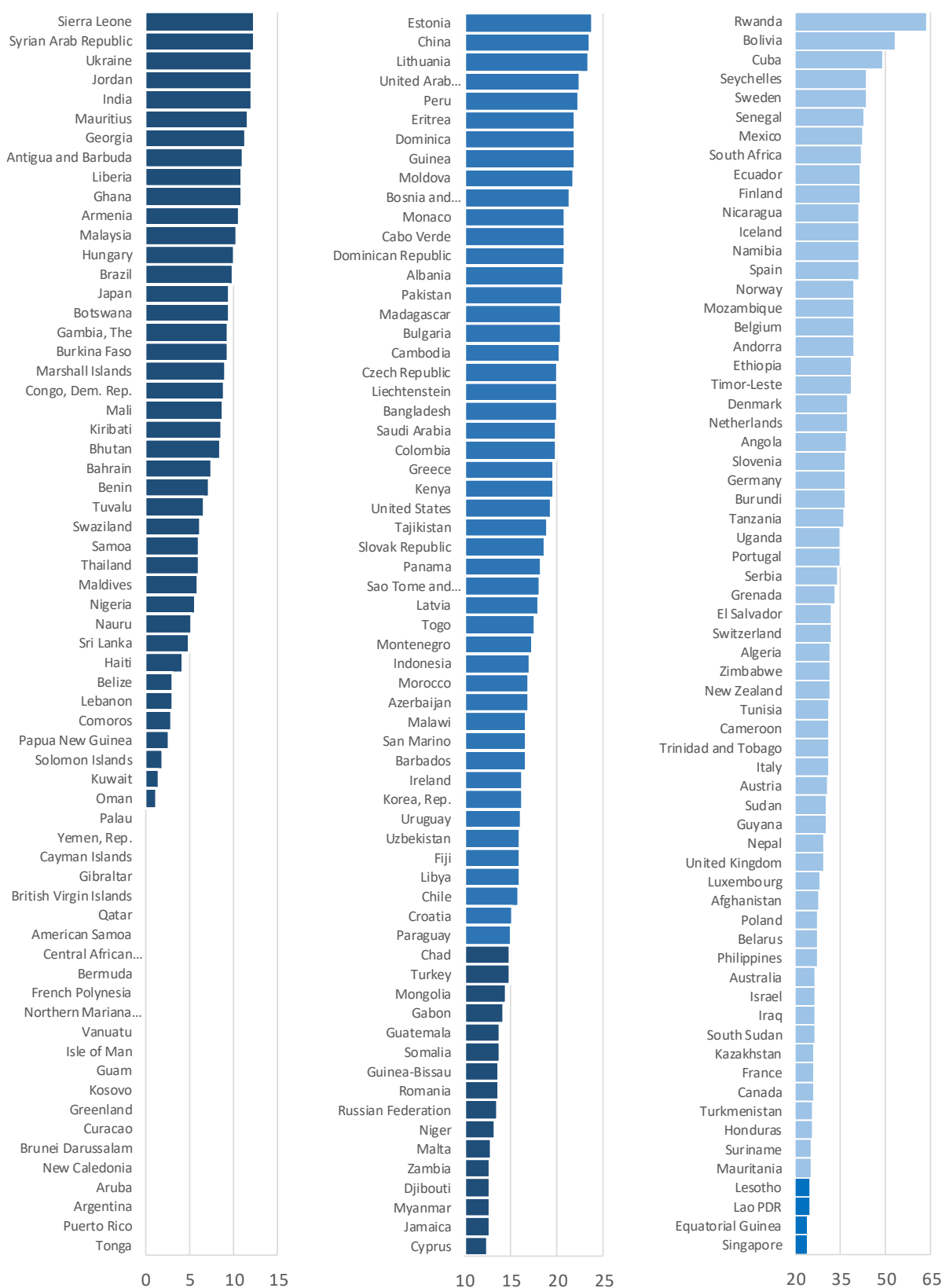


Figure 6.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments by country, 2015

Figure 6.6 provides another useful data reference for workstream 3. This data from Ernst and Young has been collected over the past 3 years (Ernst & Young, 2016). It shows an increase in female representation in the power and utilities sector, however, things are progressing too slowly. Based on the current rate of progress—a 1 percent increase over 3 years—it would take 72 years to reach 40 percent representation of women on the board of power and utility companies.

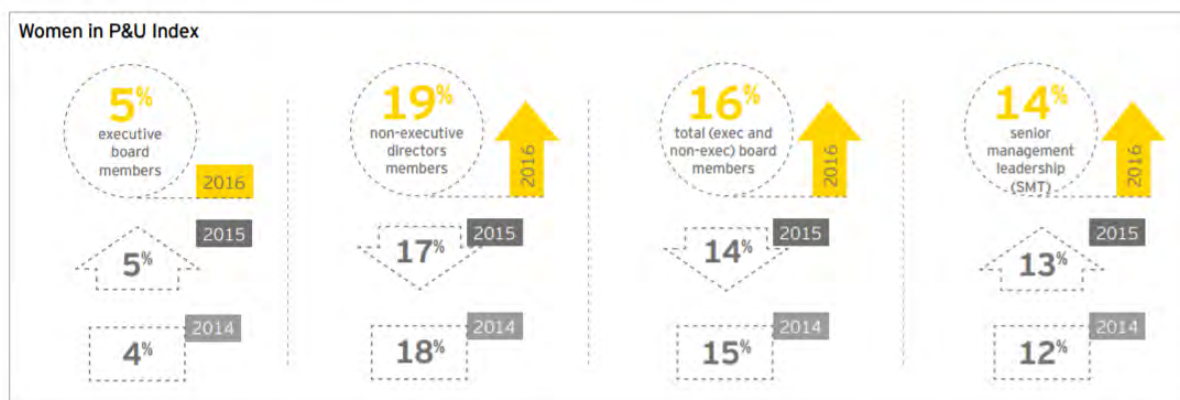


Figure 6.6 Women in Power and Utilities Over 3 Years. Source: Ernst & Young (2012).

Table 6.2 Recommended indicators without data collection

Female share of employment in the energy sector
Number and percentage of women and men in energy user groups, cooperatives, committees, utilities, or energy boards
Number and percentage of women and men who receive some form of leadership or technical training from the energy program
Number and type of training sessions targeted specifically at women or men in energy
Number of energy entrepreneurs, by sex
Percentage of paid employees (in energy sector) located in rural settings who are female
Percentage of paid employees (in energy sector) located in urban settings who are female
Percentage of paid employees in after-sales service who are female
Percentage of paid employees in product design who are female
Percentage of paid employees in product distribution/sales who are female
Percentage of paid employees in production/manufacturing who are female



7 PROPOSAL FOR A WAY FORWARD

The following program of work is proposed based on the findings of this working paper. The aim is to increase the availability of data and evidence and build the case for a gender-responsive and socially inclusive approach to sustainable energy. The research and analysis is proposed to take place over 2018.

7.1 WORKSTREAM 1 | SCALABLE ACCESS PATHWAYS

- Interrogate the World Bank's Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) energy access surveys in 15 countries³ in Africa and Asia with large access gaps to better understand what the data says about the gender and social dimensions of last mile access to electricity and clean cooking. These surveys will be released in 2018 and relevant indicators are shown in Annex 1. As a first step, SEforALL will work with the World Bank, CAFOD and ODI to detail the scope of work to explore the evidence base on the social dimensions of last mile energy access, by end 4Q 2017. As needed, partners will propose a way to strengthen this through additional research or other data collection efforts.
- Work with CAFOD and ODI to expand the evidence base around the effectiveness and challenges of using social assistance measures to enable energy access. Use this evidence to inform policies and programs for the achievement of SDG7. In the first instance, CAFOD and ODI plan to do up to two country case studies ahead of outreach at the SEforALL Forum on May 2-3, 2018.

7.2 WORKSTREAM 2 | UNLOCKING FINANCE FOR ENERGY ACCESS

- Work with partners to further explore the evidence—through available surveys or other means—on the business case for gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches for sustainable energy investments.
- Develop and pilot metrics for return on investment (RoI) and business case indicators.

³ The World Bank Multi-Tier Framework country surveys cover: Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Niger, Liberia, India (7 low access states), Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia, Nepal, Honduras, and Haiti.

7.3 WORKSTREAM 3 | EMPOWERING WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

- Undertake further research on available indicators to measure the integration of gender into policy and business organizations working in sustainable energy, by April 2018.
- As needed, propose metrics to support better understanding and benchmarking of the policy uptake in government and business, and the impact on advancing women's empowerment.

7.4 SUPPORTING DATA COLLECTION RELEVANT TO SDG 7

- Work with the World Bank and the ACCESS network (CAFOD, ODI, WRI and Oxfam) to propose a framework of gender-responsive and socially inclusive indicators to inform the delivery of Sustainable Development Goal 7 based on the analysis in this working paper, including the potential development of additional indicators in Regulatory Investment for Sustainable Energy (RISE) through the RISE access pillars work. Explore what it would take to deliver this.

7.5 BUDGET

The execution of this work program is subject to securing sufficient resources. An indicative budget is presented below and will be further detailed based on consultations with partners.

