

**ENERGIA/DfID
KaR Research Project - R8346**

**REVIEW MEETING OF THE
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH GROUP
ON GENDER AND ENERGY (CRGGE)**

Gender as a Key Variable in Energy Interventions:
Are We Asking the Right Questions?

Meeting Report
17-20th May 2005
Nairobi Kenya



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1. Objectives of the CRGGE review meeting

The review meeting under DfID-KAR R8346 “Gender as a Key Variable in Energy Interventions: Are we Asking the Right Questions?” was held from 17-20 May, 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya with the following objectives:

- To present the findings and lessons of the case studies and empirical review to the CRGGE, discuss their implications and a strategy for moving forward with the reports.
- To synthesise the research to date at the level of a) methodology b) findings and lessons.
- To identify ways of disseminating and using our research to influence the international research agenda and programme and practice on gender, poverty and energy.
- To identify ways to increase and strengthen gender, poverty and energy research, and to identify partnerships for future research and prioritise the CRGGE’s research for ENERGIA.

The Agenda for the meeting is included as [Annex 1](#) and the background note for the meeting as [Annex 2](#).

2. Participants

The participants to the meeting were members of the Consultative Group on Gender and Energy (CRGGE) and invited facilitators as listed below:

- Andrew Barnett, The Policy Practice, United Kingdom
- Anoja Wickramasinghe, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
- Elizabeth Cecelski, Energy, Environment and Development (EED), USA
- Feri Lumampao, Asian Alliance of Appropriate Technology Practitioners, Inc (APPROTECH Asia), Philippines
- Govind Kelkar, IFAD-UNIFEM Gender Mainstreaming Programme in Asia, India
- Jennifer Wangeci, Africa Energy Research Policy Network (AFREPREN), Kenya
- Joy Clancy, Technology Development Group, University of Twente, The Netherlands
- Jyoti Parikh, Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), India
- May Sengendo, East African Energy Technology Development Network, Uganda
- Michel Matly, MARGE, France
- Stephen Karekezi, AFREPREN, Nairobi, Kenya
- Wendy Annecke, Gender and Energy Research Training (GERT), Cape Town, South Africa
- Sheila Oparaocha, ENERGIA Secretariat, The Netherlands
- Matildah Musumba, Nairobi, Kenya
- Khamarunga Banda, Centre for Innovation and Development (NovAfrica), Pretoria, South Africa
- Margaret Matinga, Eco-Ltd UK, Blantyre Malawi
- Dev Nathan, IFAD-UNIFEM Gender Mainstreaming Programme in Asia, India
- Yacine Diagne, ENDA ENERGIE , Dakar, Senegal

- Dorothy Mwera, AFREPREN, Kenya
- Alex Ndiritu, AFREPREN, Kenya
- Monica Shio, AFREPREN, Kenya
- Lizzie Chege, AFREPREN, Kenya

A full list of meeting participants and their contact details is given in [Annex 3](#)

3. Introduction to the review meeting and the DFID project

Sheila Oparaocha of ENERGIA, Stephen Karekezi and Jennifer Wangeci of AFREPREN, welcomed the participants warmly. This project furthers ENERGIA's priority to synthesize and review existing literature and case study research aimed at further deepening the understanding of the energy, gender and sustainable development linkage with a view to improving project, programme and policy design. The concepts and recommendations flowing from these analytical efforts are also to be used in ENERGIA's capacity building and advocacy activities [Annex 4](#). Elizabeth Cecelski as Principal Investigator set the scene by outlining her expectations of the meeting as below and as detailed in [Annex 5](#).

- This meeting is a follow up to the inception meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa in April 2004.
- It aims at assessing progress made so far and giving each other feed back to enhance research findings.
- It also aims at mapping the way forward for this research and the group as a whole.

Members of the CRGGE include researchers involved in:

- Four case studies in Africa (AFREPREN, EAETDN, ENDA, GERT)
- Two case studies in India (Kelkar/Nathan and IRADe)
- A study on the history of improved energy and gender roles in industrialized countries (MARGE, France).
- Advice on energy and sustainable livelihoods (The Policy Practice, UK).
- Two additional case studies in Asia financed by the ENERGIA's research programme (University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka and APROTECH-Asia, Philippines).
- Urban Energy and Sustainable livelihoods, a separate DfID project (Clancy, TDG, Netherlands).

Introductions included participants briefly writing down their expectations and fears as they relate to the Review Meeting and the research (see [Annex 6](#)).

4. Review of Cape Town Meeting

Wendy Annecke in her presentation outlined outcomes of Inception Meeting held in the Cape Town, 19 -22 April 2004. She said that the meeting had established the foundation of the research and its discussions had enriched the research. The review meeting will then assess the progress made so far and would benefit greatly from the framework developed by the Cape Town meeting. Dr Annecke thanked AFREPREN for their support in hosting the meeting. She also thanked Elizabeth for the proactive approach to gender and energy discourse development.

Objective 1: To present the findings and lessons of the case studies and empirical review to the CRGGE, discuss their implications and a strategy for moving forward with the reports.

5. Presentations

This session acted as the main point in the meeting for discussion and feedback within the CRGGE of each case study. Each researcher was allowed one hour for discussion of their case study. This began with the researcher giving a 20 minute presentation of the approach and major findings, and key questions raised by the case study that they wished to discuss. This presentation was followed by a short reaction/reflection by another researcher who had peer reviewed the report and who acted as discussant for the case study. The discussant presented major points of importance of the case study, and posed comments that opened up the plenary discussion. The outcomes of this session provided excellent feedback for the researcher to finalize their case studies. A list of presenters and discussants is attached in [Annex 7](#).

5.1 Empirical review of global literature

Elizabeth Cecelski outlined this study touching on major issues. She emphasized that while correlations were easy to show causality was not easy. She also explained the issues on gender and access and the need to find right indicators for linkages between energy and economic growth/ economic output. Power points slides for the presentation are provided in [Annex 7.1](#).

In plenary, participants said there was a need to understand the use of gender-disaggregated data derived from the study and also to understand under which conditions can energy services empower women. In addition, it was pointed out the need to understand what induces change and also to understand that modern energy services can facilitate change but not necessary cause it. Also pointed out was how power relations can be changed and how that change can be incentivised.

On measurements for linkages and economic growth, participants raised concern on the factors used to measure energy and economic growth. Suggestions were given on use of econometrics and qualitative measurements. On correlations, it was suggested that a more economically comparative sample could be used to reduce skewed nature brought about by economic variations.

5.2 Engendering the power sector policy in Eastern and Southern Africa

AFREPREN's presented a study that addressed the research question "how best can gender research influence policy in eastern and southern Africa". The study compares policy documents content and policy processes in 4 countries namely: Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania

and Zimbabwe. More specifically, the regional case study assesses the impact of research interventions in strengthening the gender dimension of national power sector policies.

The key findings, point to the growing awareness of importance of gender as a key issue for gender and development, however, the research indicates that the few reference to gender in policy documents constitute vague and immeasurable objectives and is more welfare oriented rather than strategic and integrated. Illustrated was the need to establish mechanism to ensure other women and stakeholder's views are highlighted. The research identifies 4 cluster of mainstreaming gender in policy such as:

- External influence – international and economic and cultural factors not easy to change;
- Political context – the mastering of power politics and timely interventions;
- Networks – that need to be considered;
- Credibility, relevant and appropriate packaging of recommendations.

For the way forward, issues recognized were the need for more empirical evidence demonstrating the value of gender analysis (for users and power utilities). Also emphasized was the need to place gender in a wider context. The presentation is available as [Annex 7.2](#)

Key issues in plenary discussions were;

- Energy policy makers do not know how to engender policy.
- Power policies were a crucial factor of influence in energy policymaking process.

Participants agreed the need for actionable parameters for policy makers especially on the relevance of gender. Major hindrance identified were power politics, exclusion from networks.

5.3 Energy poverty and gender nexus in Himachal Pradesh, India: the impact of clean fuel access policy on women's empowerment

The study by Jyoti Parikh, examined the impact of clean fuel access policy in Himachal Pradesh on women's empowerment. The study builds on the existing body of research on subsidies on cooking fuels by examining the gender dimension of subsidies. Has the positive progress on access to clean energy sources, water supply and sanitation in H.P. as compared to other states made an impact on gender indicators such as literacy, health, income? The case study examines the hypothesis that when women are given energy on a sustainable basis, they are empowered and freed from daily drudgery, they move ahead in human development indicators and find new ways to enrich life. This study makes a comparative analysis between those groups in H.P having access to clean fuels versus those who do not have access.

In the plenary, participants suggested that the paper needed qualitative information to assist back up the key findings. Participants also suggested that the role of the mother-in-law in India, must be explored to offer a perspective that was peculiar to India to other gender implications. Participants agreed that the study deconstructs most of the key assumptions of gender and energy assumption and therefore the need for narrations to deepen understanding. Dr Parikh's presentation is available as [Annex 7.3](#)

5.4 Gender relations and energy transitions in rural transition in rural Asia

Dev Nathan and Govind Kelkar's research examined the gender factors in household energy management in rural Asia through research in four villages/rural areas in Yunnan and Lijiang, China, representing both matrilineal and patrilineal communities and market and subsistence roles of women. The research draws attention to the complex inter-relationship of energy and socio-economic position of women in rural Asia in particular decision-making roles affecting energy use, and conditions for whether improved energy access empowers women. Such as opportunity cost of women's labour and men's labour and how men's labour can be substituted for women's labour, how fuel purchase affects fuel transition. The presentation is provided in this report in [Annex 7.4](#)

Participants emphasized that when increasing productivity also to be taken into accounts are of markets than are not only localized but also link this to the global world. There was a concern over subsistence households and whether the research focus was leaving them out of the equation. The researchers clarified that increasing productivities would be a channel of empowering subsistence households.

5.5 Gender, modern biomass energy technology and poverty case study in Sri Lanka

The key issue examined by Anoja Wickramasinghe (See [Annex 7.5](#)) assessed gender, modern biomass energy technology (dendro-thermal) development, and poverty in three villages in rural Sri Lanka, examining the implications of modern biomass energy technology interventions and the State policy on dendro-energy for women and men. In one village, the dendro-thermal plant draws feedstock from the area but does not supply electricity to the village; in a second village, both feedstock supply system and distribution of electricity is concerned; and the third is a traditional subsistence village with no intervention.

Plenary acknowledged the importance of this study as one of the few studies examining gender and modern biomass. However, it was pointed out that the study could benefit from a comparative study approach across cases/ or time series data. The link with gender needed clarification. Also pointed out was the need for a closer re-examination of recommendations that correlate with findings.

Day 2 –

5.6 Institutional and gender dimension of PV Electricity service provision to rural poor

May Sengendo research on Uganda, examined institutional and gender dimensions of energy service provision for empowerment of the rural poor in Uganda. In order to address the question of how energy service interventions can most effectively contribute to the process of empowering women, this case study focuses on two examples: The Uganda Photovoltaic Pilot Project for Rural Electrification (UPPPRE); and the Lake Victoria Islands where such financial and institutional mechanisms were further replicated through a solar-wind project in the Bufumira Islands Alternative Energy Demonstration Project.

