

ANNEX 1 | EXAMPLES OF ASSESSMENTS, ACTIONS, AND M&E IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

Gender Assessment Issues	Gender Actions	Gender M&E
HOUSEHOLD ENERGY: COOKING AND HEATING		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health issues associated with indoor air pollution from traditional cooking methods; ■ Opportunity/Economic cost of using traditional fuels including health impacts and time value; ■ Safety issues associated with open fires for cooking; ■ Women have primary responsibility for domestic (“care”) tasks in the household, including child care, cooking, fuel, and water provisioning; ■ Women and men have different decision-making roles/purchasing powers which affects the ability to choose and purchase improved cooking technologies; ■ Women’s ability to attend trainings/ cooking demonstrations for improved stoves due to childcare, long distances, and domestic responsibilities; ■ Lack of access to finance or other constraints (such as social norms, etc.) may make it difficult for women to participate in non-traditional income-generating activities; ■ Rural households more affected by the lack of affordability and supply of household fuels and technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inclusive community participation and consultations with women’s groups; ■ Target women and men separately, possibly using different approaches, in consumer campaigns and user feedback for improved cookstove markets; ■ Provide financing mechanism for adoption of cleaner cooking technologies and fuels, possibly targeted at women; ■ Energy efficient stoves designed in consultation with women and women’s groups; ■ Raising men’s awareness of the multiple benefits of energy efficient stoves; ■ Increasing women’s security while collecting fuelwood; ■ Plan for biomass/bioenergy-based operations that could support production and generate cash for farmers (e.g., biofuel production from oil seeds, farm/fish waste, biogas, etc.). Consider opportunities/barriers for both women and men; ■ Support the inclusion of women in decision-making positions of organizations in charge of forest management, biomass charcoal and wood fire production/collection, conditioning, transportation and retailing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduced male/female time required for gathering fuel wood/replacing LPG; ■ Increased male/female income with increased time and opportunity for employment, productivity; ■ Increased female participation in household and community energy decision-making; ■ Fuel used by men/women for cooking/heating; ■ Increased up-take of clean cooking solutions; ■ Reduction in male/female poverty.
SMALL SCALE POWER GENERATION: OFF-GRID/MINI-GRID		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evaluate approach of selling to women—significant decision making market segment; ■ Gather lessons from successful improved household energy technology sales/adoption; ■ Assess market outreach and financial services for gender balance and potential banking alternatives (mobile banking, women’s funds/group lending). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Off grid power (LED battery operated lights, multifunction platforms) business can be led by women or women’s groups; ■ Consider preparation of installations for productive uses other than lighting only; ■ Support distribution chain through micro and pico PV solar solutions microcredit/finance with opportunities for women and men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved social services (for men and women) due to availability of electricity; ■ Number of micro and small enterprises developed by both women and men.

SMALL SCALE POWER GENERATION: OFF-GRID/MINI-GRID (cont.)

- Target providing power to key "social" infrastructures (e.g., water distribution, public lighting, training & health centers);
- In off grid locations, include women in the training in maintenance and development of energy services;
- Targeting women's needs and concerns in developing and accessing off-grid options and distribution networks.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Female-headed households may represent a majority of poor households with inadequate resources or sources of collateral to pay for initial connection costs and the purchase of appliances (fridges, sewing machines, etc.) that can be used for income generation; ■ Electricity can increase economic opportunities by lengthening opening times for activities and businesses in which women are involved; ■ Powering social services, such as clinics and public lighting to improve maternal health, and safety allowing women to participate in activities outside the home after dark; ■ Access to electricity facilitates provision of drinking water, agricultural uses and can reduce the time spent fetching water; ■ Understanding intra-household decisions-making can lead to more effective ways of stimulating demand for appliance use; ■ Availability and reliability of electricity can affect women and men differently—black outs when preparing a meal; or doing domestic chores, child care. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Raising women's awareness of rights, entitlements and opportunities; ■ Encourage establishment of decentralized energy service companies with consideration of energy service needs of women and men; ■ Targeted financing mechanisms for poor households and energy services provision; removing women's barriers to credit; ■ Targeted consultation with women groups, and women head of households during the roll out of local grids. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase in use of energy-related appliances and time savings; ■ Expanded food production for consumption and sale; ■ Increases in girl/boy school attendance and higher levels of education attained; ■ Increased productive use of electricity; ■ Number of nighttime births benefiting from improved lighting and improved outcomes for childbirth at night. |
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RENEWABLE ENERGY

