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GENDER REVIEW OF DMC ENERGY POLICIES

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Bangladesh, Fiji, Mongolia,
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What leads to and constitutes gender-
mainstreamed energy policy?

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INTRODUCTION

The Gender-Energy Nexus

Poverty

- Equity dimensions
- Less access to or less affordability of energy
- Lower quality fuels

Health

- Household air pollution due to burning biomass
- Physical injuries and gender-based violence while collecting and transporting biomass fuels

Income Generation

- Women's productive use of energy
- Women-led businesses (ex. food processing, kiln-using manufacturing and services)
- Work from home

Convenience & Time Poverty

- Women's drudgery
- Planting, weeding, harvesting, food processing, transporting produce, cooking food, collecting and transporting water and energy

Transport

- A greater number of shorter, complex daily trips than men
- Schools, clinics, part-time work, fetching fuel, shopping

Participation & Employment

- Female underrepresentation in the energy sector employment and decision making
- Energy entrepreneurs

Climate Change

- Access to clean energy for health, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and alleviating deforestation
- Access to employment, entrepreneurship, and income generating activities through energy transition

Women, Energy, and Participation



9~23%p

More likely to gain
employment outside home
following electrification



32%

Share of women in renewable
energy workforce



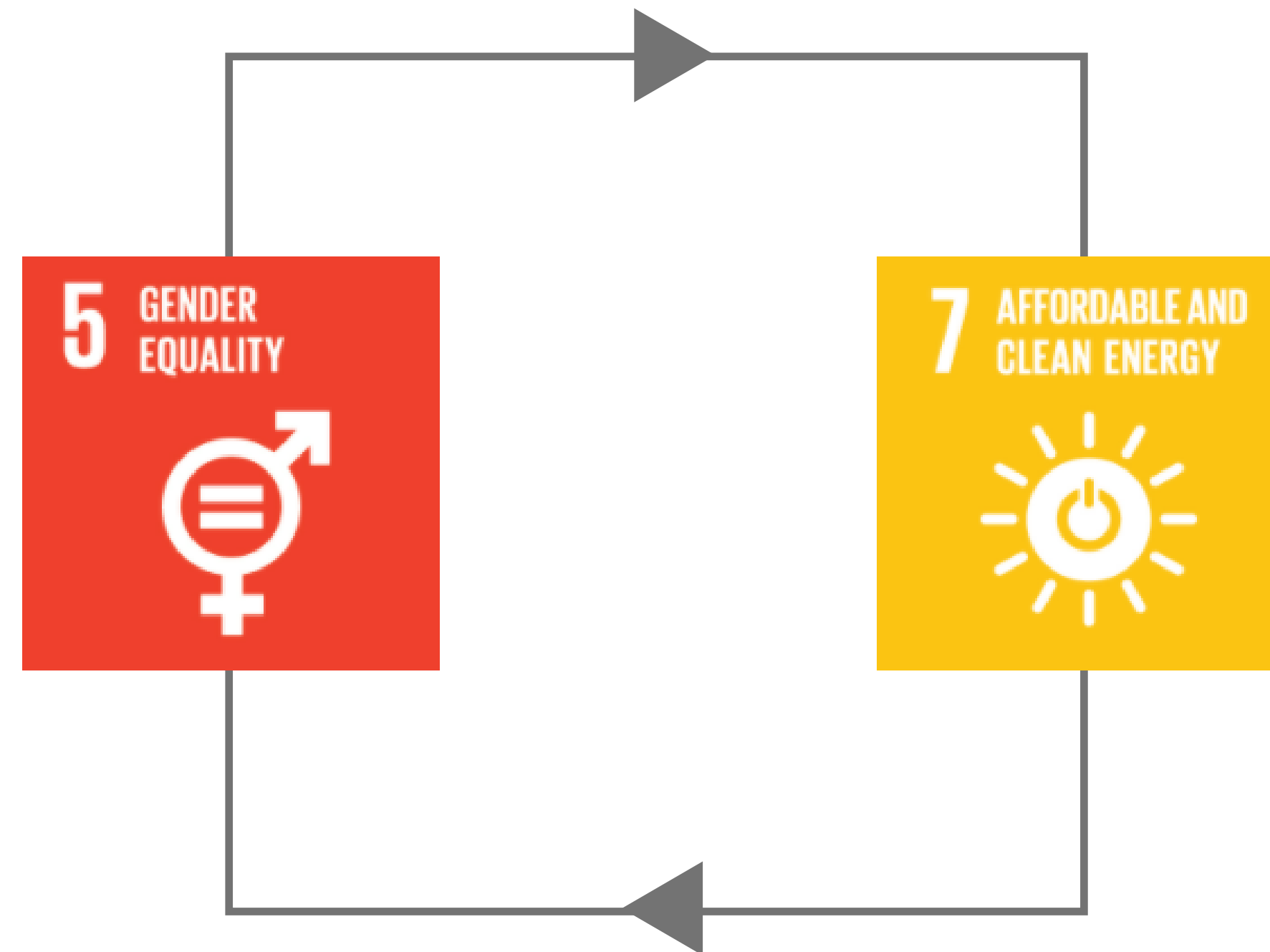
22%

Share of women in global
oil and gas industry

Energy and Women

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

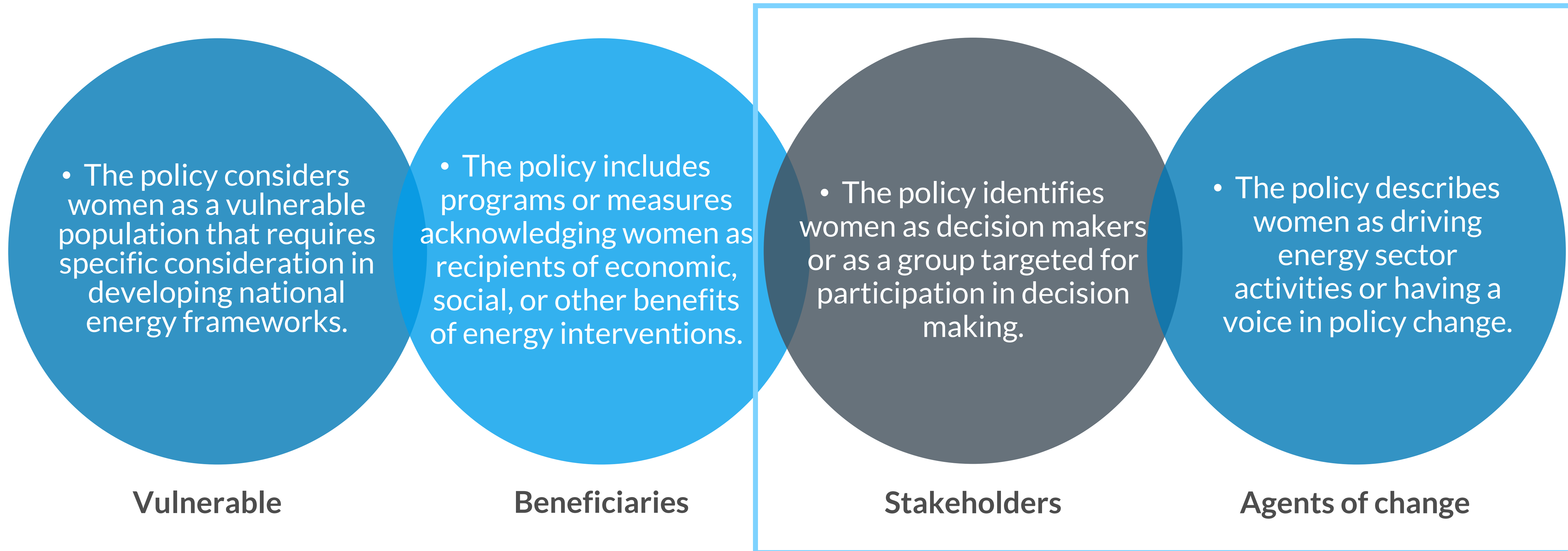
- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls.
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies.
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making.