Participants emphasizes the importance of studies that looked at implementation but in addition, raised were questions about the proportion the merits can be attributed to PVs, and

whether they had been comparison of benefits from other energy options. Also pointed out were synergies in the Asian and African cases on PV development. It was also proposed that a proactive approach was needed in energy with lessons from environmental lobby to mobilize in dissemination of research for challenging technologies. Dr Sengendo's presentation is available as [Annex 7.6](#)

5.7 Empowering indigenous women through community based-RE the case of micro power project in Tinglayan, Kalinga

Feri Lumanpao gave a presentation of the two parts of her research on the impact of renewable energy technologies on women in indigenous (tribal) and lowland communities and their livelihood activities. The first study component assessed a micro hydro project located in the upland tribal area of Tinglayan, on the livelihood income, savings and expenditure patterns, health and nutrition, socio-political, spiritual participation of the women in the family and community. The presentation of the study is made available as [Annex 7.7](#).

Key findings from this study showed that community based projects played a role in improving well-being, perceptions on forest conservation and relationship between warring tribes. In terms on impacts on women, the research showed that women participated in project building and benefited from reduced drudgery mainly rice pounding. Other benefits was involvement in income generation activities e.g. bakeries. The micro-hydro project also improved women's socialization, especially their involvement in community affairs. Other women were involved in operations of financial books and record-keeping there were excluded from technical training.

Recommendation from plenary centered on appreciating community based methodologies in local level project implementation especially in cooperation mainstreaming gender at all sectors of project planning and implementation.

5.8 The Impact of PV charging stations and women livelihood activities in Malitbog, Southern Leyte

The second part of Feri Lumanpao's study that examined the impacts of PV Battery charging stations on women and their livelihoods activities in Malitbog areas. This presentation is available as [Annex 7.8](#)

Plenary discussion on both projects gave the following suggestions to see how to combine the two projects. The binding issues could be that both were RE projects and or their focus on local consumers. Also pointed out was the key finding of energy provision beyond lighting as a crucial factor for poverty, gender and energy nexus. How also mechanization greatly assisted in reducing women's time. Other suggestion centered on how the research could benefit from a using a labour matrix.

This APPROTECH case study is unique in being the first on gender, energy and poverty to be conducted in the Philippines.

5.8 Who is doing the Cooking tonight?

In the South African case study, Wendy Annecke re-examined how access to energy service may be an agent for change with regard to gender relations (in particular the division of labour and decision making) in a context of change (constitution policy and law) other issues –class race through the use of feminist theories, and how this may contribute to the alleviation of poverty and the enhancement of well-being (in particular the reduction of drudgery, the opportunity for leisure and/or an increase in productivity). The objective of the study is to ensure that gender-sensitive energy policy is informed by current dynamics in gender relations and the Commission on Gender Equality is informed about findings relating to changing gender relations. Dr Annecke’s presentation is included as [Annex 7.9](#).

A lot of discussions emerged over this paper and it was acknowledged that it was a unique study, however, suggestion for improvement looked at how to reframe key research questions. Other suggestion pointed to the “crisis of the man” and how this is a gender concern could be addressed a phenomenon not only in the South Africa case but has been noted in Asia. It was also noted in the plenary discussion that free basic electricity is the major poverty strategy and not energy centers in South Africa.

5.9 Enabling urban poor livelihoods policy making and understanding the role of the Urban Poor

In a three country comparative study, Joy Clancy presented her research, which has the following key assumptions “Urban poor had better access than rural poor to modern fuels” aims to provide findings for enabling urban poor livelihoods policy making and understanding the role of energy services. The research asks what roles can improved energy services (access and quality) play in improving the outcomes of urban poor peoples’ livelihood strategies? And what are the gender aspects of urban energy and livelihoods?. The study concentrates on enterprise rather than urban HH, the informal sector and the role of social networks and social dynamics of urban areas. The findings of this study were preliminary. The presentation is appended as [Annex 7.10](#).

Suggestions from the plenary were on the importance of this study as it focuses on the urban poor an arena with very little research data and also because of the phenomenon of urbanization in Africa that needed new focus/refocus in energy development. The suggested way forward on the study included a need for a clear understanding of the enterprises under focus in the research, the conceptual differences of the cases under study. Also interest was how gender was embedded in the study. Also the issue of examining social networks was seen as critical (to complement the findings on the religious organisation). Other issues were concepts that had to be examined e.g. viability.

5.10. Women’s Electrification

Michel Matly research presented a historical overview of changes in gender relations in industrialized countries during the electrification process, and lessons learnt for present programmes. The study first describes and contrasts approaches to developing the market for domestic appliances in electrification in Europe and the US. It then goes on to discuss changing gender values and roles in relation to electrification and the lessons for developing countries. The presentation has been appended in this report as [Annex 7.11](#).

Plenary comments were appreciation of such a researched paper and the deep insights into the historical accounts. Questions were raised on application of learning to developing country context issues of cost of appliances and purchasing power were raised, other issues was how the study did not support women's needs from light refrigeration etc. Also examined is how development brings about new gendered roles for women. Also raised was how an instrumentalist approach could be adopted to argue the gender case (load management). However, contradictions in the historical account with feminist theories were noted.

Evening session on day III

5.11 Elizabeth Cecelski: Energy in the UN Millennium Project

Elizabeth Cecelski presented findings of her work on Energy, Gender and the Millennium Development Goals that constitute part of the work for the empirical review of evidence on gender-energy-poverty linkages being carried out by herself as Principle Investigator with the support of research assistants in Asia (Soma Dutta), Africa (Margaret Matinga) and the Netherlands (Anja Panjwani). For each MDG, the empirical evidence is reviewed in a series of tables. Quantitative evidence is preferred. Ph.D. theses and grey documents have been sought. Short case studies are used to illustrate the anecdotal evidence. The presentation highlighted the fact that in the past, no studies have addressed the issue of gender as a key variable in energy interventions and is provided as [Annex 7.12](#).

It was felt that there was a vast array of issues addressed in the study and that only one should have been chosen to make the study more focused. Participants felt that the study should look at one indicator and then produce convincing evidence that warrants its being addressed by the MDGs' indicators. The evidence collected so far should then feed into other research and can continue to be looked at later. In this context it was felt that energy is an instrument whilst issues such as nutrition and health are goals in themselves. Participants re-emphasized the need to show the value of addressing gender to stakeholders such as the utilities. On whether this was a useful way of organizing the analysis, participants felt that this depended on the category addressed.

5.12. Energy, gender and health

Margaret Matinga presented her work on health MDGs that she is undertaking to support Elizabeth's research. The study highlighted that most evidence on gender, energy and health was on indoor air pollution and that in some cases it was not clear whether the health "barriers" were due to the energy issue or other related issues such as education/awareness. The research also showed gaps in some areas of the energy and health question such as impact of fuelwood scarcity on nutrition, relations between sexual violence and injury and fuelwood collection and the health impacts of missed energy services such as powered health facilities that can improve health including child and maternal health as well as HIV/AIDS. The presentation is provided as [Annex 7.13](#).

Panel discussions suggested some studies that could offer linkages between energy and health. In terms of kerosene poisoning, questions were raised as to whether charcoal was healthier than paraffin and whether the paraffin used in South Africa is particularly toxic.

Day 3-

6. Research synthesis

Objective 2: To synthesis the research to date at the level of a) methodology b) findings and lessons

The meeting synthesised the research to date by assessing which methods, tools and indicators had been used in their research activities, and what outstanding issues had not been addressed, in an attempt to foster understanding on what gender sensitive energy policy research looks like. Upon identifying the outstanding issues, the group assessed how outstanding methodological issues could be addressed. Participants rated frameworks that they had used in their research to assess their usefulness in the research, thereby helping them identify the useful tools.

6.1 Is gender a key variable in determining the impact of energy policy, programs and projects

Elizabeth Cecelski introduced three working groups that had to examine and document various issues encountered during the research process to assist answer research question 1 “*what does a gender-sensitive energy policy look like?*”. To assist in doing this a framework was provided. Later presentations were made to the plenary on flip charts, provided in this report [in Annex 8.1](#)

Group 1 & 2: felt that gender relations constitute a key variable in determining the impact of energy policy, programs and projects but on condition that gender relations are clearly defined. Group 2, felt that energy services provision affected gender relations in that gender can affect energy services chosen and can influence the end use of energy service. Conversely, provision of energy services can impact gender relations. They referred to the Wendy Annecke’s findings in South Africa and Michel Matly’s review of the history of electrification in Europe and America.

Group 3: felt that in energy policy, no gender relations have been taken into account so there is no evidence to support or dispute the importance of gender relations in determining the impact of energy policy. The group also attempted to define and contextualised empowerment. Key aspects of empowerment that the group identified included changes in gender relations, control of assets (including technologies), feeling of self worth (which assets can contribute to), choice of allocation of time and labour trade off.

In panel discussions, the group felt that there is insufficient allocation of resources to gender and energy issues and that woman were not particularly targeted. In order to increase allocation of resources to women’s energy needs there is need to generate empirical evidence on causality. Andrew Barnett said there is need for a model of change. He said the there is a need to identify the ideal and minimum requirements for gender sensitive energy policy analysis. In this respect he felt that gender sensitive energy policy analysis should combine gender analysis and energy analysis.

Andrew Barnet and Sheila Oparoacha consolidated the case studies presented, the frameworks used and the panel discussions to provide an overview of how gender sensitive energy policy research should “look like” which is presented in [Annex 8.2](#).

Joy collated all work groups' discussions and findings on key elements of gender sensitive energy research and these have been appended as [Annex 8.3](#).

6.2 What does a gender sensitive policy research look like?

The groups discussed the analytical frameworks which the researchers had used in the research. They then rated the usefulness of the analytical frameworks, tools and indicators used in their work. The ratings of the researchers have been collated and provided in this reports in [Annex 8.4](#)

In plenary discussions participants felt that it is very important to ask the right questions and to adopt a multi-disciplinary approach to the research question. It was also recognised that frameworks provide insight to questions and issues and often overlap. Andrew and Sheila therefore emphasised the need to identify the different insights that different frameworks offer. On gender analysis, the panel discussions highlighted that there is need for dynamic gender analysis that includes analyses of the “how things could be” to understand the potential for change and that also identified the incentives and disincentives for the desired change. This then would facilitate the understanding the political power relations of and with change makers and help in the formation of alliances for pro-women change. Participants suggested that gender sensitive energy policy research should expose gaps between policies and the reality of women, should challenge the extent to which culture constrains policy and depart from “protective empowerment” and should document how women’s roles have changed due to energy interventions.

Group 1 made a presentation on how some of the methodological challenges encountered during research can be addressed. These are appended as [Annex 8.5](#)

The participants then discussed ways in which they had built capacities as part of the research. They also discussed the capacity building challenges, appended as [Annex 9](#).

7.0 Dissemination and impacting development agenda

Objective 3: To identify ways of disseminating and using our research to influence the international research agenda and programme and practice on gender, poverty and energy.

In disseminating the results of the research, participants discussed finalization of peer review of the reports submitted by the researchers, national dissemination efforts and international dissemination efforts. National dissemination efforts of individual researchers are presented in [Annex 10.1](#). On a global scale, participants agreed to impact development agendas and disseminate findings to change-makers by publishing results in peer-reviewed journals.

It was agreed that;

- Journal articles – These would have to be no more than 10000 words, and 2000 words for news articles Participants agreed that the Energy Policy Journal is rigorously reviewed and therefore influences policy makers. ESD was identified as a journal that reaches a large section of policy makers. However, participants raised concerns that they had had some bad experiences with new editor. However, other participants reassured concerned participants that there was a new editor and hence ESD should still be considered as a possible journal for impacting policy makers.