Indicative Budget: People-Centered Accelerator work program on data and evidence	
Work stream 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping paper for MTF analysis - MTF gender analysis - Six country case studies to expand the evidence based on social assistance measures and programs that could increase energy access, including outreach at the SEforALL Forum 	In kind \$60k-80k \$100k-120k (approx. \$30k co-financing available)
Work stream 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping paper for business case - Develop Rol and business case indicators - Pilot indicator for Rol 	\$20k \$60k \$120k-200k
Work stream 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of available policy and organizational indicators - Proposal to supplement metrics 	In kind \$20k
SDG 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop framework and proposal to measure gender and inclusion dimensions of sustainable energy 	\$60k - 100k
TOTAL BUDGET	\$420k-600k



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ANNEX 1 INDICATORS BEING COLLECTED THROUGH MTF SURVEYS AND RISE

A1.1 LIST OF GENDER INDICATORS IN THE MTF HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

	Indicator	Question in survey	Response options
By gender of head of the household	Distribution of Electricity Access Tiers 0-5 (Nation-wide)		
	Distribution of Electricity Access Tiers 0-5 (Rural-Urban distribution)		
	Main source of electricity (Rural – Urban distribution)		No electricity National grid Mini-grid Electric generator Rechargeable Battery Solar Home System Solar Lantern/Solar Lighting System
	Solar Typology		Solar Home System Solar Lantern Solar Lighting System
	Ownership of the most common electrical appliances		Refrigerator TV Fan DVD Mobile Charger
	Key barriers for connecting to the National grid		
	Willingness to Pay for a grid connection		
	Willingness to Pay for off-grid solar products		
	Main cook stove ownership		3-Stone/open fire Traditional Stove Biomass self-built Stove Manufactured Stove Biogas Stove Kerosene Stove Solar Stove LPG/Electric stove
	Willingness to Pay for an Improved Cookstove		
	Purchasing decisions for solar device		Male Female Joint decision
	Purchasing decisions for cookstove (based on type)		Male Female Joint decision
Household Roster information by gender	Distribution of head of household	Is [NAME] male or female?	Male Female
	Age	How old is [NAME]?	Age in years
	Education level	What is [NAME] educational status?	Never attended school Attended school but left mid-way Currently attending

	Indicator	Question in survey	Response options
		How many years of formal education has [NAME] completed?	Number of years
	Employment status	What was [NAME]'s main occupation for the last 12 months?	Wage Employee, Non-Farm Wage Employee, Farm Self-Employed Non-Farm-Business enterprise Self-Employed Non-Farm-Independent contractor, technician, professional, etc. Self-Employed Agriculture/Livestock Assistance in family enterprise Casual/Day Laborer.....7 Intern/free labor/voluntary work Student Retired/pensioner Not working/unemployed
	Household members who spend time cooking	How frequently does [NAME] cook food for the household?	Everyday A few times in a week Once a week A few times in a month Once a month Never
Time Use per day by - Women (15 years+) - Girls (5-15 years) - Men (15 years+) - Boys (5-15 years)	Time spent gathering, collecting or purchasing fuels (including travel time for the household and income generating activities)	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend gathering, collecting or purchasing fuels including travel time for the household and income generating activities?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Time spent preparing fuel/energy source (chopping, making pellets)	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend preparing fuel/energy source (chopping, making pellets)?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Time spent cooking (food, tea, boiling water)	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend cooking (food, tea, boiling water)?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Other time spent in cooking area(s)	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend other time spent in cooking area(s)?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Time spent using space heaters (including time	In a typical day, how many total minutes did	Total number of minutes spent per day

	Indicator	Question in survey	Response options
	starting heater and spending time near it for warmth)	[PEOPLE] spend using space heaters (including time starting heater and spending time near it for warmth)?	
Time Use per day by - Women (15 years+) - Men (15 years+)	Using stove or space heaters for other purposes (ex: brewing beer, preparing fodder for animals)	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend using stove or space heaters for other purposes (ex: brewing beer, preparing fodder for animals)?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Time spent caring, attending, or playing with/for younger children	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend caring, attending, or playing with/for younger children?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Time spent helping children with school work	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend helping children with school work?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Time spent working outside of the house (for pay and/or self-employed)	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend working outside of the house (for pay and/or self-employed)?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Time spent on income generating activities inside the house	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend income generating activities inside the house?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Time spent on entertainment and socializing	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend time spent on entertainment and socializing?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Time spent watching TV or listening to the radio for news and information	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend watching TV or listening to the radio for news and information?	Total number of minutes spent per day
	Time spent watching TV or listening to the radio for entertainment	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend watching TV or listening to the radio for entertainment?	Total number of minutes spent per day
Time Use per day by Children (5-15 years)	Time spent reading or studying for oneself	In a typical day, how many total minutes did [PEOPLE] spend reading or studying for oneself	Total number of minutes spent per day
Health Impacts by - Women (15 years+) - Girls (5-15 years) - Men (15 years+) - Boys (5-15 years)	Experienced a cough at any time in the last 14 days	Number of [PEOPLE] with an illness with a cough at any time in the last 14 days?	Total number of household members
	Experienced a cough and went to see a doctor/clinic	Of [PEOPLE] who had an illness with a cough, how many went to see a doctor/clinic?	Total number of household members

	Indicator	Question in survey	Response options
	Experienced a cough and breathed faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or had difficulty breathing	Of the [PEOPLE] who had an illness with a cough, how many breathed faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or had difficulty breathing?	Total number of household members
	Experienced eye irritation or eye problems in the last 14 days	Number of [PEOPLE] with eye irritation or eye problems in the last 14 days?	Total number of household members
	Experienced poisoning from liquid fuel	Poisoning from liquid fuel	Total number of household members
	Experienced burns related to cooking or heating or fuel	Burns related to cooking or heating or fuel	Total number of household members
	Experienced burns that required a visit to the clinic/hospital	Of the burns related to fuel—how many [PEOPLE] had burns that required a visit to the clinic/hospital?	Total number of household members
	Experienced back or neck problems from carrying fuel for cooking/heating	Back or neck problems from carrying fuel for cooking/heating	Total number of household members
Women's empowerment: Answered by the female head of the household or female spouse of the head of household	Women's Mobility outside their home	Can you do the following activities alone or you have to go with your husband: 1. Visiting parents/ relatives/ friends within or outside the village 2. Going to markets/ banks/ commercial centers/ places of work 3. Going outside the village	Can do herself Can do with husband Can do with others
	Organization Membership	If you are a member of a women's group, which type of group are you a member of/do you belong to?	Not a member Religious related activities Health care related activities Income generating activities Self-help organization Savings group Microfinance organization Cooperative Village administrative committee Village electrification committee
		What do you think are the main constraints women face in participating in organizations or activities in the area?	Limited time Lack of support from family Limited confidence Limited education

	Indicator	Question in survey	Response options
	Village electrification committee	Are you a member of the village electrification committee?	Yes No
		How many times do you meet in a month?	Number of times
	(urban-rural distribution) Access to a bank account and Access to credit	Do you own a bank account?	No account Own account Joint account (with spouse) Joint account (with group)

A1.2 INDICATORS PLANNED FOR THE 2018 EDITION OF RISE

RISE Energy Access Pillar

- Does the country's electrification plan target *female headed households*?
- (*Female-headed households* are households where either no adult males are present, owing to divorce, separation, migration, non-marriage, or widowhood; or where the men, although present, do not contribute to the household income, because of illness or disability, old age, alcoholism or similar incapacity (but not because of unemployment). (International Labour Organization – ILO (2007)))

RISE Clean Cooking Solutions Pillar

- Does the government track household level data on cooking solutions and if so, is the data gender disaggregated?
- Are there gender considerations for the stakeholders involved in consultations for a national/regional plan focused on access to clean cooking solutions?
- Does the plan include considerations for involving women throughout the supply chain of clean cooking solutions?
- Is there a targeted awareness raising strategy to drive adoption of clean cooking solutions and if so, does this include aspects targeted to women consumers?

ANNEX 2 REVIEWED INDICATORS

A2.1 INDICATORS WITH DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

Indicator Name	Update Time	Country Coverage (min-max value)	Time Coverage	WS 1	WS 2	WS 3	EL	CC	RE	EE	Source
Access to financial services (Female)	Irregular	121-160	2009-2014								OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database .
Contributing family workers, female (% of female employment)	Annually	70-83	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Cost of business start-up procedures, female (% of GNI per capita)	Annually	187	2000-2015								World Bank, Doing Business Project.
CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	Annually	73-83	2000-2015								World Bank, CPIA database.
Employers, female (% of female employment)	Annually	76-88	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment)	Annually	80-90	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Employment in industry, female (% of female employment)	Annually	80-91	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Employment in services, female (% of female employment)	Annually	80-90	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in March 2017.
Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Annually	178	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national estimate)	Annually	91-104	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Annually	178	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (national estimate)	Annually	82-88	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Female headed households (% of households with a female head)	Annually	12-17	2000-2015								Demographic and Health Surveys.
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)	Annually	49-51	2004-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Female to male ratio of time devoted to unpaid care work.	Irregular	69	2009-2014								OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database .
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	Annually	3-48	2004-2015								World Bank, Enterprise Surveys.
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)	Annually	3-48	2004-2015								World Bank, Enterprise Surveys.
Gap between male- and female-headed households access to non-solid cooking fuel (%)	Annually	20	2012-2014								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Gap between male- and female-headed households electrification rate (%)	Annually	22	2012-2014								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Informal employment, female (% of total non-agricultural employment)	Annually	9-18	2004-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.

Indicator Name	Update Time	Country Coverage (min-max value)	Time Coverage	WS 1	WS 2	WS 3	EL	CC	RE	EE	Source
Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	Annually	178	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Labor force with advanced education, female (% of female working-age population with advanced education)	Annually	51-70	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Labor force with intermediate education, female (% of female working-age population with intermediate education)	Annually	51-69	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Land titles owned by women	Irregular	67	2009-2014								OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database
Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no)	Biennial	140-186	2013-2015								World Bank: Women, Business and the Law.
Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring (1=yes; 0=no)	Biennial	140-186	2013-2015								World Bank: Women, Business and the Law.
Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)	Biennial	140-126	2013-2015								World Bank: Women, Business and the Law.
Power and utilities executive board members (% of females)	Annually	200 Utility Companies	2013-2016								Ernst & Young. Talent at the table: Women in Power and Utilities Index
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	Unknown	187-194	2000-2015								World Bank, Inter-Parliamentary Union Data.
Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	Unknown	186-191	2000-2015								World Bank, Inter-Parliamentary Union Data.
Quotas-Legall quotas to promote women's political participation both at the national and sub-national levels.	Irregular	120-160	2009-2014								OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database .
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Annually	178	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national estimate)	Annually	94-111	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)	Annually	81	2000-2015								Standard & Poor's, Global Stock Markets Factbook and supplemental S&P data.
Secure access to land: The law guarantees the same rights to own, use and control land to both women and men.	Irregular	118-160	2009-2014								OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database .
Secure access to non-land assets- The law guarantees the same rights to own and administer property other than land to both women and men.	Irregular	118-160	2009-2014								OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database .
Self-employed, female (% of female employment)	Annually	36-42	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Share of electricity expenditure by gender of head of household	Annually	22	2012-2014								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Start-up procedures to register a business, female (number)	Annually	186	2003-2015								World Bank, Doing BusinessProject.
Time required to start a business, female (days)	Annually	186	2003-2015								World Bank, Doing BusinessProject.