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
 - 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
 - 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Women in Energy Policies



METHODOLOGY

Research Question



- How do countries understand the gender-energy nexus?
- How do countries address gender considerations in their national energy frameworks?
- How do countries highlight energy as a sector for women's empowerment in national gender frameworks?

Data Collection

National Documents

- For analysis
- National development plans
 - Energy strategies
 - Gender equality strategies
- Energy frameworks
- Gender equality frameworks
- Renewable energy frameworks
- International Commitments
 - Nationally Determined Contributions
 - Periodic reports to CEDAW
 - BPfA Implementation Reports

External Literature

- For additional research
- ADB Documents
 - Country Partnership Strategies
 - Country Gender Assessments
 - Project Gender Action Plans
- Grey literature from other organizations
 - SDGs Voluntary National Reviews
 - Global Gender Gap Report
 - World Development Indicators
 - IRENA, UN Women, and more
- Peer-reviewed research

Analyzed Documents

| Country | Energy Frameworks | Gender Frameworks | RE Frameworks | International Commitments | Total |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Bangladesh | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 13 |
| Fiji | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| Mongolia | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| Pakistan | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| Philippines | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 15 |
| Total | 21 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 61 |

Basis of Data Analysis

Energy Frameworks

- Energy policies
- Renewable energy policies
- Searched gender-related keywords (*gender, sex, female, woman, women, girl, equi, and equa*)

Gender Frameworks

- Gender equality & women development policies
- Periodic reports to CEDAW, BPfA Implementation Reports
- Searched energy-related keywords (*energy, power, electr*)

Analyze the context of gender-energy nexus

Data Analysis

Assessing Gender-awareness of Frameworks

- 1. 5 Characteristics of Gender-aware Energy Policy
(Feenstra 2002)**
- 2. 5 Aspects to Consider for a Gender-sensitive Energy
Policy (Annecke 1999)**

5 Characteristics of Gender-aware Energy Policy

Gender Mainstreaming

- Not only needs and concerns of women and men but also their roles and responsibilities are considered in policy planning stages.
- Gender mainstreaming is set as a guiding principle.

Participation of Women

- Women are involved in the policy making process.
- Women are identified as important stakeholders and agents of change.

Sex-disaggregated Data

- Sex-disaggregated data is identified as a tool to expand knowledge on women's energy use and demand.
- The policy uses or calls for using sex-disaggregated data to track progress.