- DFID- DFID should be made aware of research results and their possibilities. Andrew Barnett took the responsibility of initiating the processes of influencing DFID. A email from Elizabeth Cecelski to Peter Davis, DFID on the outcomes of the review meeting is presented in [Annex 10.1](#).
- Research reports – These should be a maximum of 30 pages and when annexes are included, they should be a maximum of 50 pages. Participants resolved to follow up the ZED books series on the history of energy in Europe and see if they would be interested in the study, especially Michel’s study. To cater for Michel’s concern that cutting his report would cause loss of evidence, it was agreed that long reports would be put on the Internet.
- International processes and events- Participants agreed that for the year 2005, it might be late to target the Millennium Development Goals but that certain aspects of the Millennium targets could still be impacted by the research results. It was agreed to target the CSD 14 and 15 as well as the 2006 World Bank Energy Week.
- International dissemination - The discussion was initiated by presentations from Stephen Karakezi on AFREPREN’s experience with influencing donors. He gave potential structure, outputs, dissemination strategies for targeting particular policy makers and change makers (see [Annex 10.3.1](#)). Mr Karakezi’s presentation was complemented by that of Andrew Barnett who gave his perspective on how activities and outcomes of the Energia/DFID KaR Research project linked meeting to current energy trends and agenda (see [Annex 10.3.2](#)). Other dissemination opportunities were presented by Dr Govind Kelkar.
- Website- Part of the website would be secured and another would be open access. Problems accessing the Internet reports will have to be sorted out. However, since providing access to documents on Internet could affect sales, it was agreed that this would have to be done carefully and in consultation with potential publishers. And so below were the final resolutions on provision of results on the Internet
 - Long report versions- Access restricted to project participants
 - Short versions- Open access to meet DFID requirements since website is a project output
 - Comments- Sent to individuals only. Not available on the internet
 - Power point- Available on internet
 - Meeting report-Restricted access

Participants agreed on the need to translate some of the findings for French and Spanish users. Other channels of disseminating findings were there possibilities of exploring a book publication.

Participants agreed about the need for research to identify those that are likely to support pro-women energy policy and those who oppose it. It was agreed that identifying those who oppose it and why the opposition. This may help package the research findings in a way that wins the support of those who oppose pro-women change. Participants then agreed that there is need for a balance between quantitative and qualitative research. It was felt that whilst policy makers often prefer numbers, some qualitative studies such as the “voices of the poor” had been persuasive and had influenced research.

8.0 Strengthening gender, energy and poverty research and partnerships for the future

Objective 4: To identify ways to increase and strengthen gender, poverty and energy research, and to identify partnerships for future research and prioritise the CRGGE's research for ENERGIA.

Participants discussed various ways of increasing and strengthening gender, poverty and energy research. They discussed future research interests and those interested in similar topics agreed to create preliminary partnerships for future research [Annexe 11](#). They also discussed future initiatives for the CRGGE presented in on flip charts appended as [Annex 12](#).

Sheila then presented the next steps that need to be taken for CRGGE including finishing reports and deliverables, publications in ENERGIA News, events to target and publications (see [Annex 13](#)). The participants then reviewed the meeting (see [Annex 14.1](#)). A particular reflection of the meeting was given by Andrew Barnett (see [Annex 14.2](#)). The meeting was closed by Jennifer Wangeci on behalf of the host AFFREPREN (see [Annex 15.1](#) for closing speech) and Prof Wickramasinghe on behalf of the CRGGE (see [Annex 15.2](#) for closing speech).

Annexes

Annex 1. Meeting Agenda

Day One, 17 May 2005

0830-0900	Registration
0845-1000	Welcome – Stephen Kerekezi (AFREPREN) Participants expectation of the meeting – Joy Clancey Setting the scene for the meeting – Elizabeth Cecelski and Joy Clancy How did we get here? Summary of Cape Town Meeting – Wendy Annecke
1000-1030	Break
1030-1130	Energy, Development and Gender: Access, correlations and Causalities – Elizabeth Cecelski
	WHAT DOES GENDER-SENSITIVE ENERGY POLICY RESEARCH LOOK LIKE?
1130-1230	Engendering Power Sector Policy in Eastern and Southern Africa- Stephen Kerekezi and Jennifer Wangeci Discussant – Joy Clancy
1230 -1330	Lunch
1330-1430	The Energy Poverty and Gender Nexus in Himachal Pradesh, India: The Impact of clean Fuel Access Policy on women’s Empowerment – Joyti Parikh Discussant – Michel Martly
1530-1630	Gender Relation and Energy Transition in Rural Communities in Asia – Govind Parikh
1530-1600	Break
1630-1730	Gender, Modern Biomass-Energy Technology and Poverty: Case Study in Sri-Lanka – Anoja Wickramasinghe Discussant Stephen Kerekezi
1830	Poster Session with Cocktails

Evening: Dinner (19.00)

Day Two, 18 May 2005

0900-0900	Summary of Day One: Margaret Matinga
0900-1000	Institutional and gender dimension of PV electricity service provision to Urban and rural poor in Uganda – May Sengendo
1000-1100	Gender and Renewable Energy: A study of the impact of micro- hydro Power systems on indigenous women -Feri Lumampao Discussant – Anoja Wickramasinghe
1100-1130	Break

1130-1230	Whose turn is it to do the cooking tonight? Changing gender relations in a South African Township – Wendy Annecke Discussant – May Sengendo
1230-1330	Lunch
1330-1430	Enabling Urban Poor Livelihoods Policy Making: Understanding the Role of Energy Services – Joy Clancy Discussant – Joyti Parikh
1430-1530	Women’s Electrification – Michel Martly Discussant Feri Lumampao
1530-1600	Break
1600-1700	Working Group session 1: what does Gender sensitive energy policy look like?
1700-1730	Reporting back working group session 1

Evening: Dinner at Carnivore

Day three: Thursday 19th May

0830-0900	Summary of Day Two: Khamarunga Banda
	WHICH RESEARCH QUESTION HAVE BEEN ANSWERED? WHICH RESEARCH QUESTIONS REMAIN
0900-1030	Energy gender and the Millennium Development Goals: Empirical evidence – Elizabeth Cecelski Energy gender and the health MDGs: Empirical Evidence – Margaret Matinga Discussant - Dev Nathan
1030-1100	Break
1000-1230	Working group’s session 2: which Research Question Have been answered? Which Research questions Remain?
1230-1330	Lunch
1330-1530	Working Groups session 2: Report Back
1530-1600	Break
1530-1600	Break
	FINALISATION OF THE DfID PROJECT
1600-1700	The next step including Energia News – Sheila Oparocha
1700-1800	Influencing the international Agenda (Andrew Barnet, Govind Kelkar and Stephen Kerekezi)

Evening: Dinner at Hotel

Annex: 2. Background note on meeting

Women/gender and energy has successfully emerged on the international agenda, and is widely viewed as one of the critical pathways for linking energy interventions to the Millennium Development Goals. Energy interventions are generally seen as potentially beneficial to both women and men in a number of ways, and there are now some specific experiences and documentation of some projects that have effectively involved both women and men as staff and entrepreneurs as well as beneficiaries.

Yet despite many efforts, energy poverty is still widespread, and gender inequality persists at every level of the energy sector in development. Energy and gender/poverty discourses remain, in most venues, far apart. The importance of bringing a gender perspective to energy policy analysis and design is not widely understood, and the conceptual basis for doing this is lacking. Nor have the lessons from past energy projects as regards gender and poverty been fully integrated by donors or national policy makers. While many are sympathetic, gender is still commonly viewed as a political agenda and given this, not central to questions of energy efficiency or project effectiveness in the energy sector.

The ENERGIA/DfID “KaR research project R8346 - Gender as a Key Variable in Energy Interventions in Developing Countries: Are We Asking the Right Questions?” aims to move towards an analytical framework for understanding and measuring linkages among gender, poverty and energy, that would be credible in both gender/poverty and energy terms. Two complementary questions will be assessed, based on the empirical evidence, especially that which has become available in the past five years or so:

- Is gender a key variable in the success or failure of energy projects and programs?
- Is energy a key variable in poverty alleviation/gender equity?

Case studies and an empirical review of evidence (with an emphasis on developing countries but including a review of experience in industrial countries) are planned over the remainder of 2004. A proposal for a research framework for future policy-credible research on gender and energy will be the final output.

The research is being implemented by ENERGIA, the International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, with Elizabeth Cecelski as Principal Investigator, hosted by ETC Foundation in the Netherlands. This research project, which will be finalized in August 2005, is supported under the DfID Engineering Knowledge and Research (KaR) Program.

Objectives of the Research

The objective of the research is to develop a new analytical framework on gender, energy and poverty, while building capacity in gender and energy research:

- To push forward analytical frameworks for understanding and measuring linkages between gender, poverty and energy, that would be credible in both gender/poverty and energy terms, with a view to improving project design.
- To influence the international research agenda and programme and project practice on gender, poverty, and energy, both by analytically “looking backward” at concepts and empirical evidence and by critically “looking forward” at “the right questions”.
- To increase and strengthen gender, poverty and energy research in key developing country institutions, and to partner and coordinate research.

The Consultative Research Group

This research will take place in interaction with a development funded project, in which a Collaborative Research Group on Gender and Energy (CRGGE), consisting of pre-eminent gender and energy researchers and institutions, is planned as part of the ENERGIA phase 3 project hosted by ETC Foundation. The CRGGE members will meet twice during the course of the project and comment on one another's research under the project as well as play a key role in dissemination through their own networks.

The CRGGE member institutions are expected to commit to including gender and energy in their long-term research programme planning. Though not budgeted or committed to formally under the DFID project, it is anticipated that the CRGGE may act as a framework within ENERGIA for catalyzing other analytic research and quite possibly for stimulating new research partnerships among these and other organisations as well as for leveraging co-financing from partner organisations and other sources. For example, the CRGGE could provide a framework for developing follow-up activities such as the following:

- Identification of priority research areas in gender and energy at the global and regional level and development of partnership research proposals;
- Assistance to member organisations in planning their own research on gender and energy, and commenting on one another's research;
- Identification of junior and senior researchers and organization of mentor relationships through institutions and universities;
- Development and implementation of training programmes and curricula on gender and energy;
- Identification of dissemination opportunities and delivering presentations at research meetings and advocacy events; and
- Planning a first international conference on gender and sustainable energy.

Annex 3. Participants list

Consultative group members		
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Annex 4. Welcome address, Ms. Sheila Oparaocha

Good morning or as they say here in Kenya Jambo! On behalf of ENERGIA the International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy and as coordinator of the Collaborative Research Group on Gender and Energy, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you this Review Meeting, as members of the CRG, and as participants in the DfID/ENERGIA Knowledge and Research project on “Gender as a Key Variable in Energy Interventions”.

As many of you are aware, my mother is from Kenya so I am particularly pleased that we have been able to host the meeting here in Nairobi and on behalf of us all I would to begin by thanking our host AFREPREN for their excellent efforts in organising the meeting, and in particular Jennifer Wag, Luggard, Ruth and Monica who we have been in touch with us over the past few months and who will provide us with administrative support during the meeting. We would also like to thank Joy Clancy who will be facilitating the meeting and Mathilde Musumba who will be assisting with the facilitation of the meeting, Khamarunga Banda and Margaret Matinga who will be doing the rapporteuring for the meeting and preparing the meeting report.

