



Workshop on Smart Grid Technologies and Implications for
Inclusive Development in Sri Lanka

3-4 April 2018 • Galle, Sri Lanka

GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ENERGY FOR CATALYSING CHANGES IN RURAL AREAS IN SRI LANKA

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PRESENTATION

- **OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT;**
- **INTERVENTION;**
- **APPROACH- GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION;**
- **TANGIBLE OUTCOMES AND THE BENEFITS;**
- **LEASSONS LEARNED;**
- **BARRIERS AND CHALLENGES;**
- **CONCLUSIONS.**

PROJECT OVERVIEW

- Project on ‘Improving gender access to clean and renewable energy in Ampara District –Sri Lanka,- ADB/JFPR project,
- Executed and implemented by ENERGIA, Practical Action and CEB),
- Three Components;
 - a) Gender audit of the energy sector (policies/projects),
 - b) Interventions- Energy based livelihood development, awareness creation, capacity development),
 - c) Monitoring –PPMS and Impact assessment

INTERVENTION AND GENDER SPECIFIC PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Awareness creation; 135 programmes delivered, 11430 benefited; females 64% and males 32%,
- Enhancing the capacity to use electricity efficiently and effectively,
- Education, training, energy awareness, demonstrations and knowledge materials,
- Enterprise training; 784 involved; Females 64% and males 32 %.
- Follow up M&E was carried out involving 140 beneficiaries and 14 non beneficiaries.

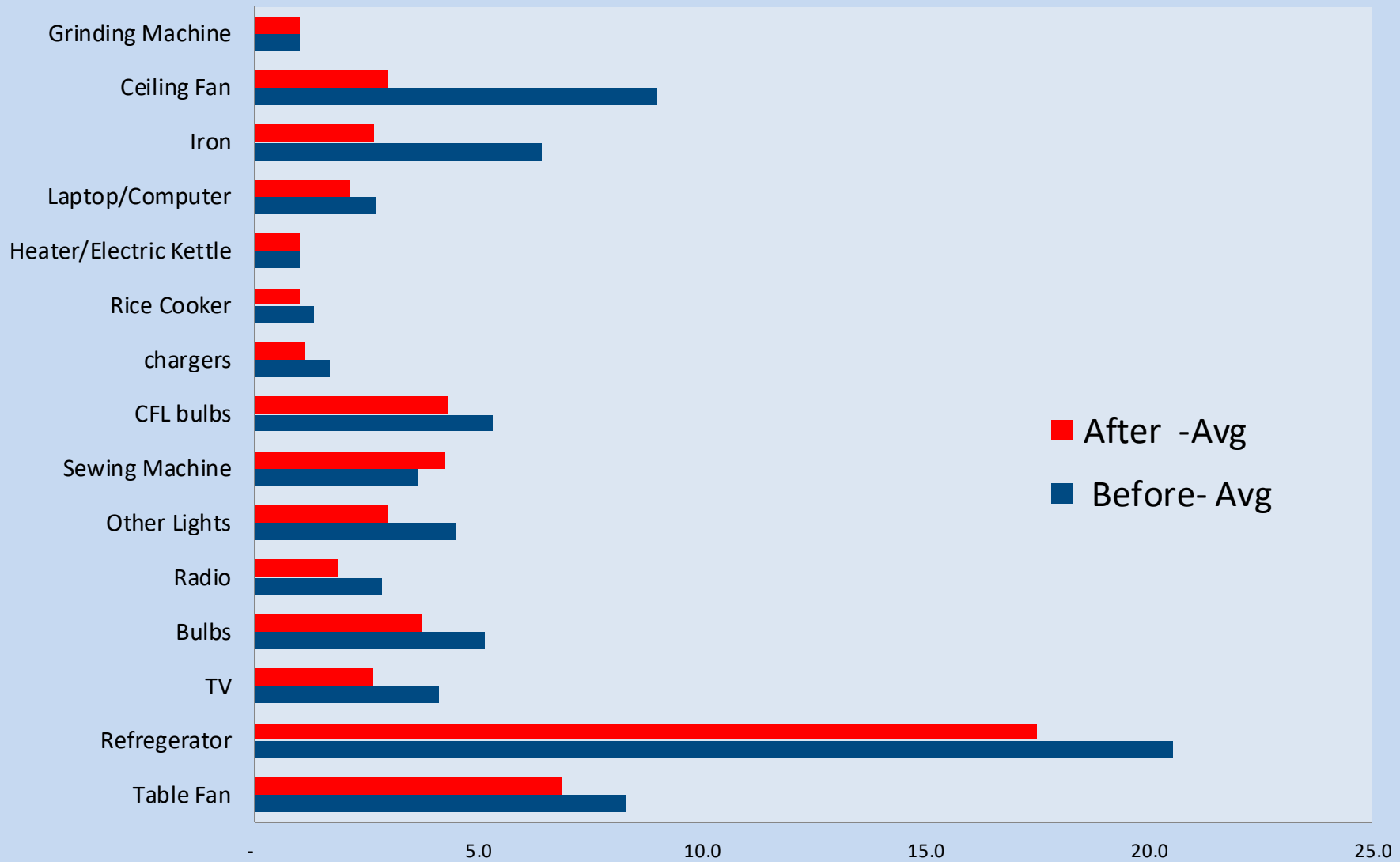
TRANSITIONAL EFFECTS OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

