

CONFERENCE ON: INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY ENERGY RESILIENCE IN BANGLADESH
GAZIPUR, DHAKA, 23-24 APRIL 2019

SESSION 3: GESI INTEGRATED ENERGY PROGRAMS AND IMPACTS 3(a): SETTING THE CONTEXT

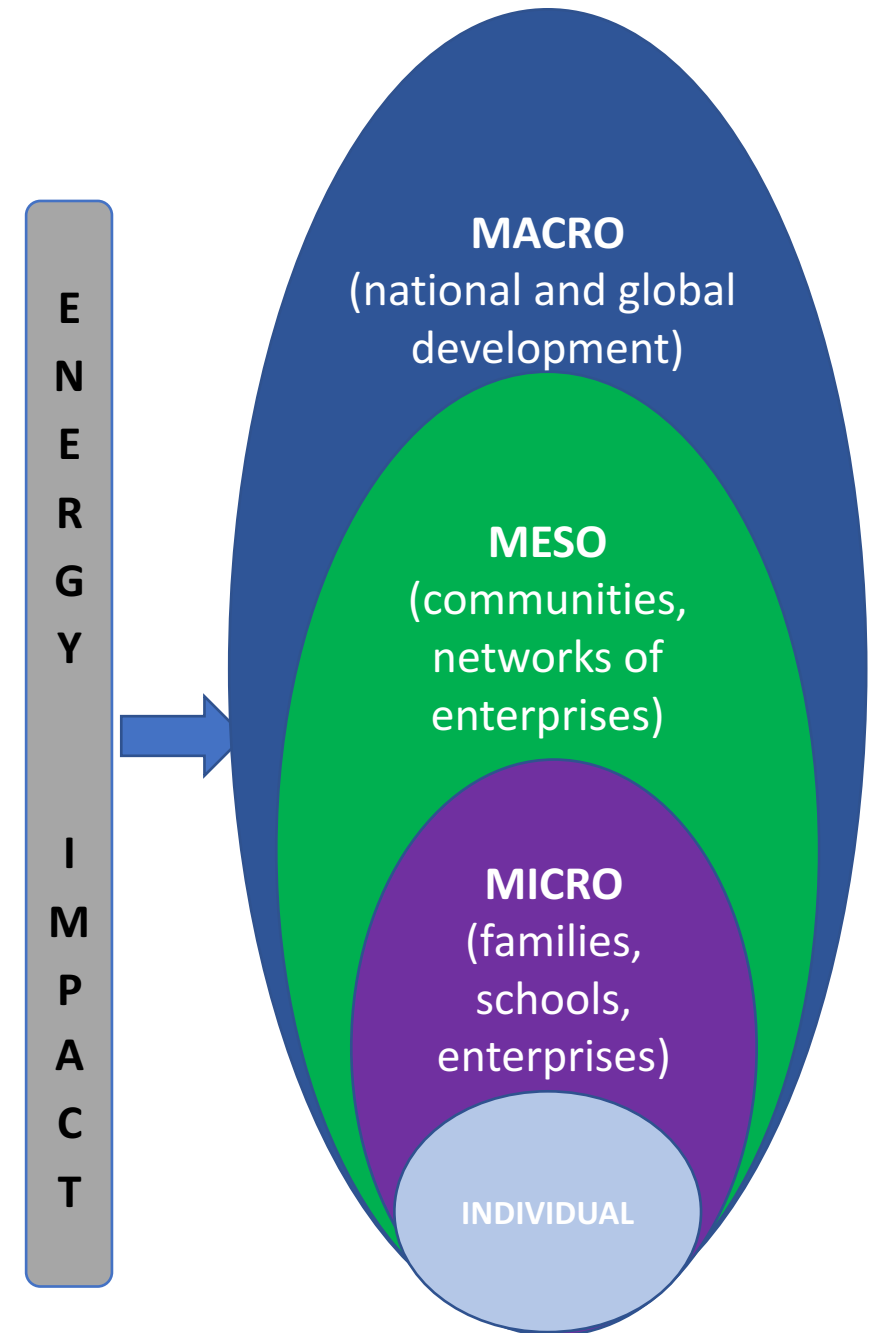


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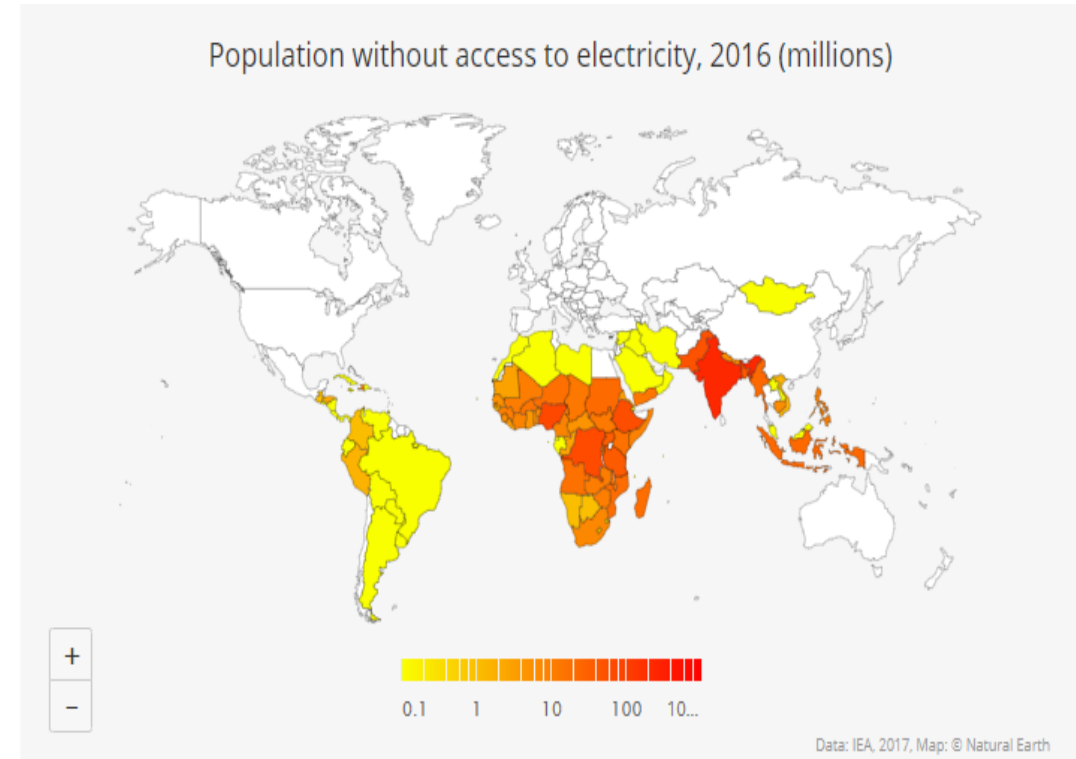
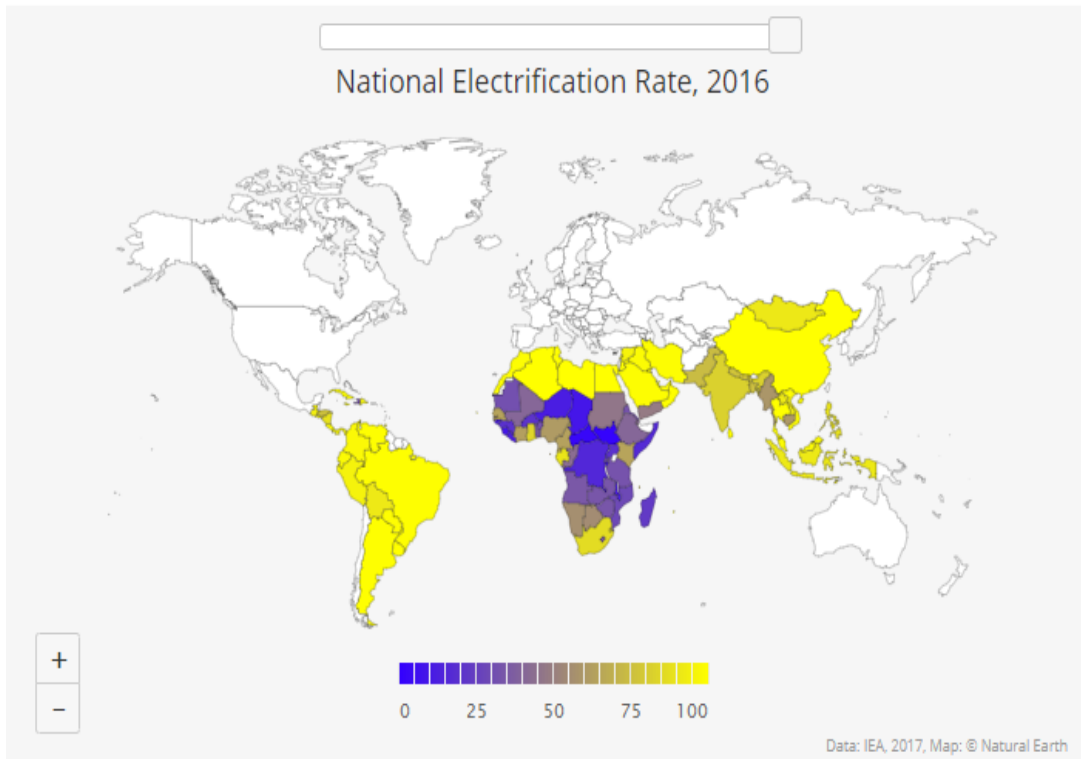
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GENDER AND ENERGY IN SOUTH ASIA

