GENDER ANALYSIS AND ACTION PLAN

ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR LIGHTING AND APPLIANCES (EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA) PROJECT

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METHODOLOGY

DESK REVIEWS

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

SITE VISITS

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORT (ACTION PLAN)

STAKEHOLDER VALIDATION WORKSHOP
ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORKS

MAINSTREAMING TOOLS AND CHECKLISTS:

UNIDO AND SIDA TOOLS:

i. UNIDO Gender Marker User Guide
ii. UNIDO – Mainstreaming Checklist for projects
iii. UNIDO Gender Mainstreaming in Project cycle
iv. Sida-Gender Mainstreaming Guide

OTHER GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN CLIMATE CHANGE TOOLS:

i. UNIDO - Guide on gender mainstreaming, energy and climate change projects.
ii. Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Projects – Elizabeth Cecelski & Soma Dutta; Energia 2011
GUIDING QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE POTENTIAL TO INCREASE THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN IDENTIFIED ENERGY SPACES – EELA?

HAVE THE RESPECTIVE ROLES OF WOMEN AND MEN BEEN IDENTIFIED IN ENERGY SUPPLY, DEMAND, SUPPORT SERVICES, POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS?

WHAT IS THE POTENTIAL FOR ACCESS & CONTROL OF OFF GRID AND ON GRID ENERGY SOLUTIONS BY WOMEN?

WHAT IS THE POTENTIAL TO INCREASE ACCESS AND CONTROL OF EELA FOR WOMEN?

HOW WILL THIS BE ACHIEVED?
DESK REVIEW PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

ACCESS TO ENERGY AND EELA

• SSA largely patriarchal, and women comprise the majority (50% - 60%)
• South Africa is leading in energy access and EELA regulation – but not gendered
• Women more disadvantaged compared to men when it comes to access to energy and EELA
• Both men and women who don’t have access to clean energy and use expensive inefficient, hazardous fuel based lighting appliances such as lanterns, hurricane lamps, tin lamps
• Majority still use traditional sources of off-grid lighting such as torches and candles
• Increased demand for RE Solutions and EELA. General household practices in both urban and rural areas show energy consumption in communication (phones, computers) entertainment (TV, Music appliances), charging, lighting, cooking, cleaning, etc.
• Grid powering faces considerable outage/interruption challenges – this affects appliances
• SSA populations largely experience energy poverty
• Lack of information or limited knowledge is a significant barrier to EELA
• Off-grid lighting solutions are perceived as expensive
• EELA Policy & Regulatory environment: Requires strengthening & gender mainstreaming
• Supply-chain – no gender specific approach to marketing of products
DESK REVIEW PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ON WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN EELA

DEMAND
• Women are not able to make informed decisions on EELA products they use due to limitations:
  • Access to information
  • Pricing of products
  • Quality of products
• Rural marginalized women prefer to purchase ‘affordable products’ that are directly aligned to their reproductive responsibilities
  • Lighting – affordable solar lamps
  • Appliances - affordable energy saving cooking stoves

SUPPLY
• Women in micro enterprise have already been introduced to marketing of energy efficient lighting and appliances and some are successfully supplying to their markets in rural and peri urban areas.

SUPPORT SERVICES
• Women’s capacity can be enhanced to make informed choices on the quality of goods they supply to the market.
• Women’s capacity can be enhanced to make informed choices and decisions on the energy efficient products they access and use for lighting and appliances.
DESK REVIEW PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – BARRIERS FOR WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN EELA:

- **Access to information:**
  - Women continue to be alienated from necessary information on EELA due to lack of infrastructure, social cultural norms and competing priorities that inhibit their participation due to time and mobility.

- **Access to quality products:**
  - Where women have been exposed to efficient energy lighting and appliances, there has been a general lack of information that allows women to make informed choices and decisions.

- **Energy Efficiency sector has been mainly male dominated**
  - Women are slowly accessing and using the efficient energy lighting and appliances, but usage decisions continue to be made by their male counter parts.
  - Small and medium enterprises which have been at the forefront of adaptation to supply of EELA products are still male owned and managed, whilst the micro enterprises remain female dominated, leading to these women owned enterprises reliance on male suppliers for any such products – their decisions as to what to supply in markets therefore remains limited.

- **Access to Credit:**
  - Even though there have been numerous efforts to supply Pay-go EELA services, efforts have not been made by most suppliers to integrate women into the systems. This is mainly because main market spaces are occupied by men and most agents employed by these initiatives have been required to move long distances, automatically making it almost impossible to include women into the credit market space.
EELA MARKET CONDITIONS
• Women comprise 50% of the population, yet little or no participation in market policy, and regulatory framework designs
• Average electricity demand growth @ 4.6%
• National electrification rates vary significantly amongst member states
• Majority remain off grid, off-grid solutions a priority
• Calls for prioritisation of EELA
• Solar solutions face serious supply chain challenges
• Weak policy and regulatory environment

