

ARE-ENERGIA Position Paper: Women and Sustainable Energy

The Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE) supports the initiative planned by the European Commission (EC) to empower women in the sustainable energy sector as it addresses a very challenging situation faced by women, who subject to the need to improve conditions for their engagement, could contribute more effectively to the [Sustainable Energy for All \(SEforALL\)](#) Initiative.

Achieving universal access to clean energy is crucial to human development, as electrification not only provides lighting and mitigates climate change effects, but also has the potential to dramatically improve living conditions, the quality of health and education services and spur income-generating activities through the productive use of renewable energy. At the same time, it needs to be stressed that priorities in energy access differ between genders, and that their existing capacities to be agents of change towards these goals differ too. This is most prominent in difference in access to energy services for clean cooking. Other differences are related to productive uses, where women have a higher representation in use of heat for informal businesses (such as food processing) than men. Men in turn have a relatively higher representation in demand for higher tier electricity such as for welding, power tools.

Both the [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDG) and SEforALL Initiative recognise universal access to clean energy as a primary goal, and specifically highlight the gender aspect of the topic, in terms of different needs of women and men as end-users of energy supply. Yet, approaches to energy in policy, planning and programmes are often gender blind and assume that investments in energy supply will benefit women and men equally. Only in a few cases have women been involved and/or taken into consideration in the formulation of electrification policies.

Women are the main users of household energy and play a fundamental role in the energy household purchases and energy production, utilisation and execution; this gives them the capacity to be effective promoters of new technologies in the energy sector. As women are often primary users of clean energy, policies need to take not only into account the common energy needs of men and women but also their gender-specific needs.

ARE is supportive of empowering women as key change agents to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7 and SEforALL Objectives. For energy access to become a universal reality, ARE believes that it is crucial to address the structural causes of gender inequality. ARE strongly advocates for the involvement of women

- in policy making and planning processes,
- as change agents in the supply of clean rural electricity,
- to ensure that their views and experiences are reflected in the resulting measures and to promote social and economic empowerment along all the levels of the energy value chains.

ARE has identified three key recommendations on the policy and regulatory level that should be put better placed to address women's needs, constraints and opportunities, while further enabling their active role in the overall mission of achieving universal energy access by 2030.

Key recommendations by ARE

1. Gender balance in decision-making

To ensure equitable participation in decision-making, ARE calls for more gender balance on management boards, expert panels and advisory groups. Equal representation of women in decision-making bodies will better ensure that the perspectives of women are included. Also, more women at the decision-making level as well as at the implementation level in the energy sector is essential.

Suggested activities to better enable gender balance in decision-making:

- a) **Local assessment of the specific geographical context and situation**, in order to evaluate all barriers and opportunities for women, in consultation with local NGOs, CSOs and/or stakeholders. This will identify opportunities and encourage local employment of women alongside with men in the rural electrification workforce. The current energy sector should also inform better on workforce profiles.

Moreover, the typical framing of gender in energy policies can often focus on the welfare/ health side – ignoring or reducing the economic and political empowerment benefits of women’s access to energy. This will help to identify the types of interventions that will make the most difference to women in their household, productive activities and other strategic decisions.

- b) **Training and networking activities for women** for the uptake of renewable energy technologies. This is key even in a context where the legal framework supports gender equality as proper capacity building will lead to economic and financial liberty of women by increasing income-generating opportunities and thus enhance women’s social and political status.

Suggested activities to better train women on clean energy access:

- building capacity of women to work in the clean energy sector as policymakers, designers and managers,
- in a very male-dominated industry, building capacity of both women and men to tackle the status quo of structural, regulatory and social gender norms simultaneously, promoting an engagement with gender issues in energy solutions and
- supporting women’s career development through training courses and mentorship programmes, in order to create a group of qualified women able to make an impact on the gender balance in energy institutions and in the private sector.

- c) Along with access, there is a need to **promote the involvement of women in income-generating activities** through the energy value chain to empower them economically and to increase their bargaining power in household decision-making. For example, more women should be integrated as employees in companies that sell and lease renewable energy technology and services.

It should also be recognised that men and women have different working styles (i.e. women often prefer cooperative models of working) and strengths (in practice women are often very effective in fee collection and in installation and maintenance of systems) as well as focus on simple

innovations that are affordable, durable, easy to use and maintain and most importantly life-changing.

Case study 1. Practical Action: ‘Women in Energy Enterprises in Kenya’ Project

The project is being implemented in Kenya by Practical Action in partnership with Sustainable Community Development Services (SCODE) with support from ENERGIA International and aims at building and expanding businesses for 730 women energy entrepreneurs in three renewable energy markets: improved cook stoves, solar products, and biomass briquettes. Women entrepreneurs are involved in the three value chains and their capacity to effectively participate in and benefit from energy markets is being strengthened. The project uses an enterprise development model to empower women economically and provides tailor-made support to women entrepreneurs in market assessment, career mentorship and technology skills training. It also seeks to expand and strengthen entrepreneurial associations and community finance systems for business owners to provide additional support and also raises awareness of the different energy technologies available to meet lighting and cooking needs. Targets to reach over 360,000 beneficiaries including households, catering establishments and institutions.

2. Target funding and business models for women

To ensure access to equal funding/investment opportunities in renewable energy projects, ARE calls for new targeted funding for women activities that promote their active participation in energy markets. It is recommended that support to women-led enterprises should go much beyond micro-credits, and should also seek to provide other dimensions of support and should provide more appropriate (longer term) finance and complementary business development support. Development programmes should pivot around finding ways of enabling women to access affordable finance and credit, which are not based on land and asset ownership, and supporting female energy entrepreneurs to address other barriers which they face (e.g. low mobility due to their reproductive roles, hence less access to markets and low uptake of interventions; low technology and business skills; businesses that are labour and energy intensive and low paying; lack of confidence as entrepreneurs etc.).