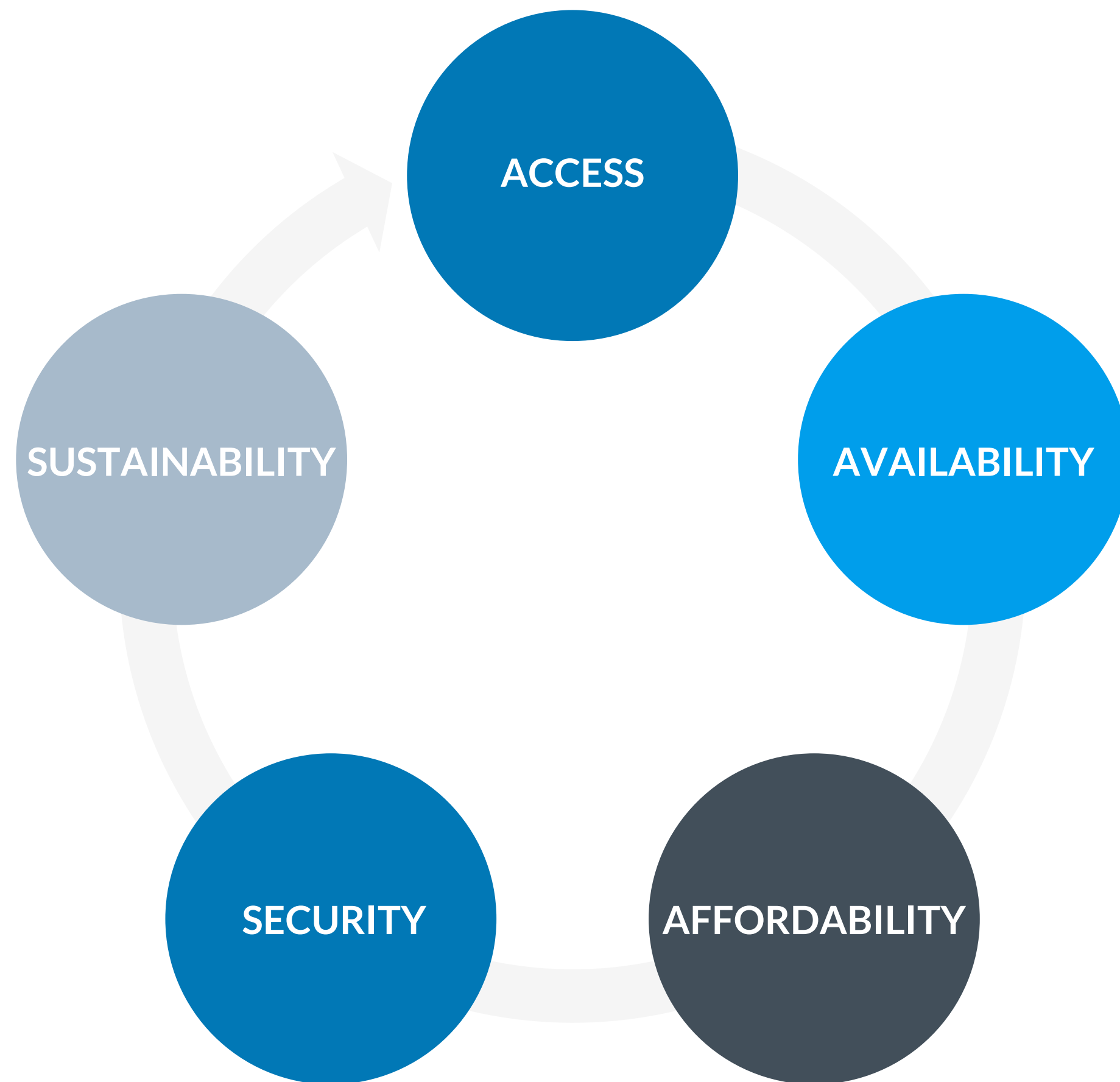
Responsibilities & Roles of Women

- Women have productive, reproductive and community roles to serve and energy needs in accordance with these roles.
- The policy recognizes women's roles and needs in energy provision and use.

Integrated Energy Planning

- Gender is seen as a cross-cutting issue.
- The policy recognizes the links between gender and social, economic, and environmental aspects as well as women's energy demands.

5 Aspects to Consider for Gender-sensitive Energy Policy



Access

Considering how intra-community and inter-household relationships may cause different accessibility to energy for women and men

Availability

Enabling provision of a variety of energy services so that women and men can select what is ideal for them.

Affordability

Ensuring that energy services can be provided to poor people with irregular income as well.

Security

Providing a dependable supply of energy as well as personal security that ensures safe environment for collecting fuels and conducting businesses.

Sustainability

Training men and women to realize sustainable use of energy and promoting renewable energy sources.

FINDINGS

Gender-Energy Nexus Categorization

Gender-aware

- If the policy satisfies Feenstra's 5 characteristics of gender-aware energy policy

Identified

- If at least 1 detailed mention of what energy means to women or what roles women serve regarding energy is identified
- If the policy covers energy sector and stipulates gender mainstreaming or gender equality as a cross cutting theme

Identified but weak

- If the policy merely mentions the necessity of gender equality or equal energy access
- If the policy does not make clear linkage between women and energy
- If the policy lacks details about what energy means to women or what roles women serve regarding energy

Unidentified

- If the energy framework does not contain any gender equality considerations
- If the gender framework does not contain any energy considerations

Fiji

| Categories | Document Name | Gender-Energy Nexus |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| National Development Plans | 20-Year Development Plan 2017-2036 | Unidentified |
| | 5-Year Development Plan 2017-2021 | Unidentified |
| | Green Growth Framework for Fiji 2014 | Identified |
| Energy Policies | National Energy Policy 2020-2030 Draft | Gender-aware |
| Renewable Energy Policies | Low Emissions Development Strategy 2018-2050 | Identified |
| | National Climate Change Policy 2018-2030 | Identified |
| | National Adaptation Plan 2018 | Identified |
| Gender Policies | National Gender Policy 2014 | Identified |
| International Commitments | Nationally Determined Contributions | Unidentified |
| | 5th Periodic Report to CEDAW (2016) | Identified but weak |
| | Comprehensive National Review Report on BPfA Implementation (2019) | Not among top priority areas of focus |

Bangladesh

| Categories | Document Name | Gender-Energy Nexus |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| National Development Plans | Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2021-2041 | Unidentified |
| | 8th Five Year Plan 2021-2025 | Identified |
| Energy Policies | Power System Master Plan | Unidentified |
| | Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan up to 2030 | Unidentified |
| Renewable Energy Policies | National Solar Energy Roadmap 2021-2041 | Identified but weak |
| | Net Metering Guidelines | Unidentified |
| | Country Action Plan for Clean Cookstoves | Gender-aware |
| | Guidelines for the Implementation of Solar Power Development Program | Unidentified |
| | Bangladesh Renewable Energy Policy | Unidentified |
| Gender Policies | National Women Development Policy 2011 | Unidentified |
| International Commitments | Nationally Determined Contributions | Unidentified |
| | 8 th Periodic Report to CEDAW (2015) | Identified |
| | Comprehensive National Review Report on BPfA Implementation (2019) | Among top priority areas of focus |

Philippines

| Categories | Document Name | Gender-Energy Nexus |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| National Development Plans | Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 | Unidentified |
| Energy Policies | Philippine Energy Plan 2018-2040 | Unidentified |
| | Power Development Plan 2016-2040 | Identified but weak |
| Renewable Energy Policies | National Renewable Energy Programme 2011-2030 | Unidentified |
| | National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028 | Identified |
| | National Framework Strategy on Climate Change 2010-2022 | Identified but weak |
| | Climate Change Act | Identified but weak |
| | Renewable Energy Act | Unidentified |
| | Biofuels Act | Unidentified |
| Gender Policies | Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Plan 2019-2025 | Identified |
| | Magna Carta of Women 2009 | Identified but weak |
| | Philippine Plan for Gender and Development 1995-2025 | Identified |
| International Commitments | Nationally Determined Contributions | Unidentified |
| | 9 th Periodic Report to CEDAW (2020) & 7 th , 8 th report (2015) | Unidentified |
| | Comprehensive National Review Report on BPfA Implementation (2019) | Not among top priority areas of focus |