Indicator Name	Update Time	Country Coverage (min-max value)	Time Coverage	WS 1	WS 2	WS 3	EL	CC	RE	EE	Source
Unemployment with advanced education, female (% of female labor force with advanced education)	Annually	53-74	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Unemployment with basic education, female (% of female labor force with basic education)	Annually	49-74	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Unemployment with intermediate education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate education)	Annually	51-73	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	Annually	178	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)	Annually	92-111	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate)	Annually	178	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24) (national estimate)	Annually	85-88	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)	Annually	76-88	2000-2015								World Bank, Estimates from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Wage and salaried workers, female (% of female employment)	Annually	80-91	2000-2015								International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Women participating in decision of what food to cook daily (% of women age 15-49)	Irregular	1	2000-2015								Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
Women participating in making daily purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)	Irregular	1	2000-2015								Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
Women participating in making major household purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)	Irregular	3-14	2000-2015								Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
Women participating in own health care decisions (% of women age 15-49)	Irregular	3-14	2000-2015								Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

A2.2 INDICATORS WITHOUT DATA COLLECTION PROCESSES

Indicator Name	WS 1	WS 2	WS 3	EL	CC	RE	EE	Source
(urban-rural distribution) Access to a bank account and Access to credit								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Average weekly hours spent on reproductive work, by sex and age of household member								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Average weekly time spent in hand processing grain/tubers, by sex and age of household member								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Average weekly time spent on fuelwood collection, by sex and age of household member								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Distribution of Electricity Access Tiers 0-5 (Rural-Urban distribution) by gender of head of the household								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Distribution of Electricity Access Tiers 0-5 (Nation-wide) by gender of head of the household								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Experienced a cough and breathed faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or had difficulty breathing - Health Impacts by Women, Men, Girls, Boys								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Experienced a cough and went to see a doctor/clinic - Health Impacts by Women, Men, Girls, Boys								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Experienced a cough at any time in the last 14 days- Health Impacts by Women, Men, Girls, Boys								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Experienced back or neck problems from carrying fuel for cooking/heating - Health Impacts by Women, Men, Girls, Boys								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Experienced burns related to cooking or heating or fuel-Health Impacts by Women, Men, Girls, Boys								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Experienced burns that required a visit to the clinic/hospital - Health Impacts by Women, Men, Girls, Boys								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Experienced poisoning from liquid fuel-Health Impacts by Women, Men, Girls, Boys								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Female professional and technical workers (% of total)								Gender, Institutions and Development Database, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Female share of employment in the energy sector								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Household air pollution attributable DALYs (females)								World Health Organization Statistics
Household air pollution attributable DALYs (males)								World Health Organization Statistics

Indicator Name	WS 1	WS 2	WS 3	EL	CC	RE	EE	Source
Increase in number of women owned and managed enterprises								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Increase of productive and non-productive asset ownership								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Increased use of high-quality cooking stoves								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Key barriers for connecting to the National grid by gender of head of the household								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Main cook stove ownership by gender of head of the household								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Main source of electricity (Rural – Urban distribution by gender of head of the household								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
New economic opportunities for women and men within the energy sector or due to improved access to energy services or technologies								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Number and percentage of women and men in decision-making positions in these entities and record of participation in full range of decision making (as opposed to, for example, women being engaged only on what is considered 'women's issues') .								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Number and percentage of women and men in energy user groups, cooperatives, committees, utilities, or energy boards								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Number and percentage of women and men who attend participatory planning and consultation meetings								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Number and percentage of women and men who receive some form of leadership or technical training from the energy program								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Number and type of training sessions targeted specifically at women or men in energy								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Number of clean or improved cook stoves used (without stove stacking).								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Number of energy entrepreneurs, by sex								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Number of women and men represented in formal institutions and spaces.								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Number of women and men who report improved ability to make financial decisions in the home and/ or have access to credit.								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Organization Membership (Which women's groups)								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey

Indicator Name	WS 1	WS 2	WS 3	EL	CC	RE	EE	Source
Other time spent in cooking area(s) by Men, Boy, Women, Girl								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Ownership of the most common electrical appliances by gender of head of the household								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Percentage of births supported by electricity								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Percentage of micro and small businesses with access to electricity/modern cooking and heating solutions, by sex of owner								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Percentage of paid employees (in energy sector) located in rural settings who are female								Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Measuring Social Impact in the Clean Cooking Sector
Percentage of paid employees (in energy sector) located in urban settings who are female								Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Measuring Social Impact in the Clean Cooking Sector
Percentage of paid employees in after-sales service who are female								Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Measuring Social Impact in the Clean Cooking Sector
Percentage of paid employees in product design who are female								Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Measuring Social Impact in the Clean Cooking Sector
Percentage of paid employees in product distribution/sales who are female								Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Measuring Social Impact in the Clean Cooking Sector
Percentage of paid employees in production/manufacturing who are female								Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Measuring Social Impact in the Clean Cooking Sector
Purchasing decisions for cookstove (based on type) (Male, Female or Joint)								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Purchasing decisions for solar device (Male, Female or Joint)								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Reduced use of low-quality cooking stoves								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Reduction in cooking burns and other accidents								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Reduction in distance walked to collect fuel								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Reduction in fuel collection duties for women and men								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Reduction in hours cooking								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.

Indicator Name	WS 1	WS 2	WS 3	EL	CC	RE	EE	Source
Reduction in number of hours spent collecting fuel.								Practical Action. 2017. Gender and Energy Minimum Standards
Reduction of diseases linked to burning fuels								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Shift in financial security								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Shift in money earned								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Shift in money spent								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Shift in time spent collecting fuel								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Shift in time spent cooking								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Shift in time spent on education/training								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Shift in time spent on income generating activities								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Shift in time spent on leisure activities								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Shift in time spent on other activities different than cooking								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Shift in time spent on unpaid care work activities								World Bank, THEORY OF CHANGE.
Solar Typology by gender of head of the household								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Time spent caring, attending, or playing with/for younger children- Time Use per day by Women, Men								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Time spent cooking (food, tea, boiling water) by Men, Boy, Women, Girl								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Time spent gathering, collecting or purchasing fuels (including travel time for the household and income generating activities) by Men, Boy, Women, Girl								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Time spent helping children with school work- Time Use per day by Women, Men								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey

Indicator Name	WS 1	WS 2	WS 3	EL	CC	RE	EE	Source
Time spent on entertainment and socializing- Time Use per day by Women, Men								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Time spent on income generating activities inside the house- Time Use per day by Women, Men								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Time spent preparing fuel/energy source (chopping, making pellets) by Men, Boy, Women, Girl								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Time spent using space heaters (including time starting heater and spending time near it for warmth) by Men, Boy, Women, Girl								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Time spent watching TV or listening to the radio for entertainment- Time Use per day by Women, Men								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Time spent watching TV or listening to the radio for news and information- Time Use per day by Women, Men								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Time spent working outside of the house (for pay and/or self-employed)- Time Use per day by Women, Men								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Use of electrical appliances available in the household, by sex of household member								Global Tracking Framework 2015 Report
Using stove or space heaters for other purposes (ex: brewing beer, preparing fodder for animals)- Time Use per day by Women, Men								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Village electrification committee								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Willingness to Pay for a grid connection by gender of head of the household								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Willingness to Pay for an Improved Cookstove by gender of head of the household								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Willingness to Pay for off-grid solar products by gender of head of the household								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey
Women's Mobility outside their home (Can do herself , Can do with husband , Can do with others)- Visiting parents/ relatives/ friends within or outside the village or Going to markets/ banks/ commercial centers/ places of work or Going outside the village								World Bank, Multi-Tier Framework for Measuring Energy Access Household Survey

ANNEX 3 DATA AVAILABLE FOR 2015 ON THE ACCELERATOR WORKSTREAMS

A3.1 WORKSTREAM 1 | SCALABLE ACCESS PATHWAYS

WORK STREAM 1 | Scalable Access Pathways

	Contributing family workers, female (% of female employment)	Female headed households (% of households with a female head)	Female to male ratio of time devoted to unpaid work	Gap between male- and female-headed households access to non-solid cooking fuels (%)	Gap between male- and female-headed household's electrification rate (%)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)	Share of electricity expenditure by female-headed household	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)	Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in decision of what food to cook daily (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making daily purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making major household purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Afghanistan	-	1.7	0.5	1.5	0.2	-	3.8	12.2	-	-	-	-	42.1
Albania	39.8	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	17.3	17.1	56.4	-	-	-
Algeria	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	18.7	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	0.5	0.2	4.7	-	6.8	7.2	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	10.5	-	0.0	-	-	17.6	-	19.0	19.5	42.5	-	-	-
Aruba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	0.3	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	8.2	-	-	-
Austria	1.7	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	7.9	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	33.2	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	64.2	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	0.5	-	2.5	-	2.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.6	10.3	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	-	-	-	-
Belgium	1.4	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	8.7	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9	15.1	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BES Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	48.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	84.1	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	21.5	14.3	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	10.5	7.8	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	0.9	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	6.9	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	0.5	3.5	5.4	-	4.4	2.2	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	0.0	1.4	1.2	-	4.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	0.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.3	6.3	9.2	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 1 | Scalable Access Pathways (Continued)