I would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the time and effort you have all made to be here together for the next 4 days. We appreciate that you here have very busy work schedules and have had to travel long distances at not the most convenient hours of the day to be here.

At this point I would like to extend the apologies of Fatma Denton, who has been unable to join us for particular work and family obligations. As you might be aware at the beginning of this year, Fatma joined UNEP Riso in Denmark and provides an important link between the CRG and UNEP energy, poverty and gender research activities.

The activities that will take place at this meeting mark an important milestone not only to the CRGGE but also in meeting one of the 3 main objectives identified for the third phase of the ENERGIA network. As some of you in the room will be aware, after the ENERGIA planning meeting in 2002, priority was given to the network’s activities to synthesise and review existing literature and case study research aimed at further deepening the understanding of the energy, gender and sustainable development linkage with a view to improving project, programme and policy design. The concepts and recommendations flowing from these analytical efforts are also to be used in ENERGIA’s capacity building and advocacy activities.

It is in this respect that this DFID funded research project has provided the opportunity for ENERGIA to fulfil this objective, particularly through the participation of some of the network members and focal points from the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uganda, South Africa and India. We are thus extremely pleased that Yacine Diagne from Enda Senegal that is a member of the Africa network has been able to join us at this meeting as one of the key energy research organisation in the region.

Last but not least I would like to extend our thanks to DFID, Sida and DGIS for the financial support to this research project and to end by saying, that I hope you enjoy and benefit from the next 4 days and we look forward to working together with all you on this task!

Annex 5. Setting the scene: Elizabeth Cecelski

Elizabeth explained the expectation of the meeting. She outlined the rising interest in gender and the vital role Energia had to play but despite that gender mainstreaming is still a far off dream as energy needs remain unmet. She highlighted her involvement with EPOGEN, which brought about the realization of the lack of clear methodologies and where gender was a peripheral issue no real action is taken. This brought about a new perspective to Energia research.

Elizabeth further outlined the historical development in the gender and energy discourse. She recounted the 1970 oil crisis that was an impetus to women issues but still in this era women were treated as victims and not agents of change. By the 1980's, the emerging strand for action was "women time", seen as a crisis for women and energy development. During this period the solutions were technological fixes that would reduce women's drudgery. However, very little was done on intra-household decision making as an issue in the discourse. In recent years the focus has shifted to biomass fuel substitution and income generation options as part of the approach to poverty reduction.

She outlined further, the emergence of millennium development goals (MDG) as a framework for development assistance and the focus in energy is improved energy access to advance the achievements of MDGs. The UN millennium project has emphasized infrastructure development and gender as an emerging key issue in the MDG framework. A lot of rethinking has emerged in the gender and energy discourse and this project in particular focuses on how gender improves project/programme outcomes. She pointed out the various researchers/research institutions to the programme. It is hoped that this work would unpack clear assumptions, assess the relevance of the following issues:

- Analytical frameworks used;
- Generate an empirical review to assess what we know from the past and since many of the studies are the first of the kind;
- This work could assist to develop new methodologies;
- Build capacity and;
- Leverage funding and improved dissemination of energy research.
- It is also envisaged that the end of the meeting will achieve the following
- There would be a review of each other's work
- Drawing out of analytical frameworks for researchers who would want to pursue gender sensitive work
- Develop a checklist of measurable tools and indicators that are essential

She pointed out the following issues of the way forward. To examine if the questions posed by her were answered or if they can be answered. The questions are:

- How can we disseminate research work
- Influence policies
- How can we feed into national and international processes
- Also there was a need to agree with timelines of completion period

- How funding would be sourced for dissemination
- How to interest publishers
- The future for the group in terms of continuity and membership

Annex 6. Fears and Expectations

Participants wrote down the following on cards grouped in three categories:

Sharing Ideas/networking	Research issues	Other issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn from other researchers • Learn from other countries • Learn from other research studies • Share experiences • Share our research results • Getting guidance on the final draft • Receive feedback and complete my study • How best can one organize gender/ energy research in Africa • Examples of impact of attention to gender on policy and programmes • To be convinced about valid meaningful gender indicators • Hearing what everybody has been doing for the last year • Learn from others to get ideas for a comprehensive energy policy for advocacy and for networking • Learn from each other • Learning • Guidance on improving the case study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw out key findings • Clarification on directions of research • Any new innovative methodologies • Synthesis of ideas • Awaiting for surprising findings on gender and energy • More detailed evidence of positive impact of gender analysis on energy • 1 or 2 ideas for 1 or 2 project implementation and energy • Future directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoyable workshop • Being irritated at having to fill in cards • Enjoyable workshop • Having fun • More questions • Heated arguments

Annex 7. Discussants' List vis-à-vis Final Draft Case Studies

Guidelines to the Discussants

To follow up on the review process of the draft case studies, the presentation of each case study will be followed by comment from a discussant that will lead the discussion on the case study. The following guidelines will assist you in the process:

1. Try to identify the key issues and any contradictory results emerging from the case study
2. Implications of the case study findings and linking it to on-going debates, themes and how the case study contributes to them
3. Identify lessons that can be adopted to a strategy for moving forward

Please note that all power point presentation of the case studies can be accessed the title “Case Study Reports” on the project webpage which is entitled 'ENERGIA/DFID Research Project', can be found on the ENERGIA homepage (www.energia.org/index.html) under the navigation bar on the left. After clicking the link, you will be asked for the username and password in a pop-up window:

Username: energiaorg3

Password: CRG2005

Please note that the password is case sensitive so please use locked Caps when typing it.

	Title of Case Study	Author of Case Study	Discussant
Annex 7.1	Energy, Development and Gender: Access, Correlations and Causality	Elizabeth Cecelski, Principle Investigator	Andrew Barnett
Annex 7.2	Engendering Power Sector Policy in Eastern and Southern Africa	Stephen Karekezi and Jennifer Wangeci, Africa Energy Research Network (AFREPREN), Kenya.	Joy Clancy
Annex 7.3	The Energy Poverty and Gender Nexus in Himachal Pradesh, India: The Impact of Clean Fuel Access Policy on Women's Empowerment	Jyoti Parikh, Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), India.	Michel Matly

Annex 7.4	Gender Relations and the Energy Transition in Rural Economies in Asia	Govind Kelkar and Dev Nathan, IFAD-Asia Gender Mainstreaming Programme in, UNIFEM, India	Wendy Annecke
Annex 7.5	Gender, Modern Biomass-Energy Technology and Poverty: Case Study in Sri Lanka	Anoja Wickramasinghe, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.	Stephen Karekezi and Jennifer Wangeci
Annex 7.6	Institutional and gender dimensions of PV electricity service provision to urban & rural poor in Uganda	May Sengendo, East African Energy Technology Development Network (EAETDN), Uganda.	Govind Kelkar
Annex 7.7	Impact of the PV - Battery Charging Station on Women and Their Livelihood Activities in Malitbog, Southern Leyte	Feri Lumampao, Asian Alliance of Appropriate Technology Practitioners, Inc (APPROTECH Asia), Philippines	Anoja Wickramasinghe
Annex 7.8	Gender and Renewable Energy: A Study on the Impact of Micro-hydro Power System on Indigenous Women	Feri Lumampao, Asian Alliance of Appropriate Technology Practitioners, Inc (APPROTECH Asia), Philippines	Anoja Wickramasinghe
Annex 7.9	Whose turn is it to cook tonight? Changing gender relations in a South African township	Wendy Annecke, Gender and Energy Research and Training, South Africa.	May Sengendo
Annex 7.10	Enabling Urban Poor Livelihoods Policy Making: Understanding the Role of Energy Services	Joy Clancy, Technology Development Group, University of Twente	Jyoti Parikh
Annex 7.11	Women's Electrification	Michel Matly, MARGE, France	Feri Lumampao

Annex 7.12 Elizabeth Cecelski: Energy in the UN Millennium Project

Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals

- UN Millennium Project report to the UN Secretary General (January 2005)
- Energy (electricity & safe cooking fuels) as essential infrastructure service
- Along with transport and sexual and reproductive health, essential inputs without which MDGs cannot be achieved

Proposes that countries adopt the following specific targets for energy services to help achieve the Goals by 2015:

Reduce the number of people without effective access to modern cooking fuels by 50 percent and make improved cook-stoves widely available.

Provide access to electricity for all schools, health facilities, and other key community facilities (this target is also included in the list of “Quick Wins” for rapid action).

Ensure access to motive power in each community.

Provide access to electricity and modern energy services for all urban and peri-urban poor.

Investment requirements of MDGs

Energy investments need to be included in MDG-based poverty reduction strategies

Out of total MDG investment needs of \$80 per capita in 2006 (rising to \$124 in 2015), energy costs would need to be about \$13 per capita in 2006 (rising to \$18 in 2015)

Energy services for the poor (V. Modi) MDG-compatible modern cooking fuel consumption levels

MDG-compatible electricity consumption levels

Gender Equality on Taking Action: Achieving gender equality and empowering women Task force report to the UN Millennium Project

Strategic priority 3: Investment in energy infrastructure is seen as an important means to reduce women's and girls' time burdens in fuelwood collection and transport.

One of the 12 (expanded from 4 previously) indicators proposed for monitoring progress towards Goal 3 on gender equality: Hours per day women and men spend fetching water and collecting fuel.

What's Next?

Major step in getting energy & gender into MDGs

But narrowly based on energy as capital infrastructure

Limited largely to time burdens

Link with production is weak

Indoor air pollution hardly mentioned

New opportunities to relate gender & energy to the MDGs!

Annex 7.13 Gender, energy and health by Margaret Matinga

The health MDGs

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, other

What evidence

- Indoor air pollution and women and children (major)-child mortality, low birth weight
- Work burden and pregnancy – very slight
- Fuelwood scarcity and nutrition – very slight
- Kerosene fires and children-RSA*
- Sketchy evidence
- Work burden and child care
- Fuelwood collection and other diseases
- Access to information
- Some findings and dilemmas
- Focus on indoor air pollution
- No data on the health opportunity costs of energy poverty e.g. time used to collect fuelwood and nutrition of women and children, pregnant women
- Little understanding of what exactly energy does to improve health – Solar refrigerators and access to vaccines- other factors

Some data

- NairobiTable.doc
- Fuel use and infant health.doc
- Back injuries.doc

Confounding? Or?

- In South Africa alone, accidental paraffin ingestion results in at least 200 deaths a year and 16,000 hospital admissions
- One study in Ubombo Magisterial District, a northern rural area of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa assesses the environmental factors and socio-economical factors that motivate or discourage women from utilizing prenatal care. At household level, conflicting activities cooking and water fetching take 1.44 hours and 1.39 hours of the women's time. Fuelwood fetching, which takes about 1.79 hours was rated sixth.
- Another reason could be the value placed on the activity itself as illustrated by the fact that time at work, time at school and time spent in gardening, which take up 7.33 hours, 7.46 hours and 4.18 hours respectively are rated eighth, eleventh and seventh respectively. Case studies- Risky trade off?