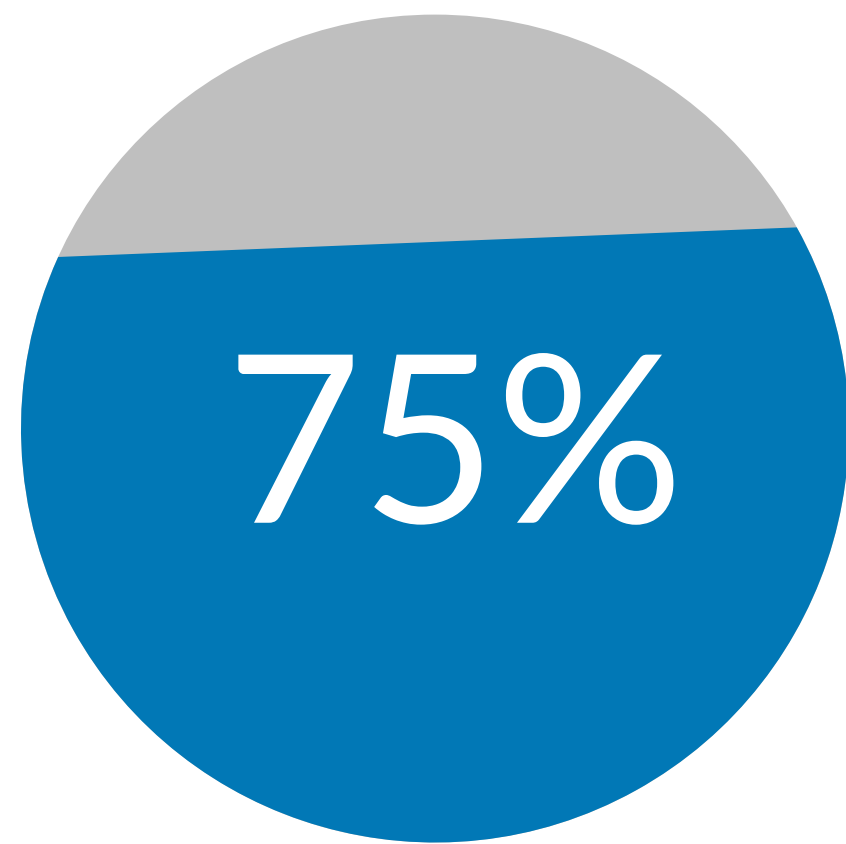
Pakistan

| Categories | Document Name | Gender-Energy Nexus |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| National Development Plans | Pakistan Vision 2025 | Unidentified |
| | 11 th Five Year Plan | Unidentified |
| | National Sustainable Development Strategy 2012 | Unidentified |
| Energy Policies | National Power Policy 2013 | Unidentified |
| | Power Generation Policy 2015 | Unidentified |
| | National Power System Expansion Plan 2011-2030 | Unidentified |
| Renewable Energy Policies | Alternative and Renewable Energy Policy 2019 | Unidentified |
| | National Climate Change Policy 2012 | Identified but weak |
| International Commitments | Nationally Determined Contributions | Unidentified |
| | 5 th Periodic Report to CEDAW (2018) | Identified but weak |
| | Comprehensive National Review Report on BPfA Implementation (2019) | Not among top priority areas of focus |

Mongolia

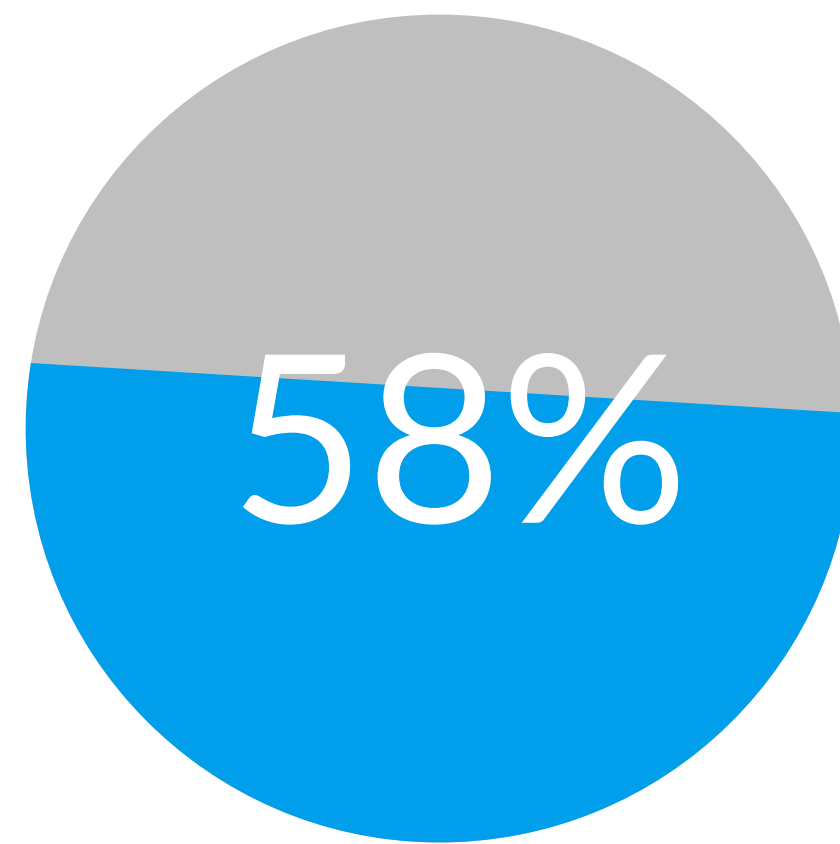
| Categories | Document Name | Gender-Energy Nexus |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| National Development Plans | Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 | Unidentified |
| | Mongolia Five-year Development Guidelines 2021-2025 | Unidentified |
| | Green Development Policy of Mongolia 2014 | Unidentified |
| Energy Policies | State Policy on Energy 2015-2030 | Unidentified |
| Renewable Energy Policies | National Renewable Energy Program 2005-2020 | Unidentified |
| | National Energy Efficiency Action Program of Mongolia 2018-2022 | Unidentified |
| Gender Policies | National Program on Gender Equality 2017-2021 | Unidentified |
| | Action Plan on the Implementation of the National Program on Gender Equality 2017-2021 | Unidentified |
| International Commitments | Nationally Determined Contributions | Unidentified |
| | 10 th Periodic report to CEDAW (2020) & 8 th , 9 th report (2014) | Unidentified |
| | Comprehensive National Review Report on BPfA Implementation (2019) | Not among top priority areas of focus |