Suggested activities to better ensure finance access by women:

- Inclusion of **gender criteria for renewable energy funding programmes** as well as for training of women energy practitioners, researchers, policymakers and entrepreneurs.
- Agency/empowerment and self-leadership training to build self-confidence of women/energy entrepreneurs to enable them to participate effectively in energy planning, delivery and use.
- **Create new financing and credit facilities** dedicated to sustainable energy activities by women, in order to promote a greater gender and social equity. Multilateral and bilateral development sources from international and regional development banks should support energy access projects through instruments such as grants and concessional loans specifically targeting women entrepreneurs (appropriated to the size and scalability of their enterprises). Similarly, the private sector should support energy access projects through instruments, such as equity and debt financing targeting this group.
- **Building business models for women.** Women have a measurable, positive impact on their community and can drive purchasing power growth. When securing additional income,

women are more likely to reinvest quality of living within their community. Women entrepreneurs have the potential to lower acquisition and servicing costs. Women have a role to play in management, operations, maintenance as well as distributors of energy access solutions.

Case study 2. Mlinda: Development of pico-grids in India and the involvement of women groups

Mlinda is developing decentralised village grids in India which couple domestic needs with those of small-scale farmers. Mlinda began by installing pico-grids owned by and shared between five to ten households. This model implemented 300 grids, with 90 kW of installed capacity. It evolved to a modular pay-per-use system to meet growing demand and a larger scale. This metered model gives people flexibility to pay according to their energy needs, whether domestic or farm related. Confident in the knowledge that they only pay for what they consume, users are willing to buy energy they are consuming. In this process, Mlinda relies on women groups to generate additional income to make them affordable. Mlinda loans to women groups for purchase of an electric rice-milling machine and trains them to maintain it and manage the business around it. Women earn a monthly income, repay their loan and become natural advocates for clean energy in their community.

3. Gender mainstreaming to understand the practical needs of women

Gender mainstreaming and analysis are needed to evaluate the different impacts that policy decisions may produce on women and men. In some geographical contexts, significant investments and efforts have been made towards rural electrification. However, gender-disaggregated results are rarely captured, which does not allow to understand and analyse the degree of impact/effect by gender.

Suggested activities to better target women support initiatives:

- Set gender goals, and introduce and use **gender-differentiated indicators** when designing and implementing energy access programs. Develop **gender action plans** which include **capacity building**. As part of the monitoring and evaluation cycle, adapt intervention measures to enhance positive impacts on gender goals. Gender goals and plans should be context specific and require gender expertise and testing for context specific priorities.
- Ensure that **women's views** and **experiences** are reflected in the **resulting measures**.
- **Regular and objective measurement of progress towards gender goals and the impact of gender-based energy access programmes and oversight processes**, which will hold donors, governments, and implementing organisations accountable for their outcomes. Tools for measurement include, for instance: empowerment indicators, within household questionnaires and surveys, expert interviews, focus group discussions, as well as gender budgeting or gender audits in national and local government procedures.
- **Support and share of data gathering to better understand women's practical and productive needs as well as strategic interests and dissemination mechanisms to better reach key stakeholders**. This is very geography-specific and involves gathering data on the gender division of labour, women's access to and control over energy-related resources and women's energy needs. Data gathering and sharing will ultimately help identify how women can be instrumental in making energy projects more effective. This would, for instance, support

women-targeted approaches considering women's specific needs, obstacles and resources to implement better marketing strategies.

Conclusions

The Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE) is committed to serve the EC agenda on clean energy access for development as well as any focussed initiative to serve Sustainable Development Goal 7 and SEforALL objectives to disseminate cost-effective and sustainable renewable energy solutions in developing markets. In particular, given their very important role within their communities and families ARE believes that there is a strong need to better empower women to make use of clean energy solutions. In terms of gender balance it is vital to more consider skills of women and/or to train women to realise the magnificent development potential developing countries have.

Notwithstanding, ARE strongly recommends to provide for additional public support to nascent renewable energy markets in developing countries. With this paper, the association aims at providing the developing organisations with guidance from the practitioner sector. ARE Members look forward to further strengthening their collaboration work with international, regional and national institutions to ensure the best use of available renewable energy resources to eradicate energy poverty.

The [Alliance for Rural Electrification](#) is the only global business association that represents the whole decentralised renewable energy sector for rural electrification in developing and emerging countries. ARE works with key partner organisations, agencies and governments to promote and advance attractive market conditions to mobilise and increase private sector engagement for the benefit of the rural energy poor.

[ENERGIA is an International Network](#) of like-minded organisations and professionals that was established in 1996 to create an institutional base for galvanising action aimed at integrating gender into the energy access agenda of developing countries. To date, ENERGIA has a programme of work with 32 partner organizations in 16 countries in African and Asian countries. ENERGIA believes that projects, programs and policies that explicitly address gender and energy issues have better outcomes and improve the livelihood of entire communities. By involving women in the development, delivery and use of modern energy, sustainability and adoption rates of these services are enhanced. In order to provide continued support and have gender be part of the developmental process, ENERGIA also creates unique knowledge resources and tools for the energy sector. This way, we connect local initiatives in a global context, creating an environment where groups can learn from each other and inspire across communities.

To find out more about the engagement of women in ARE Member projects please visit the ARE [Matchmaking Platform](#) and [ARE Job Platform](#). [Added value of ARE Membership](#) - To join ARE, please send your application to: are@ruralelec.org.

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