- In 1998, in one village, Maourolu in Mali, a group of women told the evaluation team why they needed a platform. “ At this moment it is harvest time, we spend all our time until well after dark in the fields. Tonight the children will go to bed without food, and the men will go back to the fields without breakfast. You see, we do still have cereals in the granary, but we simply do not have time to grind and cook food. We are exhausted. Tomorrow, we will stay behind and find the energy to prepare lunch to take to the men and the other women in the fields. They won’t be able to work as they need to on a empty stomach” Burns and Coche, 2000
- Findings and dilemmas
- Low documentation of violence against women during fuelwood collection trips
- Focus on conflict solutions
- Time burden of women and health of women and children or HIV/AIDS patients??
- Energy and health NOT fashionable enough to be researched

Challenges

- Limited access to literature
- Lack of comprehensive analysis in some studies (opportunity costs, not energy studies per se)
- Inability to meet and clarify research directions

What I would want to see in the energy and health debate

- Need to look at health opportunity costs
- Need to know how to articulate both gender and energy in community research
- Health costs of lack of powered health facilities

Annex 8. Working groups: gender sensitive energy policy research

Annex 8.1 Flip chart presentation Groups 1–3

Group 1: Only the cases of two studies were examined India and Philippines.

Methods used - Multidisciplinary

- Interviews
- Observations
- Focus group discussions
- Case studies

Inputs from both gender, poverty and energy experts into research design and review (Cape Town)

- Policy review –looking ahead how to input on policy
- Secondary data
- Statistical review of large scale survey
- Key informants
- Teams interdisciplinary
- Time-use observation
- Asking the right questions -feedback and reflection
- Qualitative and quantitative

Group II & III

Methods Used

- Balance between qualitative and quantitative
- Policy review, peer review & linking research to key policies of government, utilities etc.
- Importance on building work with previous work
- Review of literature
- Interdisciplinary methods

Tools

- Analysis of division of labour
- Collection of presentation & disaggregated data on gender and ...
- Checklist on access & control of resources

Indicators

- Non reported so far

Other issues examined

- Violence? Where it fits in /is it important to Understand
- How to analyze power relations

Question 2

How can energy interventions most effectively contribute to the process of empowering women?

- Lightning has increased mobility & reduced risks. Increased decisions over choices on use of time for productive /reproductive activities
- Mechanization reduces drudgery
- Income saving interventions
- How?

Policy Level

Examine the gender concerns in policy statements/documents

- If it is there it will guide us to facilitate programmes and implementation the absence of it is an opportunity to propose amendments
- Institutional level
- Identify women in decision making level who participate in making positive changes

Programme Level

Examine how gender has been mainstreamed/ integrated in the following visions, objectives, frameworks strategies

- Examine the strategy process
- Used in implementing of projects (focus measure)
- Gender-related activities undertaken through partnerships
- Examine the gender awareness capabilities of implementation

Research Challenges

- Junior researchers trained on gender and energy (How to sustain capacity built)
- Increased awareness of partners on G&E

How to sustain capacity built

- Community on G & E
- Responsibly to sustain manage the project
- Identify their projects and plan ahead

Enhance institutional capacity

- Ourselves
- Our staff

Annex 8.2 What are the key elements of Gender-Sensitive Energy Policy Research by Andrew Barnett & Sheila Oparaocha

1. What follows are our interpretation of the key points that come from the questionnaires filled in by participants and the flip charts produced at the feed-back sessions. We would like confirmation that this note reflects the consensus at the meeting. Would it be possible to go beyond this to produce a “declaration” at the meeting as to what we would regard gender sensitive energy analysis?
2. A distinction needs to be made between the ideal and the minimum. What follows focuses more on the ideal, but it appears that the minimum requirement is that gender-sensitive energy policy studies must *combine* both gender analyses and energy analyses.

Frameworks:

3. More important than choosing between “frameworks” is the need to *ask the right questions*. Frameworks and approaches provide insights as to what these questions might be, but in each research project the key questions will have to be tempered in the light of the local situation (the needs of women, the policy environment, the resource endowment, the causes of poverty and the livelihood opportunities).
4. It is clear that the frameworks discussed in the questionnaire (livelihoods, gender and ecology) overlap considerably. Perhaps the most important outstanding task is for someone (Liz?) to consider what particular or additional insight each provides.
5. In terms of the case studies, gender analyses were the most used framework. Many elements Livelihoods were also guided the case studies, as did elements from the feminist political economy (particularly the ideas about gendered “space”, and the impact of the wider economy on the local situation).
6. A number of contributions were made that add depth to ideas surrounding gender analysis. First was the idea that gender analysis should be dynamic both by including analyses of the “potential for transformation”, but also by identifying the incentives and disincentives for change. Such an analysis would involve understanding the political power relations between the various factions involved and understanding how alliances might be formed to promote pro-women change.
7. Second were a set of ideas (from Govind) suggesting that gender sensitive energy policy research should have three elements:
 - a. *Rhetoric*: exposing the gap between policies and reality of women’s lives through gender budgets and the allocation of resources.
 - b. *Culture*: challenging the extent to which culture constrains policy – there is a tendency to strive only for “protective empowerment”.
 - c. *Evidence* of the extent of change. To document how women’s roles have changed, to document the extent that women’s improvements.
8. It was suggested that the existing case studies were sometimes weak in terms of their economic and financial analysis on the one hand on their energy analysis on the other – or to put it more positively the case studies would be improved if these perspectives were strengthened. In this context some of the case studies (such as Sri Lanka) showed how important insights could be gained from analysis of the energy supply chain, in addition to the more usual end use analyses.

Methods

9. Many methods were used and listed. Important points that emerged from the questionnaires and discussion were as follows:
 - a. The need to balance qualitative and quantitative methods. The tenor of the discussion implied that insights from qualitative methods were particularly important when the key research questions and key indicators of change are not clear.
 - b. The importance of reviewing the policy environment and linking the research to key policy concerns of governments, utilities and the other big players.
 - c. The importance of building research on what is already known by means of an effective review of literature.
 - d. The importance of drawing on a range of methods from a number of disciplines through the use of interdisciplinary teams. In particular it was seen as essential that research teams included both gender specialists and energy specialists.

Tools

10. Many tools were used. Particular mention was made of the collection and presentation of disaggregated data about gender (and other variables), including analyses of the division of labour between men and women. Checklists on access and control of resources were also frequently mentioned as valuable.

Indicators

11. Too few indicators were mentioned (through lack of time) to merit analysis.

Outstanding Issues

12. A number of issues were raised that appeared not to have been adequately dealt with in terms of frameworks or methods. Primarily among these items was the issue of violence. Where does this fit in? Is the recording and understanding of violence against women important in understanding the gender sensitive energy policy? Similarly, while there was some discussion about “power relations” how can these be analyzed and understood.
13. A question was raised as to whether checklists of issues could be a substitute for analytical frameworks, or whether they were a useful addition. Would it be possible to create a checklist of the few key issues, which in our view would qualify a research project in energy policy as being gender sensitive?

Annex 8.3 What are the key elements of Gender-Sensitive Policy Research – Collation from Groups by Joy Clancy

Question 1

Do gender relation constitute a Key variable in determining the impact of energy policy, programmes and projects?

Key issues

- End use, the provision energy services, choice, gender relations & profitability and effectiveness

Energy service and gender relations are the context. Gender relation determine choice of energy services/fuel

- Electricity may facilitate change in gender relations
- Provision of gender relations in a programme (RE USA enhances the profitability

Research Challenges

- Improve use of analytical frameworks
- Improve quality of case studies
- Involving the right partners i.e. private sector and policy makers
- How to target groups that would benefit from the research results make them understand and value the research, make them understand and apply the learning (values added what's new)

Annex 8.4 Collation of Responses from Analytical frameworks

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORKS AND THEMES

Collation from consultants Case Studies

Question 1: which analytical framework and themes are used in the case study (1-5, with most important 5, 1 least important or just check)

Consultant/s	Analytical framework use	Rate and Example
Jennifer & Stephen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies, institutions and process ▪ Policies, institutions & process 	<p>Rate 5 Examples: review policy document and process</p> <p>Rate? Examples: energy sector reforms and impact of access to energy by poor</p>
Joy Clancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihood strategies & outcomes ▪ Human & social capital ▪ Poverty/gender experts look at energy ▪ Policies, institutions & process? 	<p>Rate? Examples: tracing enterprise back to the hh Social networks as access to energy Comments on usefulness: produced potentially huge amounts of data which we decided to reduced by grouping into 4 hypotheses</p> <p>Doesn't really bring out gender issues so had to use 2nd framework</p> <p>Rate 4 Examples poverty /gender experts provided in-puts in the energy policy</p> <p>Rate: 5 E.g. focused on energy policy, private sector energy service providers, process of acquisition of solar panels</p>
May Sengendo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihood strategies & outcome ▪ Poverty/ gender experts look at energy ▪ Livelihood asset analysis 	<p>Rate: 4: Example: strategies for economic empowerment – income earning activities</p> <p>Rate: 2 E.g. energy to facilitate women's conventional gender roles and promote strategic means</p> <p>Rate: 2 e.g. access & control over sources/ resources</p> <p>Livelihood strategies & outcome? Rate: 2 e.g. improvements</p>

<p>Anoja</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human and social capital ▪ Poverty/ gender experts look at energy? ▪ Livelihood asset analysis ▪ Vulnerability context 	<p>Rate: 3 e.g. strengthening collective action/ reciprocity</p> <p>Rate: 4 e.g. energy</p> <p>Rate: 4 e.g. household asset analysis and who makes the decision</p> <p>Rate: 4 e.g. health impact vulnerability e.g. vulnerable groups, age, literacy</p>
<p>Joyti</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies, institutions & process ▪ Livelihood asset analysis? Vulnerability context? Policies, institutions & process ▪ Livelihood strategies & outcome 	<p>Rate: 3 Poverty/ gender experts look at energy? Examples discussions</p> <p>Examples expectations on needs resolved</p> <p>E.g. poverty</p> <p>rate; very low</p> <p>E.g. readapting</p> <p>E.g. initiatives taken on some fields</p>
<p>Yacine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human & social capital? ▪ Poverty/ gender experts look at energy ▪ Livelihood assets analysis ▪ Vulnerability context ▪ Policies, institutions & process ▪ Livelihood strategies & outcomes 	<p>E.g new types of organisations</p> <p>rate: 5 e.g from the outputs during the inception of review stage</p> <p>Rate: 1 e.g. livelihood activities/ capital/ resources</p> <p>E.g. analysing (IAP) health and workload</p> <p>Rate: 4 e.g. review of heat as input to the</p> <p>Rate: 2 e.g. amount of involvement of women and income</p>
<p>Feri</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human and social capital ▪ Poverty/ gender experts look at energy ▪ Livelihood strategies & outcomes 	<p>Rate: 3 ...</p> <p>E.g. - invited comments and review for energy experts. China – looked at HH disaggregated labour supply</p> <p>Rate: 4 e.g. how l.s affect energy use outcomes- china</p>