Findings by Country



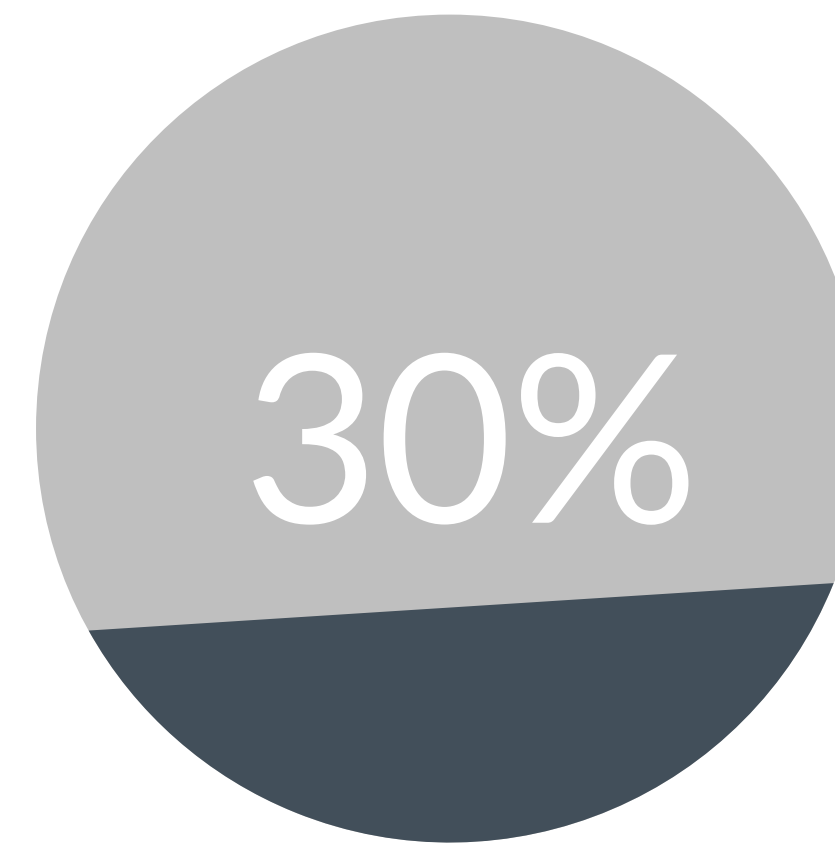
FIJI

- Gender-energy nexus identified in 6 out of 8 national frameworks
- National Energy Policy is gender-aware



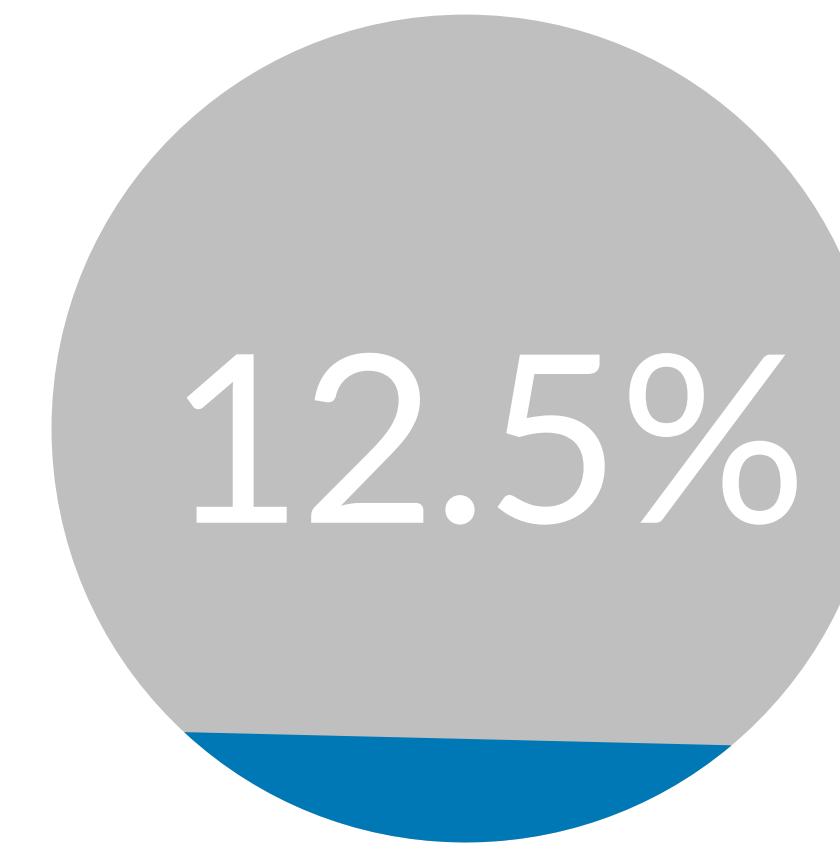
PHILIPPINES

- Gender-energy nexus identified in 7 out of 12 national frameworks
- Weak nexus in 4 out of 7



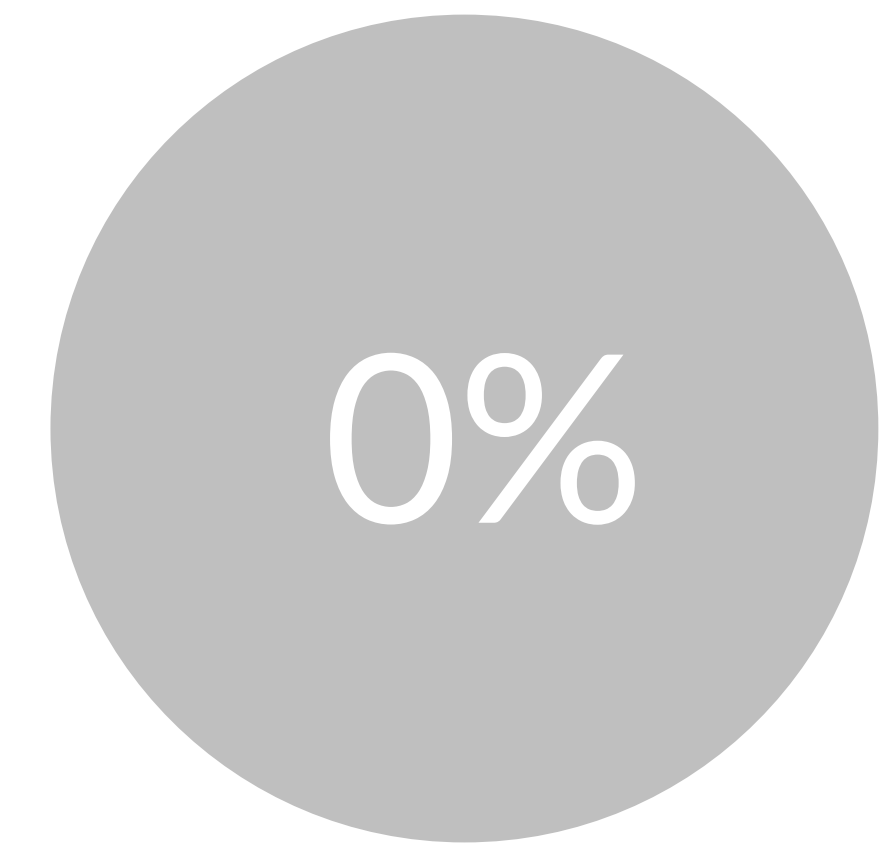
BANGLADESH

- Gender-energy nexus identified in 3 out of 10 national frameworks
- Has 1 gender-aware energy policy
 - Gender-energy nexus identified in CEDAW report
- Energy is one of top priority areas of focus for women's advancement in BPfA report