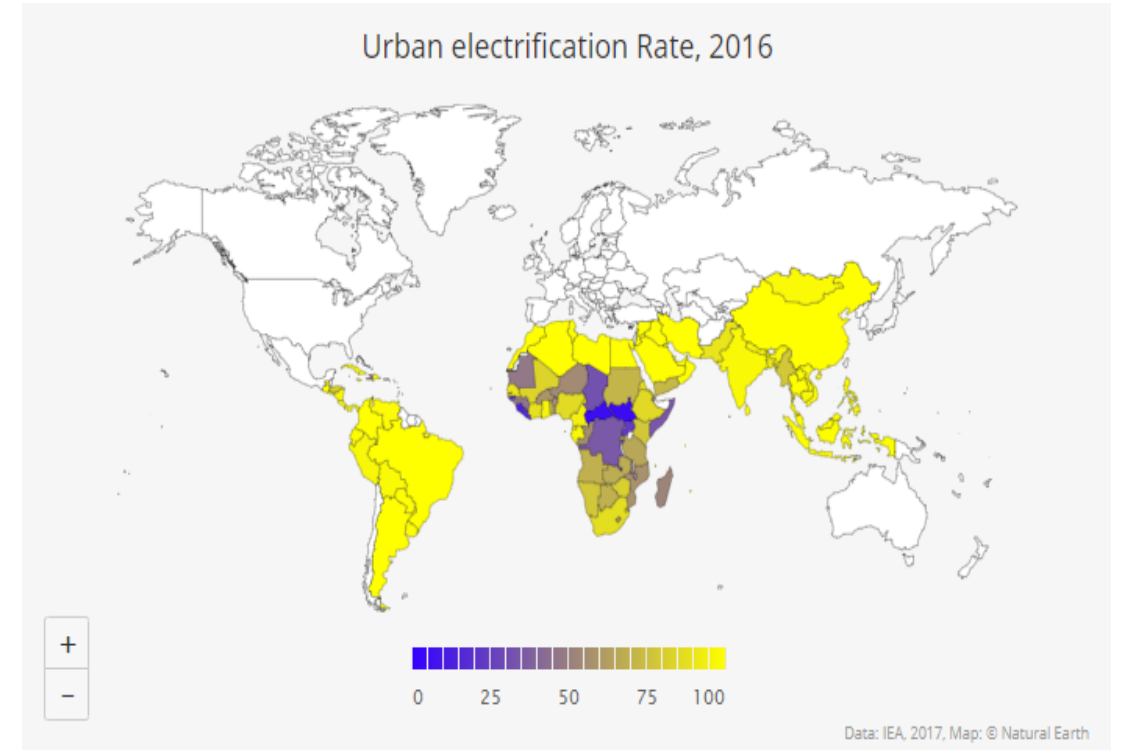
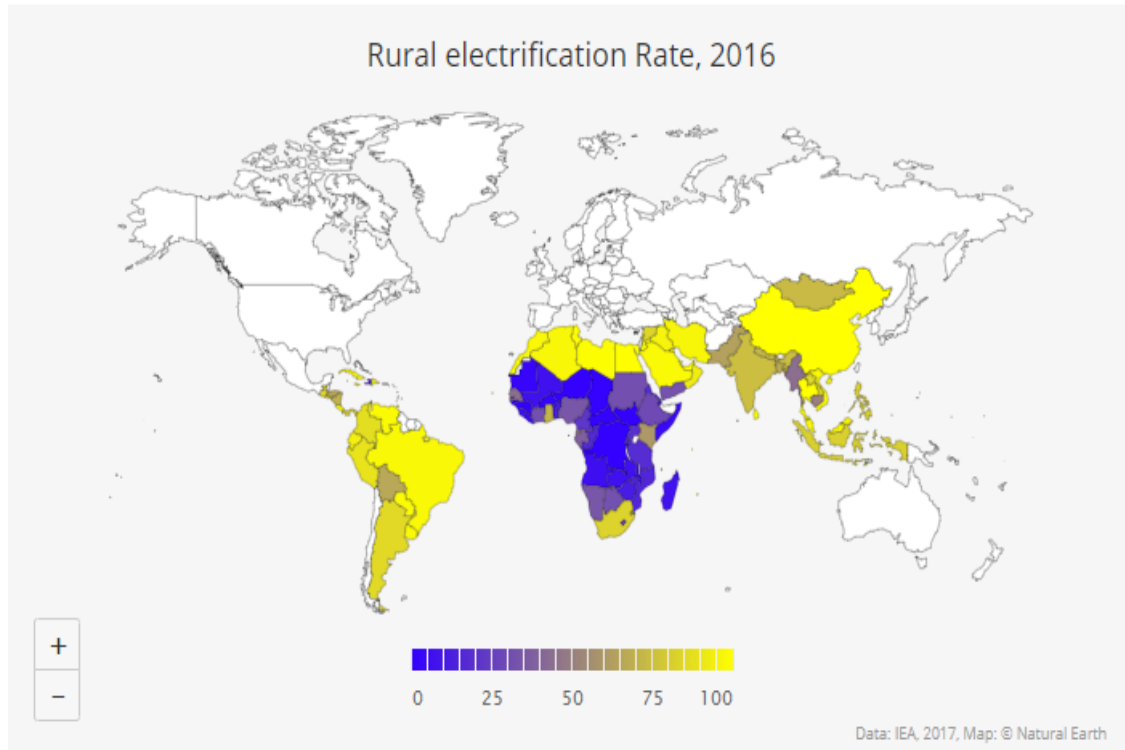
- **Low accessibility of energy resources.** South Asia's energy poverty [access to electricity, and clean cooking facilities] disproportionately affects low-income HHs and disadvantaged groups (incl. women) [see Access to Electricity data]
 - *SDG 7: Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all*
- **Centrality of the power industry to development**
 - *Backbone of the industrial world, supplying essential energy to industrial, manufacturing, commercial and residential customers (incl. women)*
 - *Enabler and catalyst of empowerment through women's access to the multi-level development opportunities and exchanges that the power sector brings [see aside]*
- **Gender aspects of energy transition.** Energy transitions can perpetuate gender inequities or bring about social inclusion in energy production and distribution.



ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY IN SOUTH ASIA



- IEA Energy Access Outlook 2017 reports **1.1 bn. people with no access to electricity, 338 mn (34%)** in South Asia (India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan). India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan had estimated **82% national electrification rate**, with 74%-100% range (2016)



In 2016, the five South Asian countries had average rural electrification rate of 75% (range: 63%-100%) and average urban electrification rate of 95% (range: 90%-100%)

GENDER EQUALITY, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENERGY: A FRAMEWORK



1. **Advocating for gender and energy** [ADB Gender Equality Diagnostics of selected sectors include energy (secondary information and data) + G&E Toolkit and Tip-sheet? ▶ □ operations: **energy-based livelihoods**]
2. **Introducing evidence-based approaches to gender and energy** [▶ □ collection of primary information and data] Impact Evaluation/Assessment on ADB-financed energy projects [e.g. IND: Enhancing energy-based livelihoods for women's micro-entrepreneurs]
3. **Engaging in energy sector policy dialogue** [▶ □ tariff appraisal + **last mile connection & in-house wiring**] **energy systems** [**integrated community-based energy systems**]
4. **Developing Capacity and Awareness** of ADB staff and power/sector utilities and corporations

KPs (research) and events are driven by the lending portfolio & pipeline

A. ADVOCATING FOR GENDER AND ENERGY



ADB (SARD) fit within the We-POWER initiative

ADB

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

BAN: Southwest
Transmission Grid
Expansion Project

NEP: Power Transmission
and Distribution Efficiency
Enhancement Project

SUPPORT FOR STEM targeting women/girls

SRI: Science and Technology Human
Resource Development Project (GEN)

NEP: Skills Development Project
(GEN)

IND: Odisha and HP Skills
Development Projects (GEN)

BAN: Skills for Employment
Investment Program (T2)(GEN)

BHU: Skills Training and Education
Pathways Upgradation Project (EGM)

FACILITATING LATERAL LEARNING EVENTS

Sub-regional: Inclusive
Energy Solutions

In-country: Resilient
Technology Solutions for
Inclusive Development

Deep-dive training: University
of Melbourne

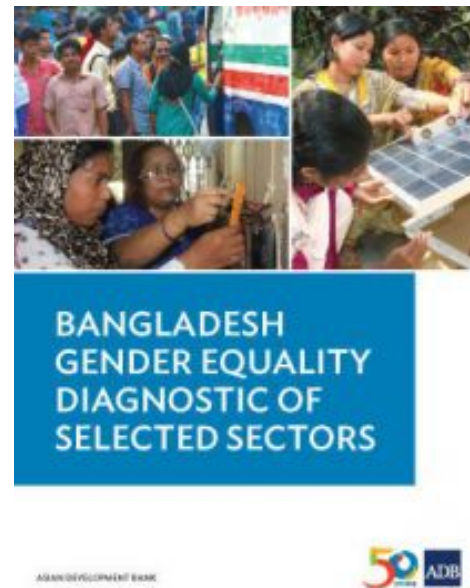
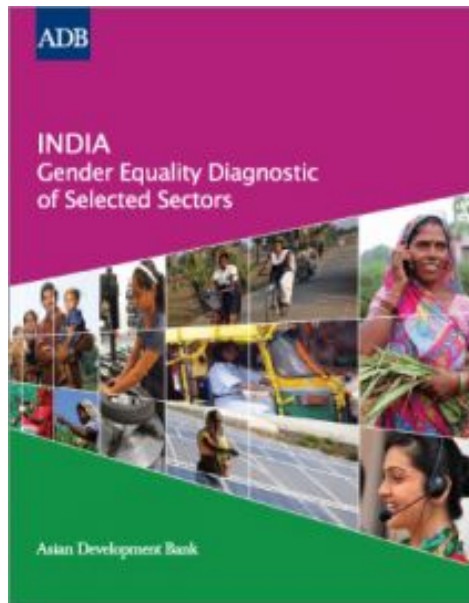
Sub-regional: Inclusive Energy
Solutions

