



Overview of ADB Energy Portfolio in South Asia: GESI perspective

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How did we start ...

- A. Defining a Framework for *Gender Equality and Social Inclusion* (GESI) in the Energy sector [► sub-sector entry points]
- B. Defining the Gender Category of an Energy Project [based on ADB Gender Categorization]
- C. Engage with the Sector and Cross-fertilize Practices
- D. Way Forward

** GESI = concept which addresses unequal power relations between women and men and between different social groups*



(A) Defining a Framework for GESI in Energy Sector : Three Action Areas

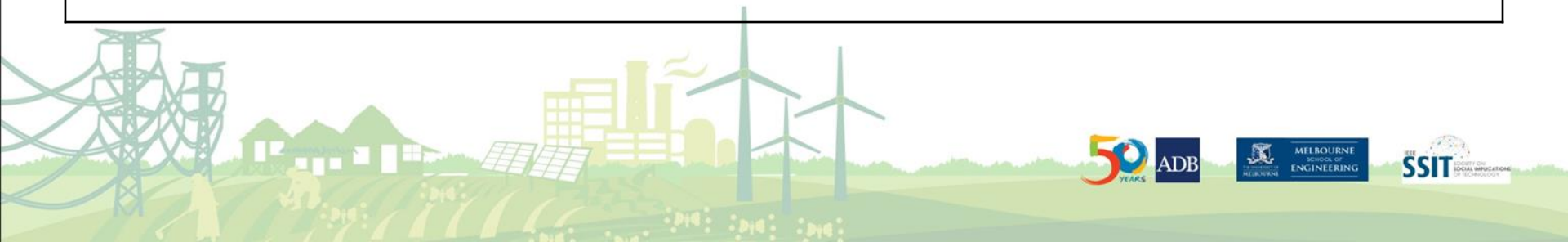
FIRST AREA: GESI RESULTS

- This refers to the contributions of an energy program/project to GESI

Main Elements of GESI RESULTS

An energy program or project contributes to GESI if it aims at responding to the empowerment needs of poor households, esp. poor women (towards reducing women's time poverty and drudgery) by:

- Increasing the **accessibility** of clean (i.e., non-coal) and RE (solar, wind, and hydro)
- Improving the **affordability** of energy sources
- Providing the poor with opportunities for **energy-based livelihood**
- Optimizing the **efficiency of energy for health and safety**
- Increasing **employment opportunities for women** in the energy sector



SECOND AREA: GESI ENABLERS

- This refers to factors that facilitate the achievement of GESI results.
- Partnership of energy service providers and energy service users is crucial in achieving the envisaged GESI Results. Capacity to contribute to the achievement of GESI results can be strengthened through the following:

Service Providers (Supply Side)

- Formulating supportive laws/policies
- Promoting the entry of more females in energy-related careers and jobs.
- Capacity development of management and staff in GESI mainstreaming
- Training of community women as para-electrical technicians
- Developing and implementing enabling programs, projects, and technologies
- Designation of a Gender Focal Point
- Allocation of a gender budget for GESI mainstreaming activities

Service Users (Demand Side)

- Raising awareness on the equal worth and rights of women/girls and men/boys
- Ensuring equitable representation of women and men in energy user structures and in decision-making
- Developing capacities of women and marginalized groups to use energy resources safely and productively
- Improving access to finance for energy access and energy-based livelihood
- Developing the leadership capacity of women



THIRD AREA: GESI YARDSTICK

- This refers to the measurement of the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of **Enablers**, and the extent of achievement of **GESI Results**

To **monitor and evaluate** the **relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of GESI enablers** as well as the **progress and sustainability of the achievement of GESI results** in an energy program/project, the following features should be integrated in the energy program/project monitoring and evaluation framework:

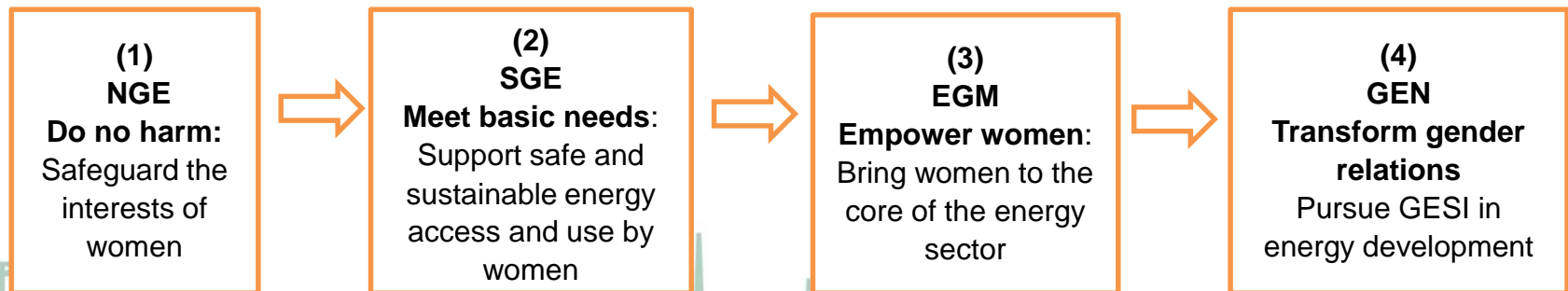
- Disaggregation of data (e.g., participants, electrical engineers, community technicians, project managers and staff, beneficiaries, etc.) by sex and marginalized groups
- GESI performance indicators related to the GESI results and enablers
- Analysis of sex-disaggregated data and GESI performance indicators in project progress and completion reports