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Chad	-	22.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	39.8
Chile	1.9	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.9	5.8	23.5	-	-	-
China	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	6.3	36.4	-	-	-	55.5	-	11.8	10.7	46.9	88.5	84.5	80.2
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.4	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-
Congo Rep.	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	0.5	5.1	8.5	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	17.0	9.0	-	-	-
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-
Curacao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.7	14.8	10.7	-	-	-
Czech Republic	1.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	10.9	-	-	-
Denmark	0.3	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	3.6	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2.0	-	-	-	-	49.5	-	22.3	7.7	27.7	-	-	-
Ecuador	15.5	-	-	-	-	31.1	-	6.2	6.1	49.3	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	0.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.2	6.1	4.7	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	11.8	-	1.7	7.9	-	-	-	-	-
Faeroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	0.4	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	8.8	8.8	7.3	-	-	-
France	0.6	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	9.9	9.9	6.0	-	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.1	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia, The	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	38.3	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	33.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	10.2	56.5	-	-	-
Germany	0.6	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	5.2	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	0.2	7.3	-	1.9	5.9	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 1 | Scalable Access Pathways (Continued)

	Contributing family workers, female (% of female employment)	Female headed households (% of households with a female head)	Female to male ratio of time devoted to unpaid work	Gap between male- and female-headed households access to non-solid cooking fuels (%)	Gap between male- and female-headed household's electrification rate (%)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)	Share of electricity expenditure by female-headed household	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)	Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in decision of what food to cook daily (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making daily purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making major household purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Greece	6.3	-	0.0	-	-	3.3	-	28.8	28.9	25.2	-	-	-
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	25.1	-	-	-	39.7	-	3.1	3.1	-	-	-	81.9
Guinea	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	7.5	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.9	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	14.3	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	12.1	11.8	55.8	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	0.3	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	7.0	7.0	4.9	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.1	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	0.5	0.8	1.3	-	2.8	3.9	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	28.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	6.7	6.4	45.4	-	-	-
Iran	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	25.6	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	0.9	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	7.7	7.7	5.9	-	-	-
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	6.9	-	-	-
Italy	1.9	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	12.7	12.7	14.2	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	4.8	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	8.9	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	23.8	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.8	5.7	24.9	-	-	-
Kenya	-	36.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Rep.	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.6	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.5	20.8	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	0.6	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	8.6	8.6	6.9	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	0.0	-	3.9	-	5.0	30.5	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	28.1	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 1 | Scalable Access Pathways (Continued)

	Contributing family workers, female (% of female employment)	Female headed households (% of households with a female head)	Female to male ratio of time devoted to unpaid work	Gap between male- and female-headed households access to non-solid cooking fuels (%)	Gap between male- and female-headed household's electrification rate (%)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)	Share of electricity expenditure by female-headed household	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)	Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in decision of what food to cook daily (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making daily purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making major household purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Lithuania	1.4	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	8.1	8.2	8.7	-	-	-
Luxembourg	1.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	7.4	7.3	6.4	-	-	-
Macao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	59.4	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	90.0	-	-	-
Malawi	-	30.6	0.5	0.6	3.1	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	8.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	25.3	-	-	-
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	5.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	11.4	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.1	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	4.7	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	11.4	11.6	14.4	-	-	-
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	7.9	-	0.5	5.4	-	-	1.9	4.5	4.5	30.6	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	5.4	-	0.0	-	-	8.9	-	3.7	3.6	28.7	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	3.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	21.8	-	-	-
Montenegro	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	16.1	9.4	-	-	-
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	10.4	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	0.0	0.2	1.2	-	3.1	26.5	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	29.6	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	0.5	0.6	3.8	-	1.2	2.7	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.9	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	7.3	7.3	11.3	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.0	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	1.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	9.0	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	0.5	4.2	9.0	-	3.3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	14.6	1.0	11.7	14.2	-	3.8	5.0	5.1	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	0.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	3.8	-	-	-
Oman	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	36.2	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	0.0	0.6	4.4	-	5.0	10.2	9.0	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 1 | Scalable Access Pathways (Continued)

	Contributing family workers, female (% of female employment)	Female headed households (% of households with a female head)	Female to male ratio of time devoted to unpaid work	Gap between male- and female-headed households access to non-solid cooking fuels (%)	Gap between male- and female-headed household's electrification rate (%)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)	Share of electricity expenditure by female-headed household	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)	Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in decision of what food to cook daily (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making daily purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making major household purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.9	5.8	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	11.9	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.8	42.1	-	-	-
Peru	17.8	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.0	7.8	52.6	-	-	-
Philippines	14.2	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	6.2	5.8	41.2	-	-	-
Poland	4.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	7.7	7.7	15.0	-	-	-
Portugal	0.6	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	12.8	12.8	11.1	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	9.7	-	-	-	-
Qatar	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.8	0.1	-	-	-
Reunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14.9	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.8	5.8	27.1	-	-	-
Russian Federation	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.4	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	31.0	0.5	0.1	4.9	-	1.5	2.9	-	-	-	-	73.2
Saint Barthelemy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	22.8	21.4	1.2	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	12.9	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	13.2	-	0.0	-	-	11.1	-	18.8	18.8	22.4	-	-	-
Seychelles	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	0.5	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.9	5.7	-	-	-
Sint Maarten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	0.3	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	12.9	12.9	8.5	-	-	-
Slovenia	5.4	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	10.1	10.0	11.4	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.8	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	1.0	0.6	4.3	-	5.1	7.4	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	0.8	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	27.5	27.5	9.8	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	0.1	2.1	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	0.7	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	23.6	23.5	9.5	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	8.1	7.6	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	19.2	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 1 | Scalable Access Pathways (Continued)

	Contributing family workers, female (% of female employment)	Female headed households (% of households with a female head)	Female to male ratio of time devoted to unpaid work	Gap between male- and female-headed households access to non-solid cooking fuels (%)	Gap between male- and female-headed household's electrification rate (%)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)	Share of electricity expenditure by female-headed household	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)	Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in decision of what food to cook daily (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making daily purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making major household purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	28.0	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	0.3	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	7.3	7.3	4.5	-	-	-
Switzerland	2.4	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	9.2	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	33.8	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	9.9	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	24.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	-	2.4	3.2	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.2	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	7.3	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	11.6	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	21.6	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	28.2	-	0.0	-	-	21.2	-	12.5	12.6	37.0	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-
Turks and the Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	26.9	0.5	0.8	1.8	-	4.5	1.8	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	0.3	-	0.0	-	-	61.4	-	8.1	8.1	13.1	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	0.4	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	9.1	-	-	-
United States	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.3	-	-	-
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	0.5	-	-	24.3	-	10.1	8.9	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	8.8	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen, Rep.	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	31.6	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	0.5	2.7	2.5	-	5.1	7.9	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	40.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	86.8
World	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa (excl. North Africa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab Least Developed Countries (LDCs) a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gulf Cooperation Council Countries (GCC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 1 | Scalable Access Pathways (Continued)

	Contributing family workers, female (% of female employment)	Female headed households (% of households with a female head)	Female to male ratio of time devoted to unpaid work	Gap between male- and female-headed households access to non-solid cooking fuels (%)	Gap between male- and female-headed household's electrification rate (%)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)	Share of electricity expenditure by female-headed household	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)	Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in decision of what food to cook daily (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making daily purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)	Women participating in making major household purchase decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Mashreq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East and North-East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and South-West Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, North America, and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.7	-	-	-
South-East Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western and Central Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-
Lower middle income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-
Upper middle income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-
High income	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	6.8	7.8	-	-	-

A3.2 WORKSTREAM 2 | UNLOCKING FINANCE FOR ENERGY ACCESS

WORK STREAM 2 | Unlocking Finance for Energy Access

	Access to financial services (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The Law does not guarantee the same rights)	Start-up procedures to register a business, female (number)	Time required to start a business, female (days)	CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)		Access to financial services (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The Law does not guarantee the same rights)	Start-up procedures to register a business, female (number)	Time required to start a business, female (days)	CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)
Afghanistan	0.5	4.0	8.0	2.6	Chad	0.5	9.0	60.0	2.6
Albania	0.0	5.0	5.0	-	Chile	0.0	7.0	5.5	-
Algeria	0.5	12.0	20.0	-	China	0.0	11.0	31.4	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-
Andorra	-	-	-	-	Colombia	0.0	8.0	11.0	-
Angola	0.5	8.0	36.0	-	Comoros	-	8.0	15.0	2.9
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.0	7.0	12.0	3.0
Antigua and Barbuda	-	9.0	22.0	-	Congo Rep.	0.0	-	-	-
Argentina	0.0	14.0	25.0	-	Cook Islands	-	-	-	-
Armenia	0.0	3.0	4.0	-	Costa	-	-	-	-
Aruba	-	-	-	-	Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-
Australia	0.0	3.0	2.5	-	Croatia	0.0	8.0	12.0	-
Austria	0.0	8.0	22.0	-	Cuba	0.0	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	0.5	2.0	3.0	-	Curacao	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	Cyprus	0.0	6.0	8.0	-
Bahrain	0.5	8.0	10.0	-	Czech Republic	0.0	8.0	15.0	-
Bangladesh	0.5	9.0	19.5	3.5	Denmark	0.0	4.0	3.0	-
Barbados	-	8.0	18.0	-	Djibouti	-	7.0	14.0	3.0
Belarus	0.0	5.0	5.0	-	Dominica	-	5.0	12.0	3.4
Belgium	0.0	3.0	4.0	-	Dominican Republic	0.0	7.0	14.5	-
Belize	-	9.0	43.0	-	Ecuador	0.0	12.0	50.5	-
Benin	0.5	8.0	13.0	3.4	Egypt	0.5	-	-	-
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	El Salvador	0.5	8.0	16.5	-
BES Islands	-	-	-	-	Equatorial Guinea	0.0	18.0	135.0	-
Bhutan	0.0	8.0	15.0	4.0	Eritrea	0.0	13.0	84.0	2.6
Bolivia	0.0	14.0	49.0	3.7	Estonia	0.0	3.0	3.5	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	12.0	67.0	-	Ethiopia	0.5	14.0	35.0	3.8
Botswana	0.5	9.0	48.0	-	Faeroe Islands	-	-	-	-
Brazil	0.5	11.0	83.0	-	Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	Fiji	0.5	11.0	58.0	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	8.0	15.0	-	Finland	0.0	3.0	14.0	-
Bulgaria	0.0	6.0	25.0	-	France	0.0	5.0	4.0	-
Burkina Faso	0.5	3.0	13.0	3.6	French Guiana	-	-	-	-
Burundi	0.0	3.0	4.0	3.6	French Polynesia	-	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	-	8.0	11.0	3.8	Gabon	0.5	7.0	50.0	-
Cambodia	0.0	8.0	87.0	3.4	Gambia, The	-	7.0	25.0	3.3
Cameroon	0.5	6.0	16.0	3.0	Georgia	0.0	3.0	3.0	-
Canada	0.0	2.0	1.5	-	Germany	0.0	9.0	10.5	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	Ghana	0.5	8.0	14.0	3.9
Central African Republic	0.5	10.0	22.0	2.3	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 2 | Unlocking Finance for Energy Access (Continued)