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

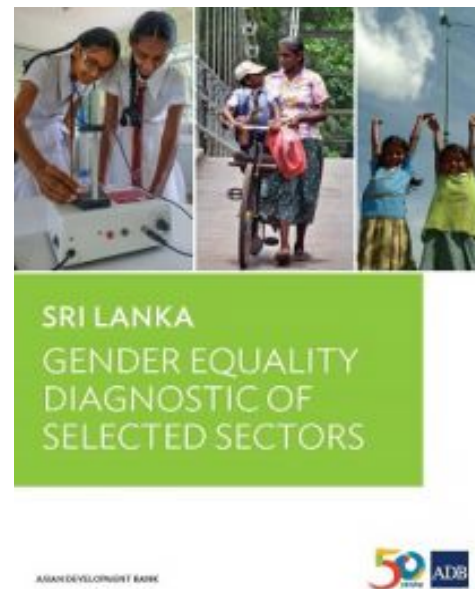
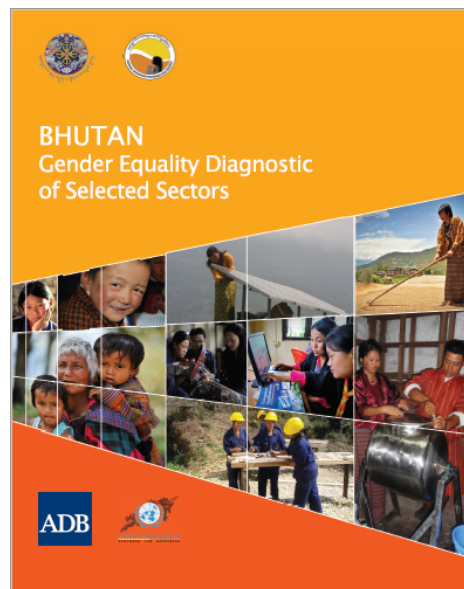
Energy Technology
Innovation in South Asia:
Implications for GESI

Tariff Appraisal Study:
Balancing Sustainability
and Efficiency with
Inclusive Access

Gender Inclusive
Approaches in the Energy
Sector



Gender Equality Diagnostics of
Selected Sectors (incl. energy),
based on **secondary data**
(endorsed by SARD DMCs)





GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION ASSESSMENT OF THE ENERGY SECTOR

ENHANCING SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY
OF ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL

- Gender Equality + Social Inclusion (GESI) Diagnostics [►□ in-depth energy sector assessment, focus on large infrastructure]
- Analysis of GESI-related policy, legal/regulatory frameworks; GESI features of energy programs and projects (**primary data**)



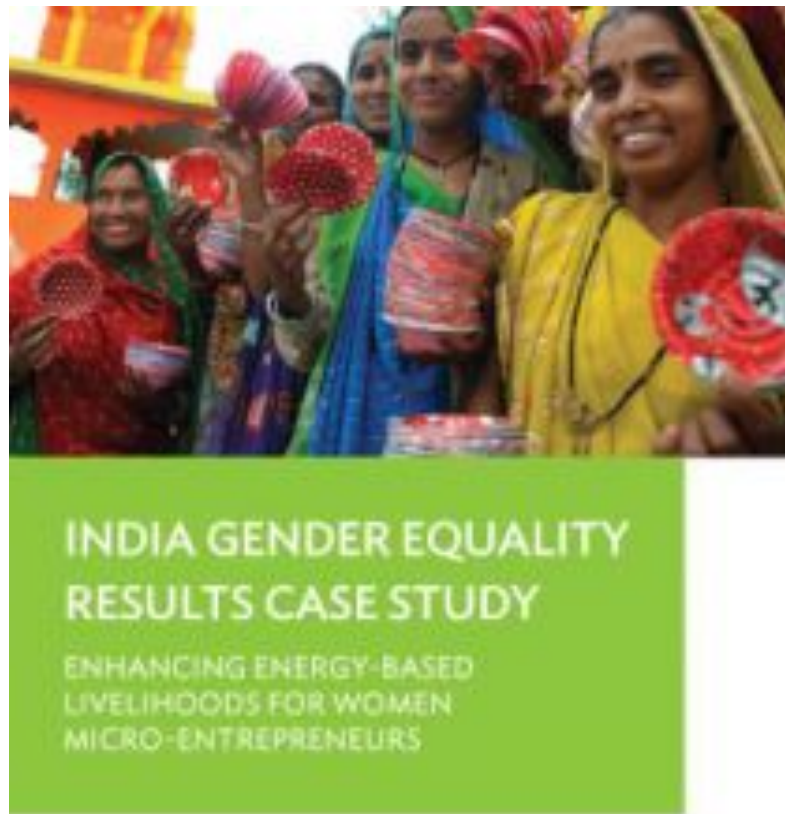


Tool Kit and Tip Sheet for project-specific assessment: need to identify entry points in *subsectors* (Tool Kit, 2012), present evidence-based results and good practices (Tip Sheet, 2018)



B. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE-BASED ADVOCACY





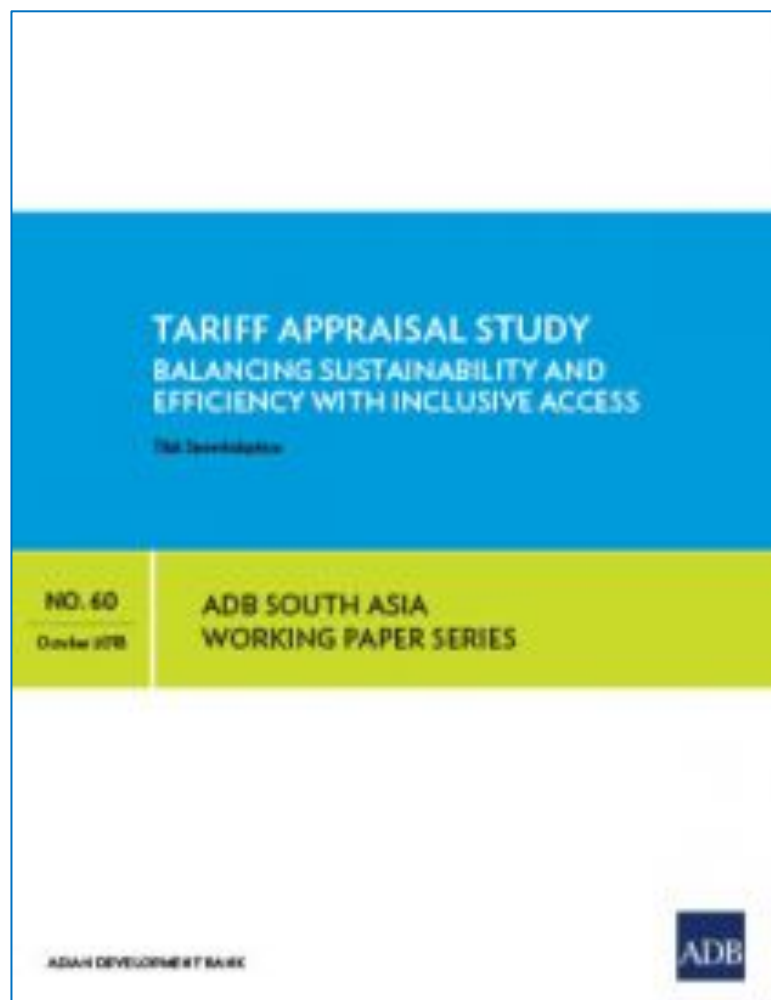
This Impact Evaluation/Assessment (2018), with *Economics Research Department* marks the passage from advocacy to evidence-based KPs to more incisively inform policy dialogue & project/program design