Question II: Which research tools were most useful

Consultant	Gender analysis
Feri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sexual/ gender division of labour? Rate: 4 e.g. men and women work at home and in agricultural, even in the association ▪ Access to & control over resources & benefits? Rate: 3 productive outputs at home and in the farm ▪ Energy addressing practical and strategic needs & benefits? Rate: 3 e.g. what empowers women at home at home, in the community ▪ Energy contributes to transformation of gender & poverty relations? Rate: 2 e.g. changing roles and power relations within the family and community ▪ Women are not a homogeneous category? Rate: 2 e.g. women, men, mixed groups ▪ Participation is not the same as benefits? Rate: 4 e.g. meetings, productive and unproductive activities ▪ Impact of energy technologies & energy policies on women & men? Rate: 5 e.g. RE policies of DOE, RE bill, anti-poverty and energy and water studies ▪ Both men and women analysed Rates: 3 e.g. gender roles and relations
Anoja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sexual/gender division of labour rate:5 e.g. division of energy related activities/ services for family ▪ Access to & control over resources & benefits? Rate:4 e.g. contact with resources mediated..... ▪ Energy addressing practical and strategic needs & benefits? Rate: 3 energy as a means to enhance efficiency ▪ Energy contributes to transformation of gender & poverty relations? Rate: 1 e.g. improving living conditions, and changes in household
Joy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to & control over resources & benefits? E.g. who made decisions in HH about energy carriers & technologies ▪ Women are not a homogeneous category e.g. we wanted to explore the much more diverse types of HHs in urban areas ▪ Impact of energy technologies & energy policies on women & men e.g. this is also dimension of livelihood ▪ Both men and women analysed e.g. collected gender disaggregated <p><i>Comments on usefulness: had to combine this with livelihoods to get a more holistic picture</i></p>

May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sexual/ gender division of labour rate:5 e.g. consideration of roles & responsibilities in the household and how these are focused on during energy service provision ▪ Access to & control over resources & benefits Rate: 5 access to solar panels & credit benefits and how they contributed to empowerment ▪ Energy contributes to transformation of gender & poverty rate:5 increase income obtained from new initiatives (small enterprises) that are powered by solar energy. Easier way of working – reducing drudgery ▪ Impact of energy technologies & energy policies on women & men rate: 5 e.g. gender and energy can be change agents if there are institutional arrangements that apply gender analysis in their energy service intervention ▪ Both men & women analysed rate: 5 in cases where men & women are both analysed
Stephen & Jennifer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to & control over resources & benefits rate: 1 e.g. framework for ▪ Energy addressing practical and strategic needs & benefits? Rate: 3 framework for analysing gender dimension of ▪ Participation is not the same as benefits rate: 3 e.g. framework for analysing gender dimension of energy ▪ Impact of energy technologies & energy policies on women & men e.g. framework
Michel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sexual/ gender division of labour? 4 e.g. access to electricity and more work for women ▪ Access to control over resources & benefits? Rate: yes e.g. time ▪ Energy addressing practical and strategic needs & benefits? E.g.. ▪ Energy contributes to transformation of gender & poverty relations? Yes e.g. self respect, vision of future ▪ Women are not a homogeneous category rate: no there are softer pants

Gender & environment/ feminist political ecology:

Elizabeth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact of large economic & social systems on localities globalisation, cash economy, ICTs e.g. globalisation and subsidies ▪ The intersection of the reproductive & productive economy (time use/ savings and MDGs, bargaining model of the household) rate: 5 e.g. income – earning and unpaid leave
Michel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ North – south issues ▪ Impact of large economic & social systems on localities, yes e.g. normalization ▪ Gendered space, yes, in-out connection ▪ Realignment of rural – urban spaces and agrarian- industrial, yes e.g. the fudge! And the agribusiness ▪ Women’s collective struggles no ▪ The intersection of the productive & productive economy, yes <p><i>Comments on usefulness: time analysis safer! End use analysis</i></p>
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ North – south issue rate: 5 e.g. purchase and acquisition of solar panels by companies (it is from Germany and other developed countries) ▪ Gender – based asymmetrical entitlements to resources rate: 4 entitlement to credit (solar credit) solar panels ▪ Women’s collective struggles rate; 4 e.g. women users of solar energy mobilised themselves to access information and training on solar panel maintenance
Anoja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender- based asymmetrical entitlements to resources rate: 5 e.g. land ownership and control/ decision making ▪ Value of local knowledge Rate: 3 regard to the supply of wood fuel ▪ Gender space Rate: 5 e.g. in relation to time spent and work performed ▪ The intersection of the reproductive & productive economy Rate: 3
Feri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ North – south issue e.g. electrification ▪ Impact of large economic & social systems on localities e.g. trading, marketing ▪ Gender- based asymmetrical entitlements to resources e.g. asset reform policies at the national level ▪ Gender space Rate; 3 e.g. analyzing activities at home and community ▪ Realignment of rural- urban spaces and agrarian- industrial production system Rate; 2 e.g. affluent and ancestral land domain ▪ The intersection of the reproductive & productive economy Rate: 2 e.g. women’s activities, family activities

Question II. Which Tools and methods does the case study use? Which was most useful (rank 1-5):

<p>Stephen & Jennifer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Literature review rate: 5 ▪ Interviews - questionnaires rate; 5 ▪ Case study analysis rate: 4 ▪ Country comparisons rate: 4
<p>Anoja</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender as an analytical tool rate: 5 ▪ Time budget rate: 4 ▪ Resource links/ gender space rate; 3 ▪ Transects rate: 3 ▪ Questionnaires/ discussions rate; 4
<p>Feri</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case study ▪ Observations ▪ Livelihoods ▪ Interview ▪ Review literature ▪ Multi- sectoral/ stakeholders inputs ▪ Baseline studies/ secondary data ▪ National policies on gender, energy, environment ▪ Time- use study ▪ Story- telling at night
<p>Elizabeth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Input from both gender, poverty and energy ▪ Policy review poverty gender and energy ▪ Secondary data ▪ Focus groups ▪ Case studies <p><i>Usefulness in answering the research questions: in china did not involve energy person only CT. Review workshop to launch the project</i></p> <p><i>Looking ahead how will the input in policy be</i></p>

Question III (a): which indicators does the study use based on the three indicators identify at the inception meeting? Which were most useful (Rank 1-5)

May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Empowerment could easily be used provided the “form” had clarified (dealt with economic empowerment) rate 5 ▪ Dealt with provision of energy services ▪ Poverty was an interesting indicator rate 5
Joy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision Making within the HH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Well being and poverty – smoke in HH - <i>Water portability and sanitation</i> - <i>Meals</i> - <i>Working days</i> - <i>Perceptions of well-being</i>

Question IV (b): which of the DfID research question does the study attempt to answer? How? What is the answer? Are they other research questions asked by the study?

May	<p>For research question 1: YES gender relations constitute a key variable in the impact on energy p/p/p in cases where solar companies banks as service provider apply gender analysis and concerns in their planning, implementation as well as monitoring levels/stages</p> <p>For question 1: Effectiveness can only be achieved towards empowerment of women if institutions apply gender goals within projects planning. It requires identification of, roles, needs for women.</p> <p>Major finding of the case study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional arrangements - Security as a key issue
Michel	<p>For research question 1: YES gender relation is a key variable asking women means asking people, a basic success condition for any EI women are natural marketing targets of E.I</p> <p>For question II: YES DEFINETLY through drudgery alleviation and time gain, access to modern energy opens doors of the jail other factors push outside women.</p> <p>Question III: Absence of the washing machine in the gender expert preoccupation a major victory of patriarchy</p> <p>Major finding of the case study:</p> <p>Local initiative are crucial</p>
Joyti	<p>For research question I: No gender relations takes much longer it is a culture issue</p>

	<p>where even poor households???</p> <p>For question II: YES by permitting choice of time allocation for cooking, lightning, household chores etc minimizing health impacts</p> <p>Major finding of the case study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Choice of fuels/energy - Choice of environmental activities (sanitation, water, indoor smoke)
Wendy	<p>For research question I: YES see group 2 sheet</p> <p>Energy policy can have unintended consequences including empowerment</p> <p>For question II: YES by alleviating the drudgery and providing more leisure – answered specifically in the focus group</p> <p>That i.e. it improves the quality of life and family relationships</p> <p>Also answered in the PNES study</p> <p>By making things easier for men to take up tasks</p> <p>Self worth –??</p> <p>Major finding of the case study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in the division of labour – support is needed to change gender relations /power relations - About half the women cooking every night are not happy about it -
Yacine	<p>Research question I: YES identify all the gaps do focus groups</p> <p>On question II: YES: impact on free time for HH</p> <p>Empowerment/responsibility</p> <p>Participation/ possibility to get micro income</p> <p>Major finding of the case study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender and multi sectoral development - Gender as a right for food development

<p>Joy</p>	<p>For research question I: Gender is not in energy policy so you cannot answer the question either way- you need more evidence to convince policy makers.</p> <p>There will be skewed evidence if gender is not considered at project level</p> <p>Fore question II: by targeting energy options</p> <p>Major finding of the case study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My case still has to be analyzed - Social networks appear to be important - In brazil where clean energy use in low income HH is almost universal doesn't appear to have affected by price increases - In Philippines, urban migrant plots are fuelwood production units
<p>Feri</p>	<p>For research question I: YES examine the place of gender in our original documents</p> <p>Partnerships</p> <p>Monitoring tools</p> <p>Community involvement</p> <p>For question II: YES impact on time/work/leisure</p> <p>Major finding of the case study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productivity, livelihoods - Health impact - Strength of local associations - initiated
<p>Govind & Dev</p>	<p>For research question I: YES gender relations influence type of energy and use division of labour</p> <p>For research question II: YES by interventions that increase women productivity income earnings activities</p> <p>Major finding of the case study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The energy transition takes place when fuel is purchased and not collected
<p>Stephen & Jennifer</p>	<p>For research question I: to some extent policy markets do not consider gender relations</p> <p>Assumed gender is a key variable</p> <p>For research question II: Need for empirical evidence on causality to convince policy makers- once convinced policy makers could provide the resources needed for scale up pro-women energy interventions</p> <p>Review research impact on policy and proposed ways of influencing energy policy at 3 levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence - Links - Content

Annex 8.5 Group 1 summary – Chain-Gang

Wendy, Govind, May and Matildah, and Andrew - Thursday, 19 May 2005

1. In order to address the issues of methodology of the research each member of the group considered how they would have improved their research in the light of experience.
2. May felt that she would have concentrated more on interviewing “key informants” particularly those people in the “decision making chain”. She felt that she started with the idea that the gap that the research was to fill should focus on “formulating financial mechanisms” to take this type of project forward. But once she talked to key informants (after the research was underway?) she was told that this was not a problem, as “donors will do it”. The gap identified by the key informants was how to get the private sector to replicate the schemes.
3. Wendy felt that she should have spent less time on “the numbers” and spent more time on the in depth qualitative interviews. She felt that they should have spent more time in training the interviewers, to enable them to apply more rigor in their gender analysis, and particularly the historical knowledge of feminism so that they could better interpret the findings of the discussion groups. In terms of a methodological approach, the group suggested that Wendy was advocating a more “anthropological approach” (which was less to do with frameworks and indicators, and more to do with understanding the reasons for changing gender relations).
4. While the group accepted the validity of Wendy’s approach, it was suggested that there were some audiences that were unlikely to accept the validity of the research findings unless they were supported by quantitative methods.
5. Govind felt that her research could have gone “beyond” the gap between “Policy Rhetoric” and the “reality of women’s lives”. This led to a discussion about how the research methodology can assist in bridging this gap. In particular the need for the research to expose the rhetoric. This might include understanding community based organisations dissatisfaction with current policies (why, for instance there is no energy in the PRSP’s).
6. This led to a discussion of the research methodology that DFID at least calls the “drivers of change” approach, which focuses on the political economy of change. [The Drivers of Change approach lays particular emphasis on understanding the systems in which change occurs, the historical perspective, the “political economy” of incentives and disincentives facing the various participants, and, above all else, the need to form coalitions or alliances to enable “pro-poor change”¹].
7. This led to a discussion about then need for research to identify who is likely to support pro-women energy policy and who opposes it. Why does the state (or elements within the state want to improve the role of women? Why would a power utility want to respond to women’s needs – this was linked to Michel’s findings about the link

¹ “DFID and other donors find it easier to say “what” needs to be done to reduce poverty than “how” to make it happen. ... We tend to see the obstacles as being ‘lack of political will’, or vested interests against reform, or lack of capacity and resources to implement policy. But are other factors at work? ... Where are the levers, and the obstacles? What historically has driven the process in other countries, and is that experience replicable? ... We need to be able to look beyond the current policy environment, and to take a longer term view of the underlying factors which shape the incentives and capacities for pro-poor change” “Understanding Pro-Poor Change: A Discussion Paper”, by Sue Unsworth, DFID, Sept 2001.