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women traditionally have less access to information about new forms of energy; ■ Information and training on energy technologies usually targeted to males; ■ Due to traditional land tenure practices, most women lack collateral for loans to form enterprises; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Skill training and credit to facilitate establishment of women's businesses (e.g., biogas production and PV distribution enterprises); ■ Include women in training and staffing of renewable energy projects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of men/women adopting renewable energy technologies; ■ Number of male/female-owned new renewable energy enterprises; ■ Increased male/female income from renewable energy enterprise; |
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RENEWABLE ENERGY (cont.)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women are main supplier and users of biomass energy; ■ Evaluate risks, opportunities and access to new renewable energy technologies for women vs. men. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduced use of biomass energy; ■ Reduced time collecting fuel wood. |
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ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lack of awareness prevents women and men from adopting new energy saving technology and efficiency options; ■ Women and men have different access to finance for improved technology options; ■ Men and women have different roles in decision making from purchasing power to end user adoption; ■ Access to more energy efficient equipment can improve incomes from productive activities and reduce household expenditure on energy bills. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Media campaign targeting different user groups including women; ■ Mobilization of women's groups and social compacts to promote consumer energy efficiency awareness; ■ School programs and fairs on energy efficiency; ■ Include women in household level training for energy efficiency; ■ Train women trainers that take the lead in energy efficiency measures/sensitization campaigns as women are often the main users of energy in a household; ■ Financing mechanisms for appliances and lighting needed in schools, health post, social centers and water delivery services; ■ Include social development and gender related actors/authorities into the planning of campaigns; ■ Promote engagement of utilities with communities, including specifically women, in demand-side management programs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase female/male awareness of energy technology and efficiency options; ■ Percentage of women/men adopting energy-saving technologies; ■ Increased ability of the poor to upgrade to energy efficient appliances. |
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LARGE SCALE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE: GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Displacement, resettlement, livelihood loss, job creation and benefit sharing triggered by large infrastructure can be unequal between men and women; ■ Titles to homestead, affordability, communication with male and female consumers; ■ Influx of migrant workers can stimulate economy but can carry risk of infectious diseases and loss of resources; ■ Grid extension without support to include connections of rural household along the way can be a source of social problems; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Include/monitor gender dimension in environmental and social safeguards preparation and implementation; ■ Train women in jobs related to construction and operation to improve local income generation related to large infrastructure; ■ Ensure that the resettlement process includes women in consultations and assessment of affected persons, husband and wife compensation, training on alternative livelihoods; ■ Programs to provide share of profits to poor displaced by the project; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of displaced women and men trained, compensated or established in alternative livelihoods after construction of large infrastructure; ■ Increase in connection for female and male-headed households; |
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LARGE SCALE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE: GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION (cont.)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Men tend to make up a higher proportion of the workforce in energy and therefore are more exposed to hazards associated with work in energy-related sectors (in nuclear plants, coal/chemical handling, and live electrical wires). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Awareness campaigns of the risk of human trafficking and HIV/AIDS and STDs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Percent of men and women who are aware of the risk and mitigation measures related to human trafficking and HIV/AIDS and STD in the project areas. |
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GENERAL ENERGY POLICY: POWER SECTOR REFORM

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employment opportunities and labor markets are gender-segmented, due to low levels of education, skills, access to resources and control over assets, legal status and property rights; ■ Consultation work to support governments and utilities generally uses gender-neutral terms, such as "households," which "hide" impact and social outcomes; ■ Need for demonstrating the added value to energy projects through gender integration; ■ Market intelligence and data collection can collect gender-disaggregated information with minimum costs ■ Interface with poverty reduction and national gender strategies; ■ Need for specific knowledge products to fill up gaps in areas of the energy practice that are not necessary considered as prone to mainstream gender (e.g., impact of power shortages on women); ■ Women's voice often missing from policy dialogue. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ TORs can include activities (e.g., assessments, studies, consultations and compensation plans) in ongoing operations to include a gender analysis; ■ For new projects check that Social Assessments, such as the Poverty and Social Impact Assessments (PSIA) include a gender analysis; ■ Set gender quotas to increase women's employment and participation in decisions making activities; ■ Address gender issues explicitly in national electrification policy; and support the inclusion of energy components in the national gender policy; ■ Promote working examples of the intersection between gender, energy and poverty policies; ■ Training, grants, small business development, loans for electrical connection and renewable energy/energy efficiency equipment, compensation for displacement or loss of livelihood); ■ Personnel strategies including hiring, promotion and access to training could include measures to increase women's contribution to policy making and to ensure women's access to opportunities in non-traditional fields. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impact of interventions on women's workload, time use, access and control of income, decision making, etc.; ■ Number of women in jobs, memberships in market management committees, and vendor spaces in markets; ■ Number of male/female-headed households supported with lifeline tariffs or other mechanisms to assist the poor and vulnerable when energy price rises. |
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TARIFFS AND PRICING

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Need to evaluate the impact on vulnerable sectors/groups due to change of tariffs or introduction of reforms; ■ Lifeline tariffs and/or specific tariff for different areas may impact access for different groups in the population, particularly since women are over-represented amongst the chronically poor; ■ Need to understand the dynamic of access to and control over intra-household energy budgets to propose business models that can help reduce poverty; ■ Women treasurers may be viewed as more transparent than men with regard to record keeping and negotiating payments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Financing mechanisms to enable the poor to pay connection fees or adoption of efficient appliances. (Explore cost opportunities and cost neutral approaches for HH); ■ Pay as you go models and smart meters progressive tariffs can be linked to poor households that are selected using gender sensitive analysis; ■ Waive import duties for renewable energy products to remove barriers for women and men to access new technologies; ■ Explore alternative methods for payment (e.g., cash/in-kind, remote payment for husband/relatives living in the cities); ■ Special tariffs for social services, such as health clinics, women's workshops, alphabetization centers; ■ Use women groups and solidary associations as way to collect household fees, reduce fraud and/or ensure maintenance of equipment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number/percentage of women and men involved in energy policy dialogue; ■ Number/percentage of women and men on "utility" boards; ■ Number of male/female headed households that received financing for electricity connection. |
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