C. DEEPENING THE ENGAGEMENT: POLICY AND ENERGY SYSTEMS



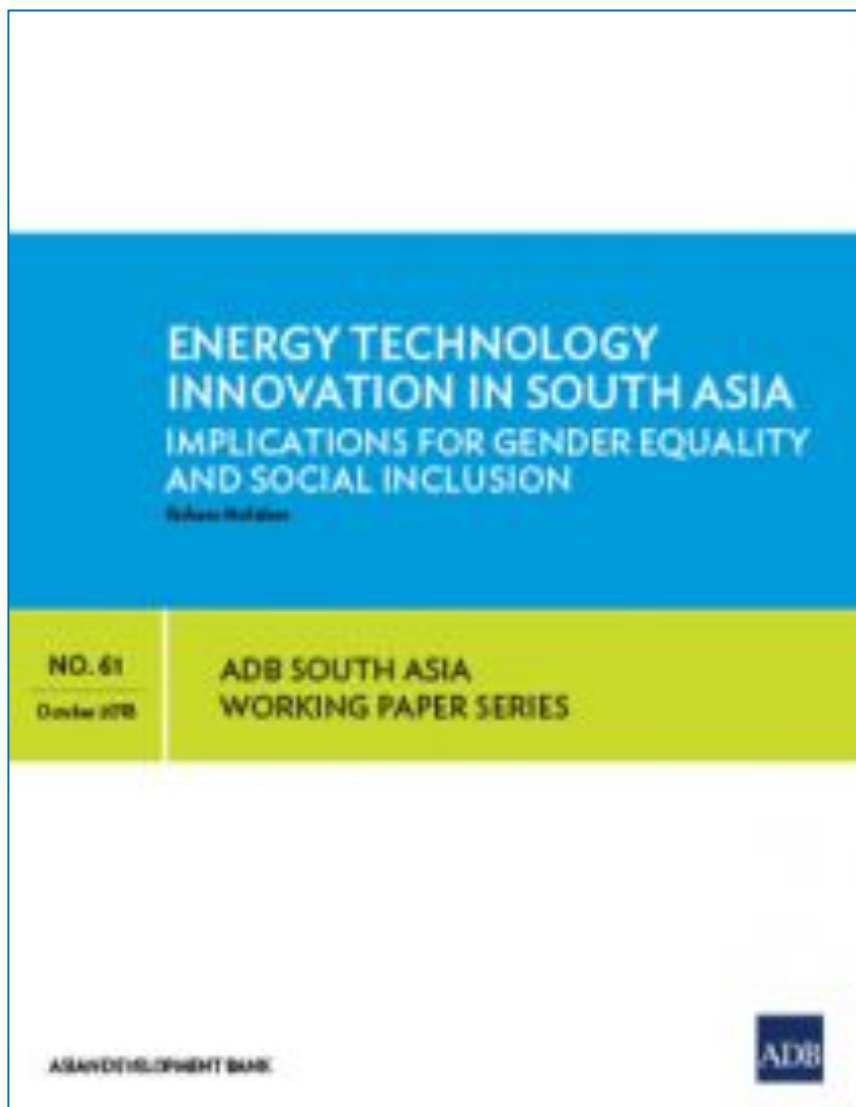
C. DEEPENING THE ENGAGEMENT: POLICY



- How electricity utilities can support inclusive economic growth while remaining financially viable.
- Information on lifeline tariffs & initiatives and practices to target lower-income HHs and FHHs.
- Recommendations on how to appropriately use special tariffs and subsidies to target poor and disadvantaged.
- Need for connection subsidies (in-house wiring) as much as consumption subsidies, with connection and wiring to be included as standard costs in distribution network expansion investments.



% DEEPENING THE ENGAGEMENT: ENERGY SYSTEMS



- How technology and its social/gender context mutually shape each other or how energy systems and services can improve women's economic empowerment and save women's time spent on domestic chores
- Energy technology audits of selected DMCs (BAN; NEP and SRI) identified opportunities for leapfrogging to more socially inclusive energy pathways.
- Emphasis on *gender-mainstreamed, decentralized community-based (smart) energy systems* (▶ ☐ women as **prosumers**)

Ongoing research –with University of Melbourne - School of Engineering on: **Community Energy Systems and Clean Energy Resilience in Bangladesh** ▶ ☐ pilot