- between the interests of power utilities to manage the load factors on their systems and end use technology that met women's needs for energy service. In terms of research methods this might lead to the need to examine the concerns of the opposing factions and to "put our work in their language" (for example, if women are more reliable managers of money, utilities would benefit from enabling woman to gain control over energy purchases, and credit related to the purchase of appliances). An element of the research approach might be to consciously link the research to key government policies.
8. Similarly there was a need for the research to generate the knowledge necessary to sensitize various factions about the reality of women's role in the energy system. It was also noted that the "voices of the poor" studies (which was identified as an influential document, even though it did not contain numbers!) did not mention energy at all as an issue of concern to poor people in general, and poor women in particular. "Fact sheets" were mentioned in this context [is this part of the research process to ensure that respondents are aware of the issues, or just part of the "advocacy" component?].
 9. Govind proposed that gender sensitive energy policy research has [should have?] three elements:
 - a. *Rhetoric*: exposing the gap between policy and the reality of women's lives through gender budgets and the allocation of resources.
 - b. *Culture*: challenging the extent to which culture constrains policy – there is a tendency to strive only for "protective empowerment"
 - c. *Evidence* of the extent of change. To document how women's roles have changed, to document the extent that women's improvements.

Annex 9. Research capacity building efforts and challenges

Annex 9.1 Working Groups reports

CAPACITY BUILDING & RESEARCH CHALLENGES

- Skills, resources and budget concerns
- Training and capacity building takes time
- Dangerous conditions especially in urban areas
- Putting a lot of material in coherent order
- How to sustain partnerships and networks

Research Challenges

- Improve use of analytical frameworks
- Improve quality of case studies
- Involving the right partners i.e. private sector and policy makers
- How to target groups that would benefit from the research results make them understand and value the research, make them understand and apply the learning (values added what's new)

Future Research Needs (For CRGGE)

- Improves our capacity by learning from the expertise of each member
- Expand energy policy to target the identified needs
- Sustain partnerships
- Success stories and failures too
- Gender indicators
- What to do with reports

Future research

- Study labour deficit economies and compare with surplus labour supply (Dev/ Wendy)
- Changing gender identities through gender interventions
- Aids, tsunami disaster through energy services response (Wendy)
- Energy-access and vulnerability of women's risk taking capacity
- Michaels big idea – permeate energy institutions with gender

Annex 10. Dissemination and impacting development agenda

Annex 10.1 National dissemination efforts

Name	Dissemination efforts
1. Michel Martly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National validation workshop in Senegal• Dissemination of findings in Senegalese workshop• Applied his idea to his other project in Senegal• Disseminated findings in a workshop in Bamako Mali
2. Professor Govind Parikh & Dev Govind	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participated and disseminated findings at the inter-ministerial meeting• Also Regional meeting in New Delhi• Presented as discussion paper in Pakistan• Discussions paper in a workshop linked to UNIFEM• National workshops in Bangladesh and Indonesia
3. Jennifer Wangeci (AFREPREN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sent brief on the project to network members• Country team research disseminated• Disseminated information at GDN workshop
4. Sheila Oparaocha	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Website dissemination• At regional workshop in Asia
5. May Sengendo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informed National members of Energia Network• Preliminary findings of the study presented to Uganda Chapter• Worked with policy planners for input – there wanted to find means of scaling up the project in and beyond Uganda

Annex 10.2 Feedback to DFID on Research Project

From: Elizabeth Cecelski [mailto:ececelski@yahoo.com]

Sent: 02 June 2005 16:54

To: Peter Davies

Cc: 'ENERGIA-Sheila Oparaocha'

Subject: Nairobi workshop Gender as a Key Variable in Energy

Dear Peter,

I thought you might be interested to know a little about the recent review meeting of the DfID KaR project on “Gender as a Key Variable in Energy Interventions” which was the second meeting of the Collaborative Research Group on Gender and Energy (CRGGE). We were fortunate not only to get all these high-power gender experts and energy experts there, but to have them excited throughout the four days about the opportunity of working together both in Nairobi and in the future – we could hardly hold them back!

We presented the case studies and the preliminary results of the empirical review, synthesized, and developed ideas for dissemination, policy impact, and future collaborations. Three case studies were on impacts of energy projects on women and men (Uganda PV by May Sengendo, Philippines micro hydro and PV battery charging by Feri Lumampao, and Sri Lanka dendro-energy electricity generation both decentralized and grid by Anoja Wickramasinghe). Three were on gender in energy policy (power sector policy in East Africa by AFREPREN, household fuel subsidies in Himachal Pradesh by Jyoti Parikh, and urban energy by Joy Clancy based on her own KaR research). And three case studies were on gender relations in energy (changes in gender relations with electrification in urban slums in South Africa, economic opportunity costs of women’s and men’s labour and the household fuel transition in Asia by Govind Kelkar and Dev Nathans, and women in the electrification process in Europe and the US by Michel Matly). The empirical review focused on a) global correlations and causality between gender indicators and energy access and b) evidence of impact of energy access on each MDG, from a gender perspective, taking into account the recent Millennium Project reports.

The research output is really amazing especially in light of the small amount of funding each researcher had – nearly every one was able to leverage with other studies and policy activities that they were engaged in, though, which not only expanded the scope of our study, but also had an impact on other studies and policy being induced to consider gender aspects more seriously.

It is not an overstatement to say that the CRGGE members were ecstatic about the meeting and all want to continue meeting as the CRGGE. Comments included “at the cutting edge” and “We wasted too much time on long dinners in the evening when we could have been working!” (One night we did work and had to push people out at 1015!) Of course there are a lot of interesting research findings that will be in the research reports. But the most exciting part really for everyone was the innovative way of working together that was both intellectually stimulating and policy-creative. The backstopping from ENERGIA and peer review by other members of the CRG was much appreciated – each researcher had five written reviews by others in the group; the hour discussion of each case study was at a very high level, frank and helpful suggestions for improvement and ideas for use of the results in policy

processes. Just as I felt with the EnPoGen project, some of the most interesting insights came out of the peer review process.

All the members of this group are already closely involved in national, regional and international projects and policy networks and processes that results from the group will be immediately be plugged into. For example, APPROTECH Asia is GVEP Secretariat in Philippines and engaged in action plan to government this past week; Jyoti Parikh and Govind Kelkar already have an appointment on June 11 with the energy policy committee making the new India energy plan, to present on gender orientation for the plan; and May Sengendo is involved in a national workshop for policy makers in Uganda. Most of the group are policy advisers to their governments as well as producers of research, and in some cases (AFREPREN) government officials or advisers were authors. There are many other examples that will be in the report. Stephen Karakezi (on energy) and Govind Kelkar (on gender) as well as Andrew gave presentations that pointed us to opportunities to bring our research into the international energy agenda as well as the gender and poverty agenda in the coming year. We are discussing a possible panel at Energy Week next year.

One of the objectives of the DfID project was to strengthen research partnerships and networks, and I was amazed at the results of the session on present/future collaborations – there were more than 20 areas of collaboration by various of the partners, ranging from gender capacity building of energy engineers (Philippines/India/Malawi); to how utilities can better work with women consumers to increase appliance ownership and load in rural areas (most of the CRG); to financial methodologies for evaluating gender in renewable energy projects (Uganda/India) to global statistical correlations between gender and energy and MDGs (India/me) to a panel for Energy Week.

Andrew explained the new orientation in DfID research programme now to us, I don't know how the continuation of the CRGGE could fit into it, but I do feel that this is a high-value and high-impact activity that it would be important to continue. The team building of key experts in both gender and in energy to work together is a really important asset. We are writing a proposal to have next meeting at Bellagio next September, but that will cover only local costs. Unfortunately there is no budget in the present project even for dissemination, e.g. a book or other publication (except an issue of ENERGIA News), let alone input into policy processes like national workshops (although some of this will take place without funding, due to the key roles of CRG members in these). We discussed various sources of funding for future research which we will pursue, and concluded that it will be difficult to interest a different donor in dissemination of findings from a DfID project. It would also be good recognition for DfID in this field to continue support to the CRG together with ENERGIA.

ENERGIA is providing a small amount of funds for the gender input to the India energy plan, and I will send you a little info on that process.

Do let me know if you have any ideas/advice about how to proceed with DfID on dissemination and who else at DfID might be interested in hearing about what we are doing.

Best regards,

Elizabeth

Annex 10.3 International dissemination

Annex 10.3.1 International Energy & Dev. Policy Agenda by Stephen Karekezi

- **Follow-up on World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) – environment strand**

- Partnerships:
 - REEEP: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership
 - GFSE – Global Forum on Sustainable Energy

- Next CSD on energy (April, 2006)
- Climate change (Kyoto), renewables – running out of steam or parallel universe?

International Energy & Dev. Policy Agenda

- Follow-up on World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) – poverty strand
 - Partnerships:
 - GVEP: Global Village Energy Partnership
 - GNESD: Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development
- MDGs Summit (Sept, 2005) & Sach's report (separate report on energy) – indicator on energy/gender

Reg./National Energy & Dev. Policy Agenda

- Sub-Saharan Africa and other developing countries where poverty is increasing
- African Ministerial Energy Event (similar events in other developing parts of the world)
- Increased importance of PRSPs (Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers) linked to MDGs
PRSPs, Energy & Gender ?

International Energy & Dev. Policy Agenda

- Energy/power sector reform and privatization – running out of steam or evolving?
- So called 2nd or 3rd generation reforms
- Energy/power sector reform & gender ?
- International Energy & Dev. Policy Agenda
- Oil & gas – price increase & management of oil revenues (special focus on sub-Saharan Africa) – implications for gender & energy?
- Return to large-scale conventional hydro/fossil power stations and infrastructural development – implications for gender & energy ?

World Bank energy week – March, 2006

10.3.2 Energia/DFID KAR meeting: Relating the work to current Energy Trends and Agenda by Andrew Barnett

Overview

- Lots going on – energy back on the agenda,
- Lots going on outside energy sector
- World Bank “more realistic” (less ideological?) – does the WB set the agenda?
- Lots of innovation going on – necessary because previous model does not work
 - “think outside conventional policy”
- Experiments need bench-marking and explicit investment in learning and mainstreaming lessons

Key Emerging Issues

- “environment policy to support development, not reverse”
 - “Meeting Africa’s basic energy needs has no significant impact on global warming”
- High oil prices – threats and opportunities
- Challenge of innovative finance
 - Link to SME energy Business Development
 - Strategic public investment to induce private investment (AND the Karekesi thesis!)