PAKISTAN

- Gender-energy nexus identified in 1 out of 8 national frameworks
 - Weak nexus



MONGOLIA

- Gender-energy nexus identified in 0 out of 8 national frameworks

Findings by Framework

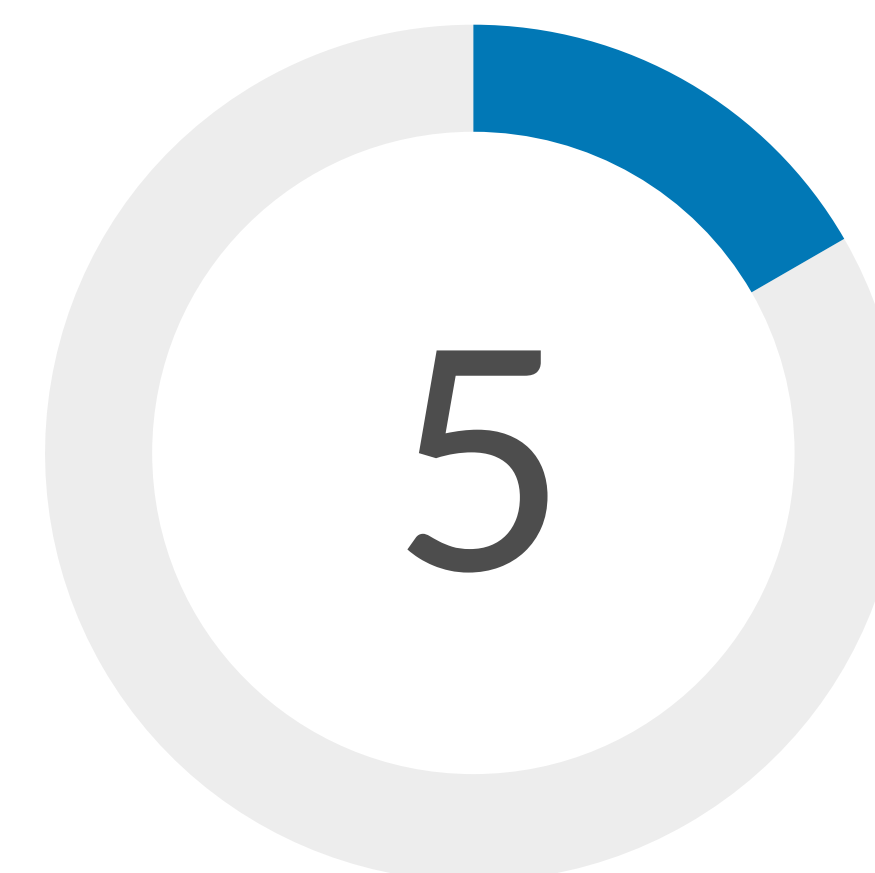


Out of 46 National frameworks



Out of 39 Energy frameworks

- Only 2 gender-aware policies
ex) Country Action Plan for Clean Cookstoves (Bangladesh) & National Energy Policy 2020-2030 Draft (Fiji)
- No gender equality considerations in 26 energy frameworks



Out of 13 Gender frameworks

- 3 out of 5 were Philippines' frameworks
- Excluding periodic reports to CEDAW and BPfA implementation reports

Findings

ENERGY FRAMEWORKS

- Focuses on production, transmission, and distribution of energy and expanding network and infrastructures
 - States the goal of gender equality but does not offer specific operational strategies
 - Lays out technical procedures like bidding process and financial incentives
- ➔ Mostly gender-neutral

GENDER FRAMEWORKS

- Mostly cover violence against women, education and health, political and economic empowerment
 - Energy sector excluded from top priority areas in BPfA reports except for Bangladesh
- ➔ Fails to see energy sector as where women's empowerment needs to take place

PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

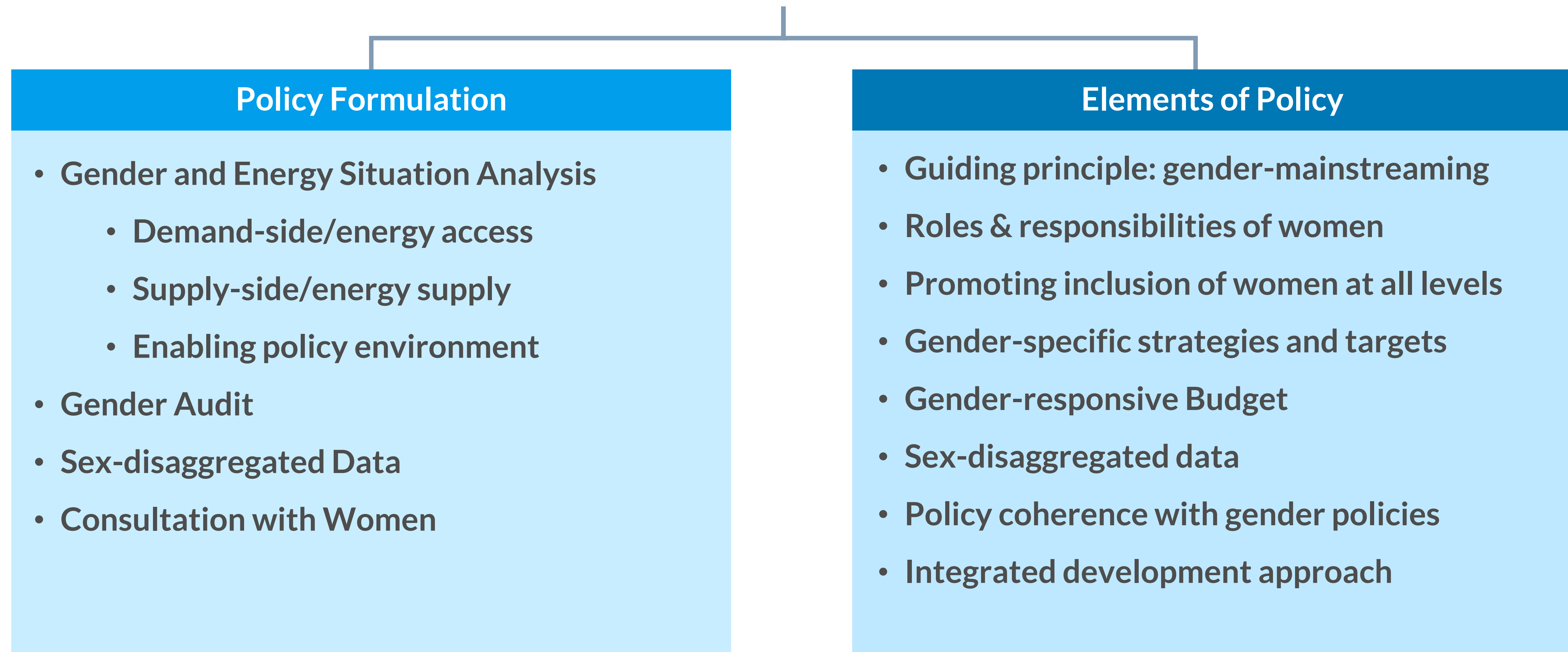
Creation of Framework



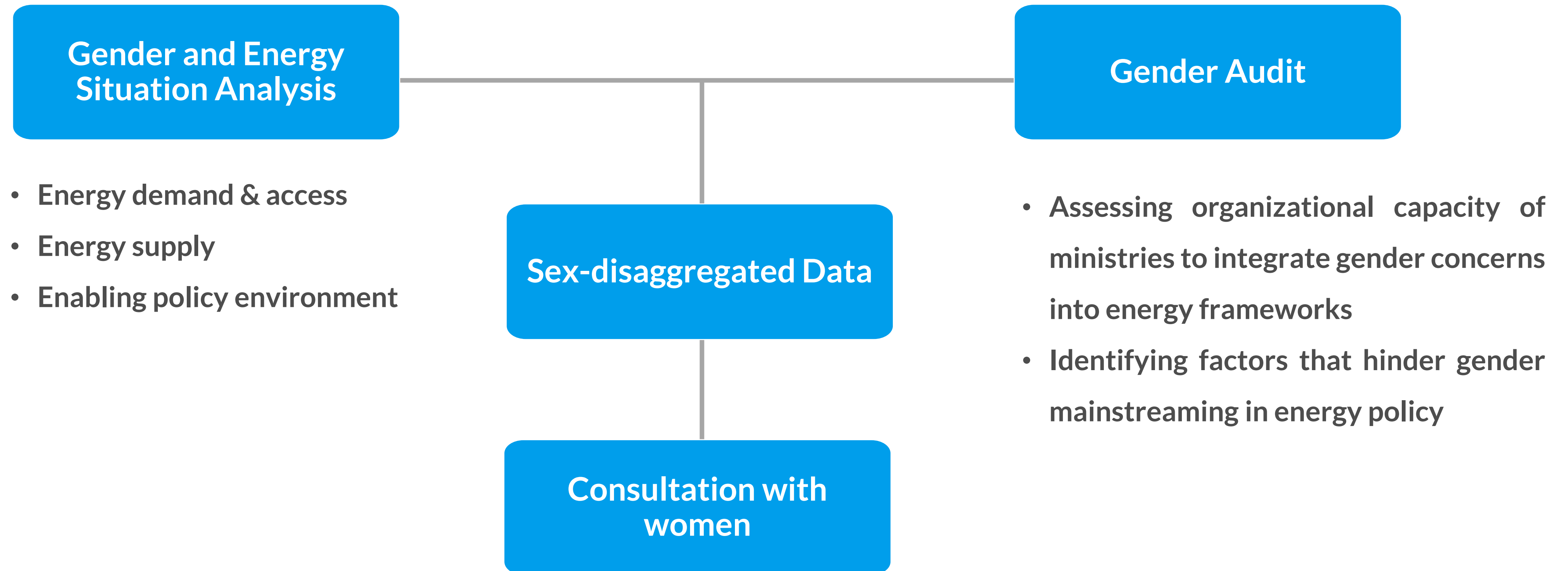
| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Blueprint Guide for Creating Gender-Sensitive Energy Policies (2019) | NREL |
| Guide on Mainstreaming Energy and Climate Change Projects (2014) | UNIDO |
| Integrating Gender Considerations into Energy Operations (2013) | ESMAP |
| Gender Tool Kit: Energy, Going Beyond the Meter (2012) | ADB |
| Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Projects: A Practical Handbook (2011) | ENERGIA Practical Action |
| Gender and Energy for Sustainable Development: A Toolkit and Resource Guide (2004) | UNDP ENERGIA |

Framework at a Glance

What makes and characterizes a gender-mainstreamed energy policy?



Policy Formulation



Elements of Policy

01

The policy sets gender mainstreaming or gender equality as a **guiding principle**.

02

The policy provides an accurate understanding of women's current **roles and responsibilities** in energy sector.

03

The policy lays out measures to **promote inclusion of women** at all sectors and at all levels.

04

The policy presents **gender-specific targets or performance indicators** to track results, including actions towards men.

05

The policy stipulates **sex-disaggregated data** as the basic tool to collect data in tracking progress.

06

The policy adopts **gender-responsive budget** to identify differentiated needs of women and men.

07

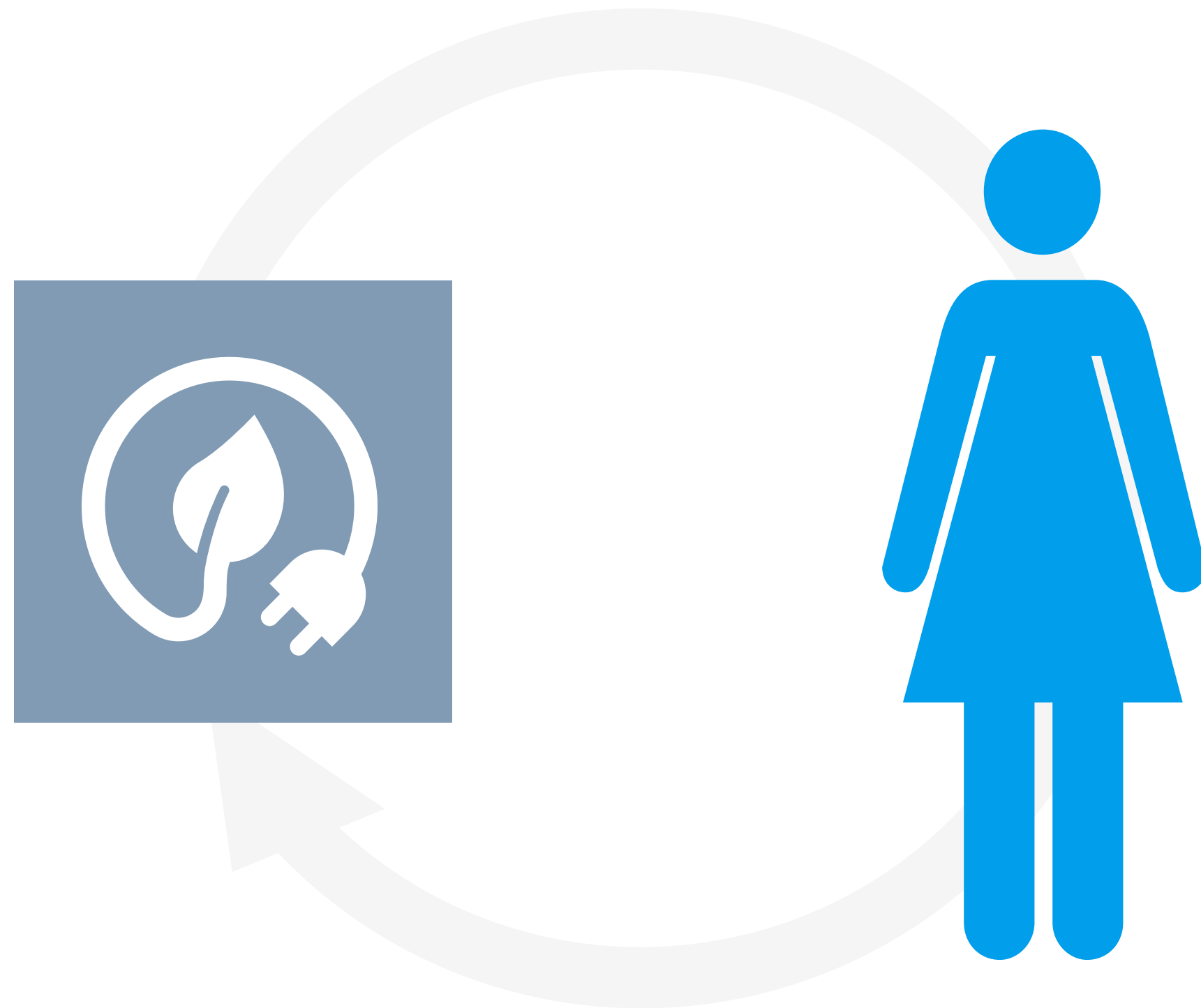
The policy shows strong **policy coherence with gender policies**. Energy components are included in women development frameworks.