C. DEEPENING THE ENGAGEMENT: ENERGY SYSTEMS

Last mile connection
& in-house wiring



Electricity

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Energy-based
livelihoods

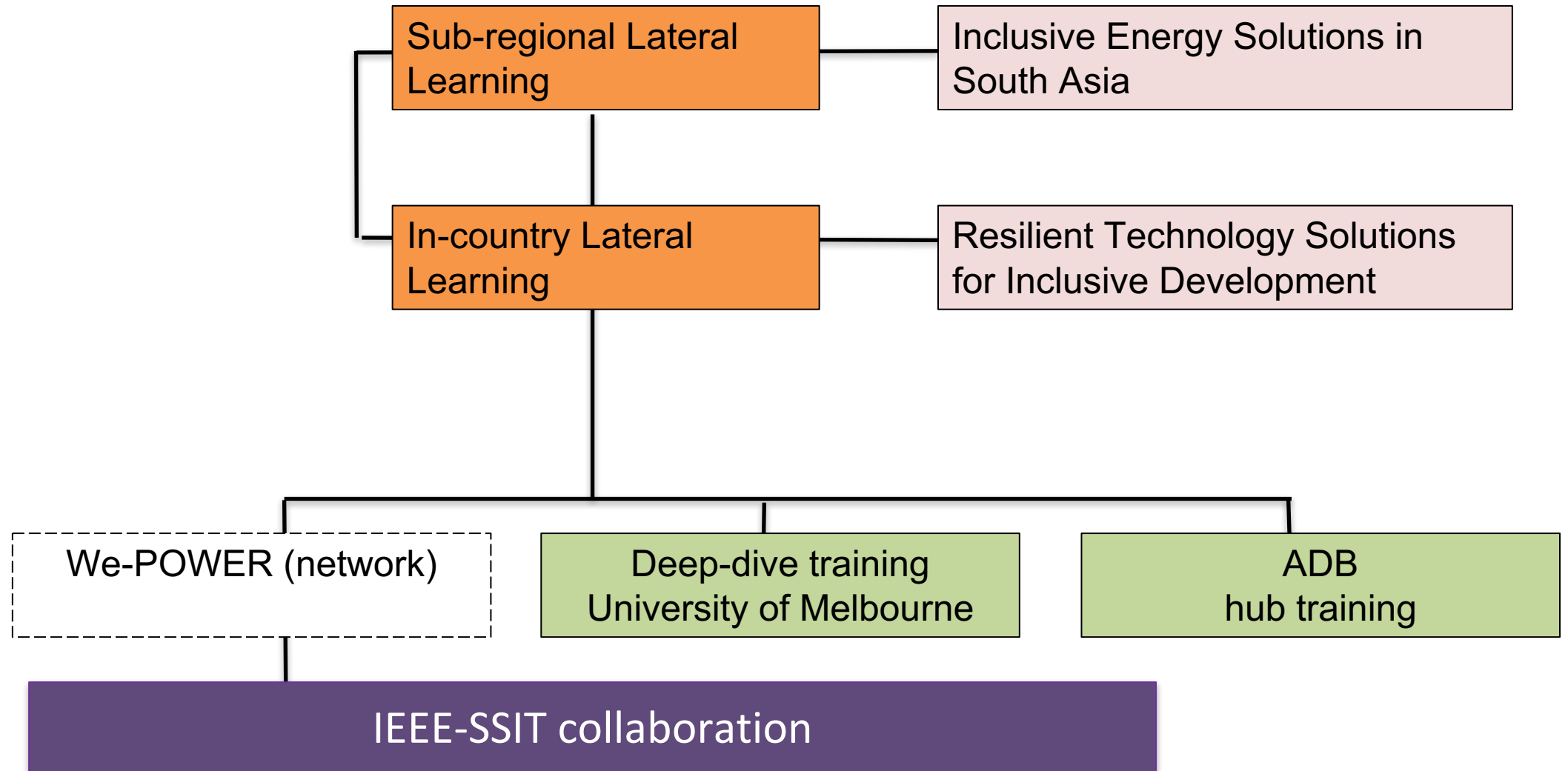
Smart grids & decentralized
systems

Smart grids bring in a new paradigm of active distribution that can change the role of the **consumer**, **communities** and **society** transforming “passive” users into “active” players – both as producers and consumers (► prosumers)



D. DEVELOPING CAPACITY AND AWARENESS







Going Beyond the Meter: INCLUSIVE ENERGY SOLUTIONS IN SOUTH ASIA

ADB

Going Beyond the Meter:
Inclusive Energy Solutions in South Asia


THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

**MELBOURNE
SCHOOL OF
ENGINEERING**

The University of Melbourne is an internationally renowned institution with a reputation for standards of excellence with world rankings consistently placing it as Australia's leading comprehensive research-intensive university, and one of the world's top 50. The Melbourne School of Engineering (MSE) provides world class education and an environment of cross-disciplinary research excellence.

Since 2011 MSE has undertaken PhD and post-doctoral research on energy technologies and systems and their social implications, with a focus on gender equity and women's empowerment. The University is currently partnering with ADB on a research study on 'gender friendly' energy technologies.

As an institution, the University is committed to gender mainstreaming within the institution and has a staff and students equity and diversity framework. The University aspires to attaining the highest staff satisfaction rating in relation to equity and diversity amongst all the major universities in Australia and a gender, age and cultural balance in its workforce approaching that of the best international universities in the world. A strategy and action plan for gender mainstreaming for the MSE is being prepared.

A. Cross-Disciplinary Centers of Excellence

Several cross-disciplinary centres of excellence are also linked to the MSE. These include the Melbourne Energy Institute, the Asia Institute, the Australia India Institute and the Melbourne Sustainable Society Institute. These institutes are structured vehicles to enable and foster cross-disciplinary research programs.

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UN Women's Office based in New Delhi covers four countries: Bhutan, India, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka. In these countries, we strengthen women's rights by working with women, men, feminists, women's networks, governments, local authorities and civil society. With all of them, UN Women helps to create national strategies to advance gender equality in line with national and international priorities.

UN Women stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four priority areas:

1. Ending violence against women
2. Promoting Leadership and Participation
3. National Planning and Budgeting
4. Economic Empowerment

In India, UN Women builds on a strong foundation, working closely with the Government of India and civil society to set national standards for achieving gender equality. In Bhutan, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka, UN Women works through the United Nations to ensure that women become equal partners in development.

UN Women's Office for India, Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka. <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/india>



Sub-regional Conference: Going Beyond the Meter: Inclusive Energy Solutions in South Asia

Deep-Dive Lateral Learning Program on Inclusive Energy Solutions



Event | 29 August – 2 September 2016

Melbourne Business School, The University of Melbourne

Event Contact

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2017 program

Second lateral learning program on smart grid technologies and
implications for inclusive development