	Access to financial services (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The Law does not guarantee the same rights)	Start-up procedures to register a business, female (number)	Time required to start a business, female (days)	CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)		Access to financial services (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The Law does not guarantee the same rights)	Start-up procedures to register a business, female (number)	Time required to start a business, female (days)	CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)
Greece	0.0	5.0	13.0	-	Lithuania	0.0	4.0	5.5	-
Greenland	-	-	-	-	Luxembourg	0.0	5.0	16.5	-
Grenada	-	6.0	15.0	3.8	Macao	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	Macedonia	0.0	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	Madagascar	0.0	9.0	13.0	3.2
Guatemala	0.0	7.0	19.5	-	Malawi	0.5	8.0	38.0	3.5
Guinea	0.5	6.0	8.0	3.2	Malaysia	0.0	7.0	8.0	-
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	9.0	9.0	2.2	Maldives	-	6.0	12.0	3.6
Guyana	-	7.0	18.0	3.2	Mali	0.0	5.0	8.5	3.2
Haiti	0.0	12.0	97.0	2.7	Malta	-	10.0	28.0	-
Honduras	0.5	11.0	13.0	3.7	Marshall Islands	-	5.0	17.0	2.6
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	Martinique	-	-	-	-
Hungary	0.0	6.0	7.0	-	Mauritania	0.5	7.0	8.0	3.4
Iceland	0.0	5.0	4.0	-	Mauritius	0.0	6.0	7.0	-
India	0.5	12.9	28.0	-	Mayotte	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0.5	12.0	47.8	-	Mexico	0.5	7.0	8.4	-
Iran	0.5	-	-	-	Micronesia	-	-	-	-
Iraq	0.5	10.0	35.0	-	Moldova	0.0	5.0	6.0	3.9
Ireland	0.0	4.0	6.0	-	Monaco	-	-	-	-
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	Mongolia	0.0	5.0	6.0	3.7
Israel	0.0	5.0	13.0	-	Montenegro	-	6.0	10.0	-
Italy	0.0	6.0	6.5	-	Montserrat	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	0.0	2.0	3.0	-	Morocco	0.5	4.0	10.0	-
Japan	0.0	8.0	11.2	-	Mozambique	0.0	10.0	19.0	3.4
Jordan	0.5	8.0	13.0	-	Myanmar	0.5	13.0	15.0	2.8
Kazakhstan	0.0	6.0	11.0	-	Namibia	0.5	10.0	66.0	-
Kenya	0.5	11.0	26.0	3.7	Nauru	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	7.0	31.0	3.1	Nepal	0.5	7.0	17.0	3.8
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	Netherlands	0.0	4.0	4.0	-
Korea, Rep.	0.0	3.0	4.0	-	New Caledonia	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	-	4.0	10.0	3.3	New Zealand	0.0	1.0	0.5	-
Kuwait	0.0	13.0	32.0	-	Nicaragua	0.5	6.0	13.0	3.7
Kyrgyzstan	0.5	-	-	-	Niger	67.8	6.0	15.0	3.3
Lao PDR	0.0	8.0	87.0	3.4	Nigeria	1.0	8.7	30.5	3.5
Latvia	0.0	4.0	5.5	-	Niue	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	0.5	8.0	15.0	-	Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	0.0	7.0	29.0	3.4	Norway	0.0	4.0	4.0	-
Liberia	0.0	4.0	4.5	3.0	Oman	0.5	7.0	9.0	-
Libya	0.5	10.0	35.0	-	Pakistan	0.0	12.0	19.0	3.1
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	Palau	-	8.0	28.0	-

THE EVIDENCE BASE FOR GENDER & INCLUSION IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY



WORK STREAM 2 | Unlocking Finance for Energy Access (Continued)

	Access to financial services (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The Law does not guarantee the same rights)	Start-up procedures to register a business, female (number)	Time required to start a business, female (days)	CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)		Access to financial services (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The Law does not guarantee the same rights)	Start-up procedures to register a business, female (number)	Time required to start a business, female (days)	CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)
Palestine	-	-	-	-	Suriname	-	14.0	85.0	-
Panama	0.0	5.0	6.0	-	Swaziland	0.5	12.0	30.0	-
Papua New Guinea	0.5	6.0	53.0	2.6	Sweden	0.0	3.0	7.0	-
Paraguay	0.0	7.0	35.0	-	Switzerland	0.0	6.0	10.0	-
Peru	0.0	6.0	26.0	-	Syrian Arab Republic	0.5	8.0	14.0	-
Philippines	0.5	16.0	29.0	-	Tajikistan	0.0	4.0	11.0	3.4
Poland	0.0	4.0	37.0	-	Tanzania	0.5	9.0	26.0	3.7
Portugal	0.0	5.0	4.5	-	Thailand	0.5	6.0	27.5	-
Puerto Rico	-	6.0	6.0	-	Timor-Leste	0.5	4.0	9.0	2.9
Qatar	0.5	9.0	9.5	-	Togo	0.5	6.0	10.0	3.3
Reunion	-	-	-	-	Tonga	-	4.0	16.0	3.3
Romania	0.0	6.0	8.0	-	Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	7.0	11.5	-
Russian Federation	-	4.4	10.5	-	Tunisia	0.5	9.0	11.0	-
Rwanda	0.5	7.0	6.0	4.3	Turkey	0.0	8.0	7.5	-
Saint Barthelemy	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan	0.0	-	-	-
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	Turks and the Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	Tuvalu	-	-	-	2.9
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	Uganda	0.5	14.0	27.0	3.7
Saint Martin	-	-	-	-	Ukraine	0.0	4.0	7.0	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	United Arab Emirates	0.5	7.0	9.0	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	United Kingdom	0.5	4.0	4.5	-
Samoa	-	4.0	9.0	3.8	United States of America	0.0	6.0	5.6	-
San Marino	-	7.0	11.5	-	United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	4.0	5.0	3.1	Uruguay	0.5	5.0	6.5	-
Saudi Arabia	0.5	15.0	22.0	-	Uzbekistan	0.5	4.0	5.5	3.7
Senegal	0.0	4.0	6.0	3.5	Vanuatu	-	8.0	35.0	3.2
Serbia	0.0	6.0	12.0	-	Venezuela	0.0	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	9.0	32.0	-	Viet Nam	0.0	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	0.5	6.0	10.0	3.3	Wallis and Futuna	-	-	-	-
Singapore	0.0	3.0	2.5	-	Yemen, Rep.	0.5	7.0	41.0	2.7
Sint Maarten	-	-	-	-	Zambia	0.5	7.0	8.5	3.3
Slovak Republic	0.0	6.0	11.5	-	Zimbabwe	0.0	10.0	91.0	3.3
Slovenia	0.0	4.0	7.5	-	World	-	7.3	21.4	3.3
Solomon Islands	-	7.0	9.0	2.7	Africa	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1.0	9.0	70.0	-	Africa (excl. North Africa)	-	-	-	-
South Africa	0.0	7.0	46.0	-	North Africa	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	13.0	14.0	2.1	Arab region	-	-	-	-
Spain	0.0	7.0	14.0	-	Arab Least Developed Countries (LDCs) a	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	0.0	8.0	10.0	3.6	Arab North Africa	-	-	-	-
Sudan	0.0	11.0	37.0	2.5	Gulf Cooperation Council Countries (GCC)	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 2 | Unlocking Finance for Energy Access (Continued)

	Access to financial services (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The Law does not guarantee the same rights)	Start-up procedures to register a business, female (number)	Time required to start a business, female (days)	CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)
Mashreq	-	-	-	-
Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-
East and North-East Asia	-	-	-	-
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	-
South and South-West Asia	-	-	-	-
South-East Asia	-	-	-	-
The Pacific	-	-	-	-
Europe, North America, and Central Asia	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia	-	-	-	-
North America	-	4.0	3.6	-
South-East Europe	-	-	-	-
Western and Central Europe	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-
Caribbean	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-
Low income	-	8.0	26.0	3.2
Lower middle income	-	7.8	22.0	3.3
Upper middle income	-	7.8	29.3	3.4
High income	-	5.9	11.2	-

A3.3 WORKSTREAM 3 | EMPOWERING WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy

	Cost of business start-up procedures, female (% of GNI per capita)	CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	Employers, female (% of female employment)	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	Labor force with advanced education, female (% of female working-age population with advanced education)	Labor force with intermediate education, female (% of female working-age population with intermediate education)	Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no)	Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring (1=yes; 0=no)	Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)	Power and utilities executive board members (% of females)	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
Afghanistan	19.0	1.5	-	19.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	27.7
Albania	10.3	-	1.0	40.3	72.3	46.6	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	20.7
Algeria	10.9	-	-	16.8	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	31.6
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.3
Angola	22.5	-	-	59.9	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	36.8
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	11.1
Argentina	9.7	-	-	48.4	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	0.0
Armenia	1.0	-	0.3	54.9	69.8	50.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	10.7
Aruba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Australia	0.7	-	4.4	58.6	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	26.7
Austria	0.3	-	2.5	54.7	77.3	59.8	1.0	0.0	-	-	30.6
Azerbaijan	1.2	-	8.5	61.9	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	16.9
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	0.8	-	-	39.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	7.5
Bangladesh	13.9	3.5	-	43.1	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	20.0
Barbados	7.1	-	-	62.4	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	16.7
Belarus	0.9	-	-	54.5	-	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	27.3
Belgium	5.0	-	2.4	48.2	74.3	53.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	-	39.3
Belize	34.2	-	3.6	56.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	3.1
Benin	45.4	3.5	-	70.0	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	-	7.2
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
BES Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	4.0	4.0	-	58.7	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	8.5
Bolivia	55.6	4.0	-	63.9	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	53.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.1	-	-	34.4	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	21.4
Botswana	0.7	-	-	73.4	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	9.5
Brazil	4.8	-	-	56.3	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	9.9
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Brunei Darussalam	1.3	-	-	51.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Bulgaria	1.4	-	2.0	48.6	73.1	53.2	1.0	1.0	-	-	20.4
Burkina Faso	43.5	3.5	-	76.6	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	9.4
Burundi	13.4	4.0	-	84.6	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	36.4
Cabo Verde	14.8	4.0	-	53.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	20.8
Cambodia	60.7	4.0	-	75.5	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	20.3
Cameroon	33.2	3.0	-	71.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	31.1
Canada	0.4	-	2.7	61.0	72.9	56.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	26.0
Cayman Islands	-	-	2.3	-	83.8	84.8	-	-	-	-	0.0
Central African Republic	204.0	2.5	-	71.7	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	Quotas-Legal quotas to promote women's political participation both at the national and sub-national levels.	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national estimate)	S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)	Secure access to land (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The law does not guarantee the same)	Self-employed, female (% of female employment)	Unemployment with advanced education, female (% of female labor force with advanced education)	Unemployment with intermediate education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate education)	Wage and salaried workers, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in own health care decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Afghanistan	10.0	-	22.8	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	35.0	-	66.5	73.5	-	0.5	-	21.5	22.9	42.6	-
Algeria	20.0	-	23.9	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	20.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	25.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	22.2	-	77.6	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	7.7	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	22.2	-	65.0	0.0	-10.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	11.1	-	74.6	74.8	-	0.5	-	20.8	19.5	57.1	-
Aruba	11.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	17.2	-	82.6	83.0	-13.0	0.0	12.6	-	-	87.4	-
Austria	30.8	-	82.9	83.4	0.8	0.0	10.4	3.7	5.0	89.6	-
Azerbaijan	2.5	-	90.5	91.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	27.4	-
Bahamas	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	4.5	-	45.9	50.1	-12.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	6.7	-	53.3	0.0	-5.4	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	11.8	-	88.2	89.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	10.7	-	79.9	108.4	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	23.1	-	81.4	81.5	9.4	0.0	11.1	4.3	9.0	88.9	-
Belize	13.3	-	67.3	64.8	-	-	-	-	-	78.4	-
Benin	14.8	-	95.3	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	14.8	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BES Islands	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	10.0	-	80.7	78.6	-	0.0	-	-	-	15.9	-
Bolivia	28.6	-	77.4	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	-	59.3	59.1	-	0.5	-	20.9	35.0	78.2	-
Botswana	12.5	-	90.3	0.0	-2.7	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	15.4	-	71.7	74.1	-44.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	15.4	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	0.0	-	67.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	35.0	-	80.8	80.9	-20.2	0.0	8.8	3.9	8.0	91.2	-
Burkina Faso	12.5	-	84.5	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	34.8	-	102.4	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	52.9	-	63.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	7.0	-	87.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	14.0	-	87.5	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	30.8	-	86.8	86.7	-26.2	0.0	11.9	-	-	88.1	-
Cayman Islands	17.0	-	0.0	95.7	-	-	-	4.3	5.7	95.9	-
Central African Republic	24.1	-	84.8	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Cost of business start-up procedures, female (% of GNI per capita)	CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	Employers, female (% of female employment)	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	Labor force with advanced education, female (% of female working-age population with advanced education)	Labor force with intermediate education, female (% of female working-age population with intermediate education)	Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no)	Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring (1=yes; 0=no)	Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)	Power and utilities executive board members (% of females)	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
Chad	150.4	2.5	-	64.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	14.9
Chile	0.7	-	2.4	50.7	69.8	46.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	15.8
China	0.7	-	-	63.6	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	-	23.6
Chinese Taipei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	7.5	-	2.6	57.9	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	19.9
Comoros	89.7	3.0	-	35.3	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	3.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	29.3	2.5	-	70.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	8.9
Congo Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	3.4	-	3.2	46.4	75.3	56.8	1.0	0.0	-	-	15.2
Cuba	-	-	-	42.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.9
Curacao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Cyprus	12.5	-	1.0	57.5	83.1	61.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	12.5
Czech Republic	6.7	-	1.9	51.1	70.8	55.4	1.0	1.0	-	-	20.0
Denmark	0.2	-	1.7	58.0	76.1	62.8	1.0	0.0	-	-	37.4
Djibouti	170.7	3.0	-	36.5	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	12.7
Dominica	15.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	21.9
Dominican Republic	16.4	-	2.1	52.3	74.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	20.8
Ecuador	22.0	-	1.9	49.0	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	41.6
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	42.7	-	-	49.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	32.1
Equatorial Guinea	99.4	-	-	71.3	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	24.0
Eritrea	38.1	3.0	-	77.7	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	22.0
Estonia	1.3	-	1.9	55.5	78.1	64.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	23.8
Ethiopia	79.1	3.0	-	77.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	38.8
Faeroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	21.3	-	-	37.0	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	16.0
Finland	1.0	-	2.1	55.0	74.5	61.6	1.0	1.0	-	-	41.5
France	0.8	-	2.2	50.7	76.0	58.3	1.0	1.0	-	-	26.2
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Polynesia	-	-	-	46.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Gabon	15.1	-	-	39.9	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	14.2
Gambia, The	141.6	3.5	-	72.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	9.4
Georgia	3.1	-	1.1	57.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	11.3
Germany	2.0	-	2.5	54.5	74.1	60.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	36.5
Ghana	19.4	4.0	-	75.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	10.9
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	Quotas-Legal quotas to promote women's political participation both at the national and sub-national levels.	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national estimate)	S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)	Secure access to land (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The law does not guarantee the same)	Self-employed, female (% of female employment)	Unemployment with advanced education, female (% of female labor force with advanced education)	Unemployment with intermediate education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate education)	Wage and salaried workers, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in own health care decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Chad	13.6	-	80.8	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	34.8	-	67.9	68.3	-19.2	0.0	-	12.2	1.1	65.1	-
China	11.5	-	81.6	0.0	-6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	29.4	-	72.6	71.8	-41.0	0.0	-	-	-	50.3	-
Comoros	20.0	-	44.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8.1	-	98.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo Rep.	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	20.0	-	79.0	79.2	-4.7	0.0	12.2	9.3	20.1	87.8	-
Cuba	31.0	-	62.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Curacao	31.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	9.1	-	81.9	85.7	-40.9	0.0	11.6	13.8	16.5	88.4	-
Czech Republic	18.8	-	74.9	75.3	-13.1	0.0	12.8	2.8	5.9	87.2	-
Denmark	26.3	-	87.7	86.6	22.4	0.0	5.4	5.2	5.8	94.6	-
Djibouti	5.3	-	53.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	25.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	19.2	-	66.4	67.0	-	0.0	-	8.8	9.4	70.2	-
Ecuador	23.7	-	61.4	64.8	-23.4	0.5	-	6.5	9.5	48.4	-
Egypt	23.7	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	21.4	-	62.0	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	8.7	-	77.5	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	16.7	-	86.1	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	46.2	-	79.7	80.5	6.1	0.0	6.6	4.2	7.2	93.4	-
Ethiopia	12.5	-	86.4	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Faeroe Islands	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	13.3	-	51.9	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	62.5	-	88.6	89.0	0.5	0.0	9.5	5.7	9.9	90.5	-
France	50.0	-	84.5	84.8	8.5	0.0	8.2	6.1	11.1	91.8	-
French Guiana	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Polynesia	50.0	-	73.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	12.5	-	69.3	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia, The	21.1	-	87.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	15.8	-	73.0	75.4	-	0.5	-	13.6	8.9	41.8	-
Germany	33.3	-	82.1	83.1	9.6	0.0	7.8	2.5	3.8	92.3	-
Ghana	23.1	-	96.1	0.0	-29.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	23.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Cost of business start-up procedures, female (% of GNI per capita)	CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	Employers, female (% of female employment)	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	Labor force with advanced education, female (% of female working-age population with advanced education)	Labor force with intermediate education, female (% of female working-age population with intermediate education)	Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no)	Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring (1=yes; 0=no)	Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)	Power and utilities executive board members (% of females)	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
Greece	2.2	-	4.4	43.9	76.9	52.9	1.0	0.0	-	-	19.7
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Grenada	17.3	3.5	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	33.3
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	55.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Guatemala	25.1	-	2.4	41.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	13.9
Guinea	79.0	3.0	-	79.5	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	21.9
Guinea-Bissau	43.2	2.0	-	67.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	13.7
Guyana	10.9	3.5	-	41.8	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	30.4
Haiti	235.3	3.0	-	61.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	4.2
Honduras	42.0	3.5	2.0	47.2	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	25.8
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	7.5	-	3.1	46.4	69.8	55.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	10.1
Iceland	2.2	-	1.5	70.7	90.6	81.6	1.0	1.0	-	-	41.3
India	14.3	-	-	26.8	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	12.0
Indonesia	19.9	-	12.4	50.9	80.5	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	17.1
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	37.4	-	-	15.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	26.5
Ireland	0.2	-	2.3	52.4	76.7	55.7	1.0	1.0	-	-	16.3
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Israel	3.4	-	1.5	58.9	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	26.7
Italy	14.0	-	4.1	39.3	71.9	55.8	1.0	0.0	-	-	31.0
Jamaica	5.0	-	-	57.7	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	12.7
Japan	7.5	-	0.8	49.1	68.7	42.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	9.5
Jordan	20.7	-	-	14.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	12.0
Kazakhstan	0.5	-	0.8	66.1	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	26.2
Kenya	35.5	3.5	-	62.1	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	19.7
Kiribati	46.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	8.7
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	-	-	-	73.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Rep.	14.5	-	-	50.0	65.3	55.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	16.3
Kosovo	1.1	3.5	-	-	59.4	23.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Kuwait	2.3	-	-	48.4	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	1.5
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	4.9	4.0	-	77.7	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	25.0
Latvia	1.5	-	2.6	54.4	82.2	60.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	18.0
Lebanon	34.2	-	-	23.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	3.1
Lesotho	9.3	4.0	-	59.2	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	25.0
Liberia	16.8	3.0	-	58.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	11.0
Libya	26.9	-	-	27.8	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	16.0
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	Quotas-Legal quotas to promote women's political participation both at the national and sub-national levels.	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national estimate)	S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)	Secure access to land (0= Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The law does not guarantee the same rights)	Self-employed, female (% of female employment)	Unemployment with advanced education, female (% of female labor force with advanced education)	Unemployment with intermediate education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate education)	Wage and salaried workers, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in own health care decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Greece	10.0	-	73.3	74.8	-47.9	0.0	29.6	23.1	33.7	70.4	-
Greenland	10.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	46.2	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	46.2	-	80.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	20.0	-	49.4	45.6	-	0.5	-	-	-	47.0	-
Guinea	14.7	-	93.3	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	31.3	-	85.9	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	29.4	-	54.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	20.0	-	86.2	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	17.4	-	55.9	59.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	42.2	-
Hong Kong	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	0.0	-	74.3	75.0	28.8	0.0	8.0	2.6	6.9	91.8	-
Iceland	44.4	-	91.2	92.3	-	0.0	7.4	3.3	3.2	92.6	-
India	22.2	-	33.9	0.0	-3.9	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	22.9	-	60.7	59.1	-23.1	0.0	-	-	-	35.9	-
Iran	22.9	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	6.1	-	21.6	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	28.6	-	77.2	77.8	24.2	0.0	8.2	5.1	9.9	91.8	-
Isle of Man	28.6	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	18.2	-	84.9	85.3	4.7	0.0	-	-	-	91.0	-
Italy	43.8	-	67.6	67.5	3.2	0.0	18.3	8.5	12.6	81.7	-
Jamaica	20.0	-	79.9	0.0	74.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	22.2	-	70.0	70.5	9.1	0.0	-	2.6	3.5	89.8	-
Jordan	11.1	-	22.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	13.3	-	85.8	85.2	-47.6	0.5	-	-	-	74.3	-
Kenya	30.0	-	86.1	0.0	-24.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	21.4	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	21.4	-	85.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Rep.	5.9	-	69.6	70.2	-5.0	-	-	4.1	4.0	-	-
Kosovo	-	-	0.0	31.5	-	-	-	28.0	41.1	79.3	-
Kuwait	6.7	-	57.3	0.0	-18.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	15.0	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	10.3	-	100.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	23.1	-	80.3	80.3	18.3	0.0	9.5	5.4	9.6	90.5	-
Lebanon	4.3	-	33.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	21.7	-	80.2	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	20.0	-	90.7	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	35.3	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	50.0	-	0.0	77.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Cost of business start-up procedures, female (% of GNI per capita)	CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	Employers, female (% of female employment)	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	Labor force with advanced education, female (% of female working-age population with advanced education)	Labor force with intermediate education, female (% of female working-age population with intermediate education)	Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no)	Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring (1=yes; 0=no)	Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)	Power and utilities executive board members (% of females)	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
Lithuania	0.6	-	1.3	53.9	80.5	55.8	1.0	0.0	-	-	23.4
Luxembourg	2.0	-	2.3	52.2	78.7	53.9	1.0	0.0	-	-	28.3
Macao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	43.7	4.0	2.0	83.8	61.4	75.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	20.5
Malawi	84.6	3.5	-	81.2	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	16.7
Malaysia	6.7	-	1.7	49.3	65.4	53.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	10.4
Maldives	4.9	4.0	-	57.3	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	5.9
Mali	71.3	2.5	-	50.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	8.8
Malta	14.1	-	1.9	38.8	83.2	62.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	12.9
Marshall Islands	12.7	3.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	9.1
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	19.4	3.5	-	29.1	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	-	25.2
Mauritius	2.0	-	1.7	46.8	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	11.6
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	18.1	-	2.2	45.4	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	42.4
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	4.3	4.5	0.5	38.8	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	21.8
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8
Mongolia	1.5	4.0	0.9	56.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	14.5
Montenegro	1.6	-	6.1	42.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.0	-	17.3
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	9.1	-	-	25.3	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	17.0
Mozambique	15.1	3.5	-	82.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	39.6
Myanmar	97.1	3.0	-	75.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	12.7
Namibia	11.1	-	-	55.7	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	41.3
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3
Nepal	28.4	4.0	-	79.7	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	29.5
Netherlands	4.6	-	2.1	57.5	80.4	66.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	37.3
New Caledonia	-	-	-	45.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
New Zealand	0.3	-	2.5	62.4	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	31.4
Nicaragua	72.2	4.0	-	49.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	41.3
Niger	67.8	2.5	-	40.2	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	13.3
Nigeria	31.7	3.0	-	48.4	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	5.6
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Norway	0.9	-	0.8	61.2	84.2	65.5	1.0	1.0	-	-	39.6
Oman	3.2	-	-	30.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	1.2
Pakistan	13.9	2.5	-	24.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	20.6
Palau	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	0.0