08

The policy recognizes that energy is **not an end but a means** to achieve diverse social development goals.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion



- 01** Tool for equality & social development
- 02** Policy coherence with gender policies
- 03** Actual Implementation

Recommendations

1

EXAMINATION OF ENERGY POLICIES

- Identifying how energy policies integrate gender considerations and where the gaps lie
- Brainstorming technical capacities the Bank can provide

2

USING PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

- Using and adapting the proposed framework for energy projects
- Identifying potential entry points for gender mainstreaming in energy projects

3

INVOLVING WOMEN IN ENERGY SECTOR

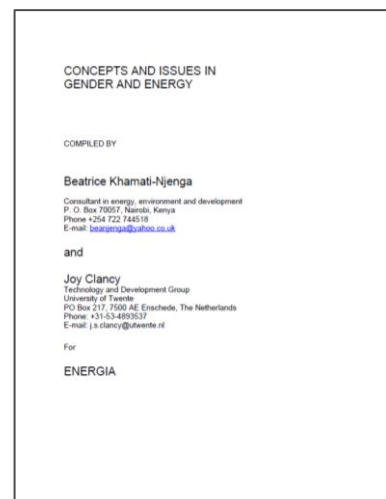
- Working with DMCs and women's organizations to advance women as stakeholders and agents of change from the vulnerable and beneficiaries

Discussion

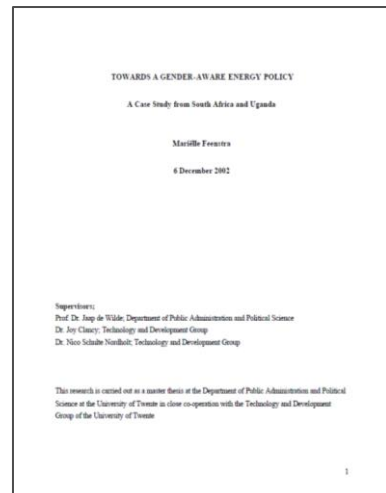
1. What other elements do you think should be integrated to the proposed framework?
2. What can the ADB do for DMCs to expand gender mainstreaming in energy policies and projects?



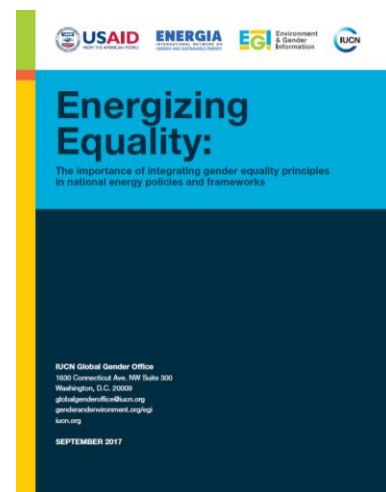
KEY RESOURCES



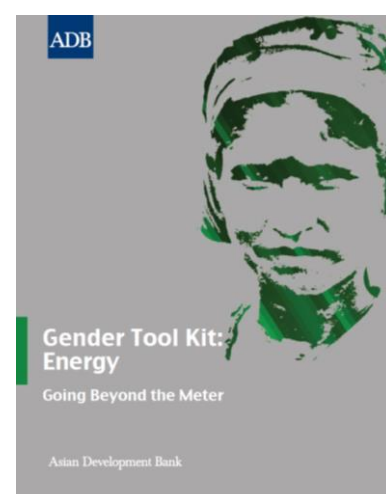
- **Concepts and Issues in Gender and Energy (Khamati-Njenga and Clancy 2003)**
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254860437_Concepts_and_issues_in_gender_and_energy



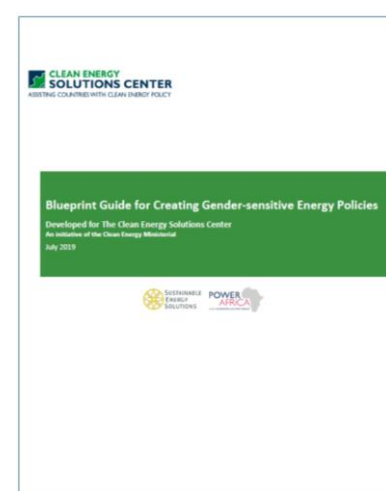
- **Towards a Gender-aware Energy Policy: A Case Study from South Africa and Uganda (Feenstra 2002)**
- https://essay.utwente.nl/58197/1/scriptie_M_Feenstra.pdf



- **Energizing Equality: The importance of integrating gender equality principles in national energy policies and frameworks (IUCN Global Gender Office 2017)**
- <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/iucn-egi-energizing-equality-web.pdf>



- **Gender Tool Kit: Energy, Going Beyond the Meter (Asian Development Bank 2012)**
- <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33650/files/gender-toolkit-energy.pdf>



- **Blueprint Guide for Creating Gender-sensitive Energy Policies (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2019)**
- <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/73927.pdf>

THANK YOU