GENDER ANALYSIS
• No gender data despite Gender Mainstreaming Policy 2015
• Most women are off-grid having higher populations in the rural areas
• Limited women participation in identification of solutions, access channels, decision making at national or regional level
• Need for gender mainstreaming in energy (EELA)
MADAGASCAR
• Population of 24.9 million people, 51% women and faces significant challenges in energy development and access:
  • Clean energy access rate of 13%
  • 80% of energy source is biomass, 17% Petrol, 2% electricity (hydro power and diesel plants)
  • No national distribution grid due to financial constraints
  • Very low purchasing power of consumers
  • Weak policy and legislative frameworks
  • No EELA standards

NAMIBIA
• Population of 2.49 million people, 51% women and faces significant challenges in energy development and access:
  • Clean energy access rate of 45% - Urban 70%, Rural 17%
  • Energy sector policy reforms being undertaken
  • Households without power number - 253,640
  • Total installed capacity of 550MW
  • No EELA standards
SOUTH AFRICA

- Has a population of 56.72 million people, 50% women, leads SSA in energy production and access
- Universal access goal is elaborate complete with energy policy framework which is in place under being implemented - (100% by 2025),
- National access rate of 85%, (urban 88%, Rural 82%)
- 8 million people without access
- Has comprehensive EELA standards
- Total installed capacity of 51,309 MW
ZAMBIA

- 16 million people, 51% women and faces significant challenges in energy development and access, 2374 MW installed:
- Clean energy access rate of 31% - Urban 67%, Rural 4 having access to power%
- Energy sector policy reforms being undertaken, aggressive off-grid solutions prioritized because of hydro distribution challenges (costs)
- Zambia Electricity Supply Company (ZESCO) has embarked on an aggressive efficient lighting programme – US$20m to provide 5m LED lights
- Production, sale, marketing of inefficient bulbs banned

ZIMBABWE

- 16.5 million people, 68% live in rural areas. Women comprise 51.32% of the population. Zimbabwe faces challenges in energy development and access:
- National access rate of 40% - Urban 80%, Rural 19%
- Energy sector policy reforms being undertaken because of challenges of long blackouts
- Total installed capacity of 1,940 MW
- No EELA standards
145 million people, 60% women still faces significant challenges in energy development and usage as follows:

• Heavy reliance on wood fuel
• Majority remain off-grid
• Demand/Supply the driver for access to energy in the region
• Demand affected by income, customer preferences, settlement patterns and targeted support (subsidies, tax exemptions etc)
• Supply affected by generation capacity, tariffs, energy planning, solvency of service providers, off-grid solution providers presence in the markets
• Robust policy framework for gender mainstreaming but no tangible quantifiable indicators to measure success of policy implementation
• Energy dimension included in gender policy in Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan and Tanzania. Kenya and Uganda have not included gender dimensions.
• All members states with the exception of South Sudan have national energy, renewable energy and energy efficiency policies which also have gender dimensions.
• No regional standards developed for EELA
UGANDA

Has a population of 42.8 million people of which 77% is rural. Women comprise 50.27% of the population.
- Clean energy access rate of 26.7% - 90% of energy consumed is biomas.
- Uganda endowed with fossil fuels, hydro, geothermal, peat and biomas energy sources
- Energy sector policy reforms being undertaken
- Demand for energy steadily growing
- Total installed capacity of 550MW
- Currently undertaking robust energy policy and regulatory reforms
- No standards for EELA
PROPOSED SOLUTIONS FOR WOMEN’S INCLUSIVE EELA PROJECT
PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

DEMAND
• Enable women to make informed decisions and choices on use of EELA products
  • Provide relevant products that meet the needs of women on EELA access and usage
    • Promote products that reduce (cost, mobility and time) burdens for women.
  • Provide relevant information on
    • Pricing of products
    • Quality of products
    • Variety of products
    • Usage and maintenance of products
      • Lighting
      • Appliances

SUPPLY
• Support women owned micro enterprise to stick products that are suitable for use by other women.
• Enhance the women micro-entrepreneurs capacity to understand quality and maintenance needs of EELA products.

SUPPORT SERVICES
• Build women micro enterprises’ capacity to enable them make informed choices on the quality of goods they supply to the market.
• Build women’s capacity to make informed choices and decisions on the energy efficient products they access and use for lighting and appliances.
RECOMMENDATIONS

• Access to information:
  • Use relevant medium to supply women with necessary information they need on EELA
  • Package relevant information that support women to make informed choices and decisions on access, use and even supply of EELA products.

• Access to quality products:
  • Ensure quality of products supplied serve the needs of women
  • Train women in business to make informed decisions on quality of products they supply to the markets

• Energy Efficiency sector has been mainly male dominated
  • Identify and promote opportunities for women to move from retail value chains into wholesale value chains.
  • Promote supply of EELA products by women in small and medium enterprises.

• Access to Credit:
  • Develop partnerships with EELA credit supplies and enhance their capacity to integrate women’s participation.
    • Support development of EELA credit suppliers and agency networks to be more inclusive of women in the supply chain
ANY QUESTIONS ?