The “new” conventional wisdom

- Biomass: central but poor performance so far
- Energy efficiency – yes, but how
- National (regional) energy planning back
- Governance – yes, but where are consumers?
- Lots of good state of art (generation prices, renewables tool kit, small power producers review)
- Huge variation in cost of energy service
- How to incentivise decision takers to innovate

Key Message (for me)

- Don’t let global environmental concerns about energy supply get in the way of women’s empowerment
- Power Sector reform essential, but must be de-linked from privatisation.
- No such thing as a free lunch – focus on financial sustainability - think about who is going to pay (taxes, aid, consumers).

Relating Our Research

- Innovation – time for change
- World listening (a bit)
- Translate findings into “how to” maximise the benefits to women of energy interventions
 - We now know a lot and can prove it
- Form coalitions with progressive elements
 - Women’s rights
 - Women as managers of money
 - Women as fuel suppliers
 - Women as consumers (apologies to the marxists?)

Gender, Energy and the mainstream

- What are we saying – simple narrative
- Who to influence?
 - If WB is so powerful, is WB more gender sensitive than rural men or ministers of energy ?

Thank you for such a stimulating meeting



Best Sessions

- Extractive Industries Transparency
- Costs of electricity generation
- Portfolio approach (used in Mexico)
- Slum electrification
- Renewable tool kit

Annex 11 Partnerships and collaboration

- Feri, Khamarunga, Wendi and Magi, ENDA May / Biodiversity, Climate change gender Methodology exchange – proposal -Liz- Peer review
 - Govind and Anoja - Cross fertilization of ideas and meetings
 - May and Dev - Methodologies for financial
 - 40/500 women in Senegal proposal peer review
 - World Bank energy week 2006, ENERGIA+
 - Govind and Joy Joint publication on gender mainstreaming energy utility in Bangladesh
 - May Feri Giles – Wind turbines micro hydro gender aspects
 - AFREPREN/SEWA Updating research gender sensitization of AFREPREN researchers
 - Govind SEWA/AFREPREN Partnerships
 - Michel/Dev
 - Remote Bangladesh applying lessons from Ecuador
 - Jennifer, May – Info exchange document engendering energy policy (May, Wendy, Joy)
 - M+E toolkit for engendering energy policy
 - Jyoti, Govind &SEWA Engendering national energy plan
 - Feri/Anoja
 - Microhydro – comparison of methodology and share experiences
 - Magi/Joy/May/Feri/Anoja
 - Women in energy policy making in Malawi process
 - Feri/May/Govind/Liz/Michel/Dev/Wendy/Magi/Yacine/Andrew/Anoja
 - Areas of mutual interest: Women energy utilities, end use technologies (500 women) – Gender, utilities, end uses, NRECA
 - Feri/Govind/Magi - Gender capacity building of energy engineers
 - PRSPs Gender and energy (Stephen, ENDA, Liz, Anoja)
 - Power sector Gender and energy Stephen and Liz
 - Large scale Hydro power Gender and energy Feri Anoja
 - Oil and gas development Gender and energy Wendy Khamarunga Magi
- Angola

Annex 12. Future agenda –Scoping of ideas

The following where comments and suggestions on issues for CRG future

- ENERGIA Secretariat- ENERGIA has done a good job and the collaboration should continue
- Membership- any efforts to increase membership should proceed with caution. Increasing membership should be according to needed expertise. The group should grow organically but should also consider Latin American countries and the Caribbean
- Way of working- the way the current work was done was good. In particular, the peer reviews process. The List serv continue but should only send out emails. The group needs to meet at least once per annum
- Funding – There is need to source funding for the group’s continuity. The following groups should be approached;
 - *Siemens or Volkswagen foundation –women University, link with a German University*
 - *Bellagio conference center- Apply this year for next year’s meeting*
 - *Explore accessing academic research funds in South Africa*
 - *Explore funding options from SIDA, NORAD, EU-Coopener,*
 - *Carnegie Foundation*

OTHER FUTURE INITIATIVES

Dev

National seminar on gender and energy- Scheme in implementation

Strategy for industrialisation for particular states in rural India

Yacine

Reinforce aspects of findings in all activities

Focus on vulnerability of women and sustainability of interventions

Anoja

Participate and present findings at the Workshop on Renewable Energy in Sri Lanka EIRD

Incorporate in training manual on institutional financial support

One seminar on methodology for gender and energy research through the Faculty of Arts

Annex 13. The next steps - Sheila Oparaocha - ENERGIA

Specific Tasks and Deliverables of the CRGGE

Current Status of Peer Review

Next Steps – Case Studies

- Finalise peer review – 11 June 2005?
- Finalise case studies reports scheduled for June-July: Is this feasible?
- How long: 30 pages agreed in Cape Town? 50 pages allowed?
- How many reports: long version on website (unedited) and edited report submitted to DfID?

Next Steps – ENERGIA News

- All case studies as articles
 - 2000 word summary of case study report – by authors: Aug 2005?
 - Review of summary by Review Meeting discussant of report - Aug/Sept 2005?
- Empirical Review as editorial - Sept 2005?
- Published and distributed- first week Nov 2005 - does this link to advocacy event?

Next Steps – Other Publications?

- Energy for Sustainable Development?
- Gender Technology and Development?
- Energy Policy?
- Book?
- Other suggestions?

Thank you

Annex 14 Evaluation of Review Meeting

Annex 14.1. CRGGE review from participants

ISSUES RAISED	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Too much work a with to little product (me) ▪ Too long meeting times ▪ Longer breaks to interact with each other ▪ We lost most working evenings in dinners (but one) ▪ Long days too much to take in (too much food too) ▪ More funds would have enabled larger samples & in depth case studies ▪ More funds for CRGGE activities ▪ Studies could have been grouped based on region /topic in terms of presentation? ▪ Finances / translation needed ▪ Slightly longer research period ▪ Meeting deadlines ▪ Low specificity in the How's and weakens the evidence ▪ Not enough money to do good job/perhaps too many tasks promised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should have asked for a more analytical focus in case studies – How & Why? ▪ Sharper and more empirical focus ▪ Interim outputs published as ENERGIA newsletter articles ▪ Provide summary of each case study prior meeting ▪ One on one pairing during the process ▪ More research for in-depth analysis ▪ Too much methodology and not enough politics ▪ Wanted more discussion on the politics of gender and energy and its impact on practice ▪ Rigorous clarification at the beginning ▪ Website server too difficult for men (!) to me ▪ Website

Annex 14.2 Andrew Barnett – Do Energy Interventions Promote Women’s Empowerment?

What did the presentations stimulate in my mind?

- When MES is the binding constraint
- If there are SME opportunities that women can control (not over taken by men)
- Centrality of energy end-use choice
- When women’s time is valued (financially?)
- Drudgery and health – but what is incentive
- When women are empowered (Wendy)

Can it be done without MES?

- Unlikely, but...
- Energy enables not causes
- Note the findings on rural electrification
- Note Fluitman 1983 – complementary inputs
- What are the incentives for change?
- Financial costs and benefits more important than economic costs and benefits for determining action
- Political economy and the issue of power
- How to make gender sensitivity something decision takers cannot ignore – something they benefit from

Innovative approaches?

- LPG in Senegal
- China??
- Mali Platform – why so coy about prices and performance?
- S3IDF
- What will the future look like?
- Liquid fossil fuels will be expensive and insecure – especially for Africa
- High cost of oil will make other alternatives valuable

Shimon Auerbach – portfolio approach

- Future of energy will be in energy using sectors – so lets talk to them!
- Gender will be important, but not the only analytical dimension (class, poverty, location)

Annex 15. Closing speeches

Annex 15.1 Speech by Jennifer Wangeci Delivered at closing session of DfID-ENERGIA meeting a Fairview Hotel, Nairobi Kenya

On behalf of Stephen Karekezi and the rest of the AFREPREN Secretariat, I would like to take this opportunity to thank ENERGIA for giving us the chance to organise and host the CRGGE Review Meeting. It was a challenge ensuring that all participants were able to make it, despite their busy schedules, and we are pleased that all CRGEE members were able to attend this Review Meeting.

I would like to thank Joy Clancy, Matildah Musumba and Sheila Oparaocha for their invaluable assistance provided in the organisation and running of the meeting; Khamarunga Banda and Magi Matinga for their Rapporteur services, and, the AFREPREN Secretariat Members (Dorothy Mwera, Lizzie Chege, Monica Shio and Alex Ndiritu) who handled the meeting logistical arrangements and tasks.

We have benefited from the Review Meeting in terms of the rich and insightful comments on our case study. These have not only provided us with a concrete way forward in finalising the case study, but have also provided insights that would help in enriching the AFREPREN Gender and Energy theme group.

For those who will be leaving tomorrow, we hope that you enjoyed your stay here in Nairobi. For those who will have a few more days in Nairobi, we hope that you will have a wonderful stay.

Thank you very much!

Annex 15.2 Speech of Prof. Anoja Wickramasinghe, delivered at closing session of DfID-ENERGIA Meeting held at Fairview Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya.

Dear friends- Sheila, Liz and Joy had already appreciated the effort made by AFREPREN to host us in this beautiful place. I am not going to repeat the same.

I at this point decided to take two minutes of your time to turn back and mention few words about the project. When we turn back and revisit the process we can see that all of us went through a long process during a very short period of time. We have to endorse that our colleague Liz has made it possible for us to be involved in this project. We got the opportunity to work with many experts like Andrew, Steve Michel and many experts. It is Liz's creative thinking that has mobilized resources in favor of this collective and collaborative move and Sheila's efficient communication that has made things possible for all of us. Feri and I myself were not members of the initial DfID team. First we failed to take initiatives to express our interest to take part, and then again Liz and Sheila jointly opened up opportunities to take part in this project using the resource of *ENERGIA*. For the second time we failed to join the first meeting held in South Africa due to the difficulty of getting Visa within few days. Yet our understanding allowed us to move forward using linkages through communication. We were able to bring different sights from different places.

I am proud to say that the very creative nature of this project made us to move faster than we expected. It is Liz's creative thinking that nurtured us to think differently – When I had to prepare the proposal for a case study I tried to understand the broad topic that Liz has proposal to DfID and think what does the questions mean to us. There was no clear topic. Instead there were two research questions. Whole research proposal was to be formulated around research questions. Having being involved in more than 20 years of energy and gender research, I felt that it is a strange way to begin. Later I realized the importance of the new insight given by Liz, and the stimulatory way that she wanted to follow, and also the new directions that she has opened up. The specialty here is the curiosity, through which the research has been moved. Now the same curiosity has turned back to us, enabling policy makers to raise the question that we forced on policy makers. Friends,

The question they raise today is Does gender provides a key variable in energy policy? In this regard we have a long way to go we are at the beginning of a long process, but I am sure that we have very supportive voices of the grassroots women whose creative thinking has been nurtured through our own research. This has established a strong bridge connecting research/researchers with policy/and policy makers and grassroots and research/ policy. Friends let us continue on our efforts and work hand in hand on these directions. Our congratulation and thanks would certainly energize Liz and Sheila and also we as a team to make a move. At this closing session we should realise the importance of collaboration to make a change.

Let us work together.

Thanks for your kind attention.