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	Quotas-Legal quotas to promote women's political participation both at the national and sub-national levels.	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national estimate)	S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)	Secure access to land (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The law does not guarantee the same)	Self-employed, female (% of female employment)	Unemployment with advanced education, female (% of female labor force with advanced education)	Unemployment with intermediate education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate education)	Wage and salaried workers, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in own health care decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Lithuania	21.4	-	82.4	83.9	-10.5	0.0	10.0	3.9	11.2	90.0	-
Luxembourg	26.7	-	79.0	83.4	-29.3	0.0	8.7	5.2	7.0	90.8	-
Macao	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	20.0	-	94.1	93.7	-	0.5	-	-	-	8.0	-
Malawi	11.1	-	100.5	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	5.7	-	63.5	67.1	-20.6	0.5	-	4.0	4.0	72.9	-
Maldives	12.5	-	72.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	16.1	-	60.9	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	7.1	-	58.8	62.8	-	-	7.0	2.4	3.2	93.0	-
Marshall Islands	10.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinique	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	26.9	-	44.6	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	12.0	-	62.5	62.4	-19.3	0.0	-	-	-	83.9	-
Mayotte	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	17.6	-	57.1	55.6	-14.9	0.5	-	-	-	67.2	-
Micronesia	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	27.8	-	84.9	88.4	-	0.5	-	-	-	70.8	-
Monaco	20.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	11.1	-	82.1	81.4	-	0.5	-	-	-	51.6	-
Montenegro	16.7	-	74.8	79.3	-	-	-	-	-	84.5	-
Montserrat	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	15.8	-	34.1	0.0	-13.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	28.6	-	109.4	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	5.3	-	92.7	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	21.7	-	88.0	0.0	-0.9	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	16.7	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	13.6	-	91.8	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	46.7	-	81.9	83.8	0.5	0.0	13.4	4.1	7.6	86.6	-
New Caledonia	46.7	-	68.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	33.3	-	85.4	85.3	-4.6	0.0	-	-	-	88.3	-
Nicaragua	47.1	-	61.1	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	12.9	-	45.0	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	24.1	-	75.6	0.0	-26.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	24.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	28.6	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	47.1	-	89.3	92.1	-17.4	0.0	4.6	2.5	3.9	95.4	-
Oman	6.7	-	35.1	0.0	-12.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	0.0	-	29.6	32.4	-11.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	12.5	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Cost of business start-up procedures, female (% of GNI per capita)	CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	Employers, female (% of female employment)	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	Labor force with advanced education, female (% of female working-age population with advanced education)	Labor force with intermediate education, female (% of female working-age population with intermediate education)	Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no)	Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring (1=yes; 0=no)	Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)	Power and utilities executive board members (% of females)	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	6.3	-	-	50.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	18.3
Papua New Guinea	17.3	2.5	-	69.6	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	2.7
Paraguay	39.9	-	2.5	58.1	-	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	15.0
Peru	9.8	-	2.5	65.7	70.5	58.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	22.3
Philippines	16.1	-	1.9	50.5	57.0	62.1	1.0	0.0	-	-	27.2
Poland	12.2	-	2.6	49.1	78.4	49.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	27.4
Portugal	2.2	-	2.8	53.6	82.0	73.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	-	34.8
Puerto Rico	1.3	-	7.9	34.2	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	0.0
Qatar	5.1	-	0.3	53.7	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	0.0
Reunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	2.1	-	0.7	47.6	80.6	54.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	-	13.7
Russian Federation	1.1	-	0.9	56.6	75.7	54.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	13.6
Rwanda	55.0	4.5	-	86.4	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	63.8
Saint Barthelemy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	8.0	3.5	-	23.1	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	6.1
San Marino	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	16.7
Sao Tome and Principe	16.7	3.0	-	45.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	18.2
Saudi Arabia	4.1	-	0.2	20.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	19.9
Senegal	63.4	3.5	-	45.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	42.7
Serbia	6.6	-	2.3	43.4	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	34.0
Seychelles	14.2	-	2.3	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	43.8
Sierra Leone	44.2	3.0	-	65.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	12.4
Singapore	0.6	-	3.6	58.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	23.9
Sint Maarten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	1.5	-	1.9	51.4	70.8	58.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	18.7
Slovenia	0.0	-	2.0	52.2	77.3	53.5	1.0	1.0	-	-	36.7
Solomon Islands	31.4	3.0	-	61.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	2.0
Somalia	180.0	-	-	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.8
South Africa	0.3	-	2.3	46.2	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	42.0
South Sudan	330.1	2.5	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	26.5
Spain	5.2	-	3.3	52.3	81.2	63.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	41.1
Sri Lanka	18.7	4.0	-	30.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	4.9
Sudan	14.8	2.5	-	24.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	30.5