(B) Defining the Gender Category of an Energy Project

Guide Questions for the Gender Categorization of Energy Programs/Projects (Answers are in a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 as not at all to 4 as yes, directly and primarily)	Answer (Score)
1. If program/project will provide new or improved access to clean and/or renewable energy, will it aim to benefit poor households especially females?	
2. If the program/project will promote affordability of energy, will it aim to benefit poor households, especially poor female-headed households?	
3. If the program/project will promote the optimization of the benefits of energy sources, does it intend to primarily benefit poor households, especially females, for any of the following purposes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • higher income (increased production and energy-based livelihood opportunities); • health and safety; • better education opportunities (including longer study hours); • improved well-being(e.g., protection from extreme weathers) 	
4. Will the program/project ensure employment opportunity for women in the energy program/project?	

Overall score interpretation (gender category) and spectrum of GESI actions



% Gender Category of SARD Portfolio (as of 2016)

Energy Subsectors	EGM	SGE	NGE	Total
Electricity transmission and distribution	6	11	14	31
Energy efficiency and conservation	4	2	5	11
Hydropower generation	1	3	7	11
Renewable energy	7	1	1	9
Conventional energy generation	1		1	2
Energy sector development and institutional reform		1		1

EGM: effective gender mainstreaming, **SGE:** some gender elements; **NGE:** no gender element

Note: Of 43 ongoing projects as of July 2016, **10 (≥ 23%)** are categorized as EGM; 16 as SGE; and 17 as NGE; 16 projects have multiple subsector classifications.

Source: ADB



% Defining the Gender Category of an Energy Project:

EGM

ENERGY-BASED JOBS & LIVELIHOODS	QUALITY OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY
<p>MLD: Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Electricity Development Project (POISED) (2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOM to install solar panels on rooftops of public buildings, and generated electricity to be fed directly into the grid • Money saved from this shift to RE used to support start-up businesses in communities (incl. women entrepreneurs). • Women will be given employment opportunities by the 20-30% allocation of jobs under the POISED Project • Some subsidies are proposed in the Maldives for women entrepreneurs. 	<p>IND: MP Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (Tranche 1) (2011), with emphasis on feeder separation (and energy-based livelihoods).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact Assessment is ongoing [randomized controlled groups] and will collect quantitative information to substantiate the qualitative analysis. • Does rural electrification improve women's quality of life and empowerment? Does skills development enhance business opportunities of women headed home-based enterprises with quality electrification distribution in rural areas.



(C) Engage with the Sector and Cross-fertilize Practices

- The **Subregional Conference: Going beyond the Meter – Inclusive Energy Solutions in South Asia** organized –in Jaipur (Rajasthan)- with SARD Energy Division (April 2016).
- The program focused on strategies adopted for maximizing access, quality of supply and affordability of energy infrastructure and services for poor consumers, women and disadvantaged groups, show-casing promising initiatives and invetive case studies
- **Methodology: Program** structured using a combination of featured speakers or panel of technical experts representing a broad range of organizations and experiences and a combination of video clips;
- **Technology Exhibition** enhanced understanding of the real-life application of innovative and practical approaches to inclusive energy solutions
- **Participants.** 103 participants (65 men and 38 women)], from Ministries of Power, Energy and utilities, private sector, mostly utilities and consulting firms involved in energy sector; NGOs involved in gender and energy and energy-based livelihoods; academia and research institutes → SDCC; CWRD; EARD; PARD and SERD SG/TG experts



(D) Way Forward

- **Keep maximizing GESI mainstreaming in energy sector lending** (→ SARD emphasis on distribution (last mile connection) and RE technologies).
- **Fostering partnership with energy networks, research/academic institutions.** The (past) Sub-regional Conference and Lateral-Learning should be assessed, adapted and possibly institutionalized [→ ENERGIA (International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy), Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineer (IEEE), Society on Social Implications of Technology (SSIT), University of Melbourne (School of Engineering), UN Women.
- **Exploring social and gender-related implications of technologies.** Finalization of study [→ *Gender Implications of Energy Technology Innovation*, by UoM] for greater focus of our lending portfolios on energy- and time-saving technologies and technology systems.
- **Supporting GESI-related policy dialogue and capacity building support.** (a) Engaging in policy dialogue [→ *Tariff Appraisal Study: Balancing Sustainability and Efficiency with Inclusive Access* (2016); and (b) Supporting institutional and capacity building support [e.g. Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) Environment and Social Studies Department (ESSD)].