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	Quotas-Legal quotas to promote women's political participation both at the national and sub-national levels.	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national estimate)	S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)	Secure access to land (0= Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The law does not guarantee the same)	Self-employed, female (% of female employment)	Unemployment with advanced education, female (% of female labor force with advanced education)	Unemployment with intermediate education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate education)	Wage and salaried workers, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in own health care decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Palestine	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	27.8	-	62.8	64.6	-25.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	3.1	-	98.0	0.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	7.7	-	68.7	67.8	-	0.5	-	-	-	55.4	-
Peru	22.2	-	79.6	78.8	-34.4	0.5	-	5.0	4.4	39.3	-
Philippines	20.0	-	64.1	64.8	-10.6	0.5	-	7.3	9.6	56.9	-
Poland	27.8	-	75.3	75.0	-23.4	0.0	17.6	4.3	9.4	82.4	-
Portugal	28.6	-	83.5	83.8	-0.7	0.0	13.9	9.6	15.5	86.1	-
Puerto Rico	17.6	-	66.5	64.9	-	-	-	-	-	92.1	-
Qatar	5.0	-	56.9	61.0	-18.6	0.5	-	-	-	99.6	-
Reunion	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14.3	-	73.3	70.1	-6.4	0.0	27.8	4.3	6.4	72.2	-
Russian Federation	6.5	-	79.0	84.0	0.8	-	-	3.8	7.7	93.7	-
Rwanda	35.5	-	103.9	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Barthelemy	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Helena	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Martin	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	7.7	-	39.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	11.1	-	0.0	78.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	7.7	-	59.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	0.0	-	25.4	27.6	-17.7	0.5	-	-	-	98.6	-
Senegal	20.0	-	64.2	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	22.2	-	72.2	72.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	75.3	-
Seychelles	25.0	-	0.0	89.3	-	-	-	-	-	91.8	-
Sierra Leone	6.9	-	94.9	0.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	5.6	-	76.2	78.7	-18.9	0.5	-	4.1	4.3	90.8	-
Sint Maarten	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	0.0	-	75.2	76.5	5.3	0.0	10.3	6.9	12.9	89.7	-
Slovenia	43.8	-	82.9	82.5	-14.7	0.0	13.5	6.7	12.2	86.5	-
Solomon Islands	4.3	-	83.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	8.0	-	43.8	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	41.7	-	76.7	76.8	-26.6	0.5	-	-	-	87.9	-
South Sudan	22.7	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	30.8	-	80.8	82.0	-17.4	0.0	12.8	14.9	24.3	87.2	-
Sri Lanka	7.1	-	40.0	52.8	-19.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	15.2	-	33.6	0.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Cost of business start-up procedures, female (% of GNI per capita)	CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	Employers, female (% of female employment)	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	Labor force with advanced education, female (% of female working-age population with advanced education)	Labor force with intermediate education, female (% of female working-age population with intermediate education)	Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no)	Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring (1=yes; 0=no)	Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)	Power and utilities executive board members (% of females)	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
Suriname	100.7	-	-	40.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	25.5
Swaziland	23.4	-	-	40.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	6.2
Sweden	0.5	-	1.7	60.9	82.7	73.4	0.0	1.0	-	-	43.6
Switzerland	2.3	-	3.1	62.7	80.3	62.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	32.0
Syrian Arab Republic	8.5	-	-	12.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	12.4
Tajikistan	21.5	4.0	-	59.4	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	19.0
Tanzania	23.2	3.5	-	74.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	36.0
Thailand	6.7	-	-	62.9	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	6.1
Timor-Leste	0.3	3.5	-	26.8	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	38.5
Togo	77.8	3.0	-	81.1	-	-	1.0	0.0	-	-	17.6
Tonga	7.5	3.0	-	52.8	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7	-	2.9	52.6	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	31.0
Tunisia	3.9	-	-	25.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	31.3
Turkey	16.6	-	1.2	30.4	71.2	35.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	14.9
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	47.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.8
Turks and the Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7
Uganda	39.7	3.5	-	82.3	-	-	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	35.0
Ukraine	0.6	-	0.7	52.2	68.8	48.1	0.0	1.0	-	-	12.1
United Arab Emirates	11.2	-	-	41.9	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	22.5
United Kingdom	0.1	-	1.3	56.9	80.4	69.3	1.0	1.0	-	-	29.4
United States of America	1.1	-	-	56.0	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	-	19.4
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	21.7	-	-	55.4	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	-	16.2
Uzbekistan	3.4	4.0	-	48.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	16.0
Vanuatu	44.2	3.5	-	61.6	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	0.0
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen, Rep.	68.0	1.5	-	25.8	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Zambia	34.3	3.0	-	69.8	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	12.7
Zimbabwe	118.4	4.0	-	77.8	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	31.5
World	26.8	3.3	-	49.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.9
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa (excl. North Africa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab Least Developed Countries (LDCs) a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gulf Cooperation Council Countries (GCC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	Quotas-Legal quotas to promote women's political participation both at the national and sub-national levels.	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national estimate)	S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)	Secure access to land (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The law does not guarantee the same)	Self-employed, female (% of female employment)	Unemployment with advanced education, female (% of female labor force with advanced education)	Unemployment with intermediate education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate education)	Wage and salaried workers, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in own health care decisions (% of women age 15-49)
Suriname	5.6	-	59.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	26.3	-	62.4	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	52.2	-	89.2	93.4	-1.6	0.0	6.2	3.8	6.3	93.8	-
Switzerland	42.9	-	83.7	84.4	-0.8	0.0	12.3	3.5	4.1	87.7	-
Syrian Arab Republic	5.9	-	17.2	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	11.1	-	76.7	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	32.3	-	88.9	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4.2	-	78.5	78.4	-22.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	12.5	-	48.2	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	20.7	-	100.6	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0.0	-	71.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	9.7	-	71.5	70.2	-3.3	0.0	-	-	-	84.3	-
Tunisia	10.5	-	35.2	0.0	-11.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4.0	-	42.5	43.9	-32.1	0.0	38.2	16.0	19.3	61.8	-
Turkmenistan	5.7	-	60.9	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Turks and the Caicos Islands	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	14.3	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	29.6	-	93.9	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	10.5	-	77.4	81.3	1.5	0.0	-	7.7	8.8	86.2	-
United Arab Emirates	16.7	-	45.8	0.0	-18.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	22.7	-	82.8	83.4	-4.9	0.5	10.4	2.9	6.0	89.3	-
United States of America	26.1	-	81.9	82.1	-0.7	0.0	5.3	1.4	-	94.7	-
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	14.3	-	72.6	75.7	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	10.5	-	63.5	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	0.0	-	76.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	23.3	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen, Rep.	9.7	-	35.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	20.0	-	86.3	0.0	-45.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	11.5	-	89.1	0.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
World	17.7	-	67.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa (excl. North Africa)	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa	24.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab region	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab Least Developed Countries (LDCs) a	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab North Africa	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gulf Cooperation Council Countries (GCC)	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Cost of business start-up procedures, female (% of GNI per capita)	CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	Employers, female (% of female employment)	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	Labor force with advanced education, female (% of female working-age population with advanced education)	Labor force with intermediate education, female (% of female working-age population with intermediate education)	Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no)	Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring (1=yes; 0=no)	Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)	Power and utilities executive board members (% of females)	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
Mashreq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East and North-East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and South-West Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, North America, and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	0.8	-	-	56.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.3
South-East Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western and Central Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low income	82.4	3.1	-	70.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.2
Lower middle income	29.1	3.4	-	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.8
Upper middle income	16.2	3.4	-	56.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.1
High income	4.5	-	-	52.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.7

WORK STREAM 3 | Empowering Women in Sustainable Energy (Continued)

	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	Quotas-Legal quotas to promote women's political participation both at the national and sub-national levels.	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national estimate)	S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)	Secure access to land (0=Same rights guaranteed to both women and men; 0.5 = Some discrimination against women despite equal rights; 1 = The law does not guarantee the same rights)	Self-employed, female (% of female employment)	Unemployment with advanced education, female (% of female labor force with advanced education)	Unemployment with intermediate education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate education)	Wage and salaried workers, female (% of female employment)	Women participating in own health care decisions (% of women)
Mashreq	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Pacific	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East and North-East Asia	15.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North and Central Asia	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and South-West Asia	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-East Asia	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Pacific	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, North America, and Central Asia	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	28.6	-	82.4	82.6	-	-	6.0	1.4	-	94.0	-
South-East Europe	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western and Central Europe	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low income	18.6	-	86.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower middle income	15.3	-	50.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper middle income	16.1	-	75.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	22.3	-	77.1	78.2	-	-	9.1	6.5	-	90.4	-