- Reduced electricity consumption by the households (number of hours) management responsibility born by women/end users,
- Reduced average electricity consumption per household (from 90 to 69 KWh per month),
- Reduced electricity cost (from Rs. 1226 to 622),
- Reduced peak period consumption (57% avoid use of rice cookers, 83 % reduced use of ceiling fans, 82% ironing etc.).

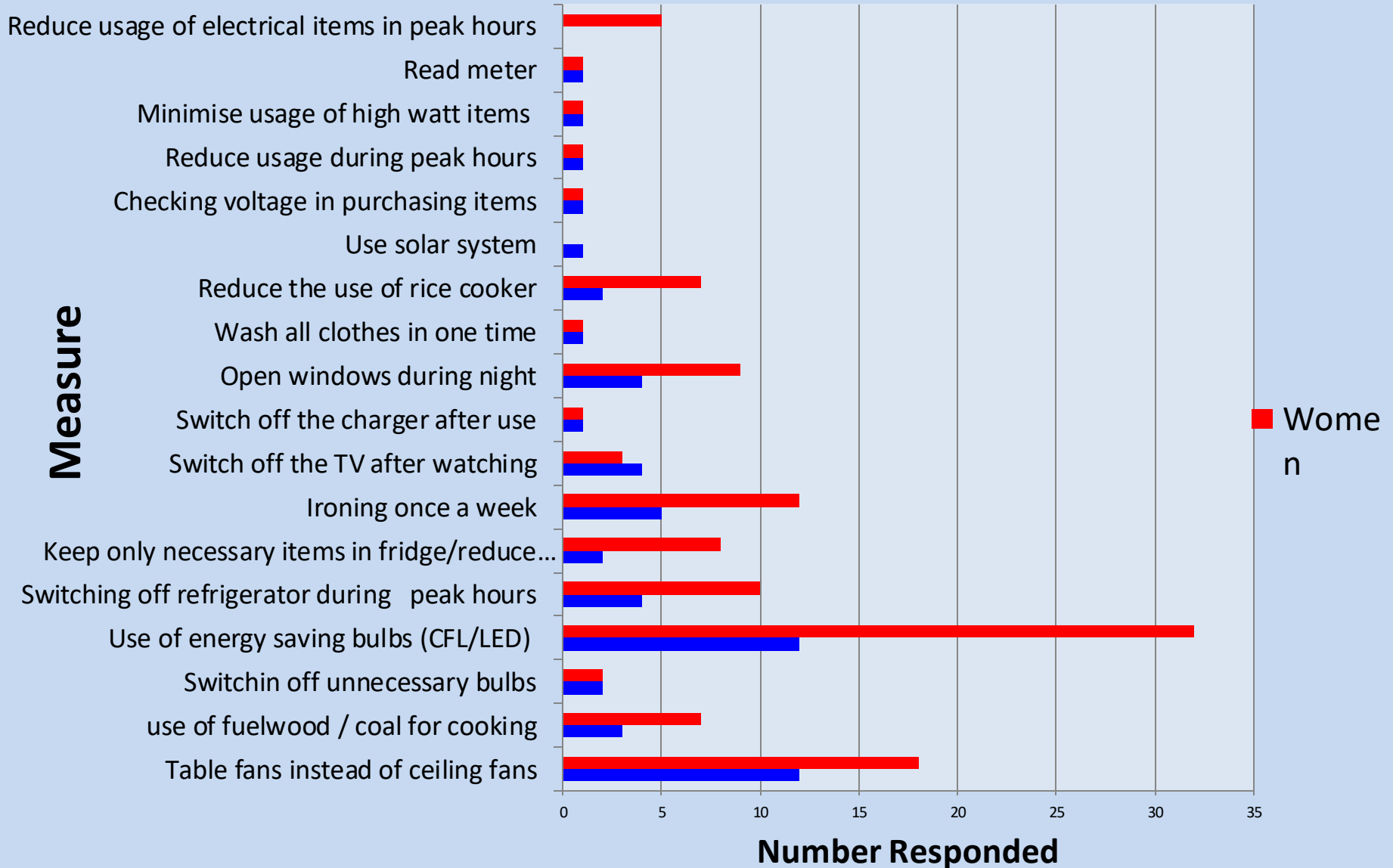


Power Runs Above Without Serving **Us**

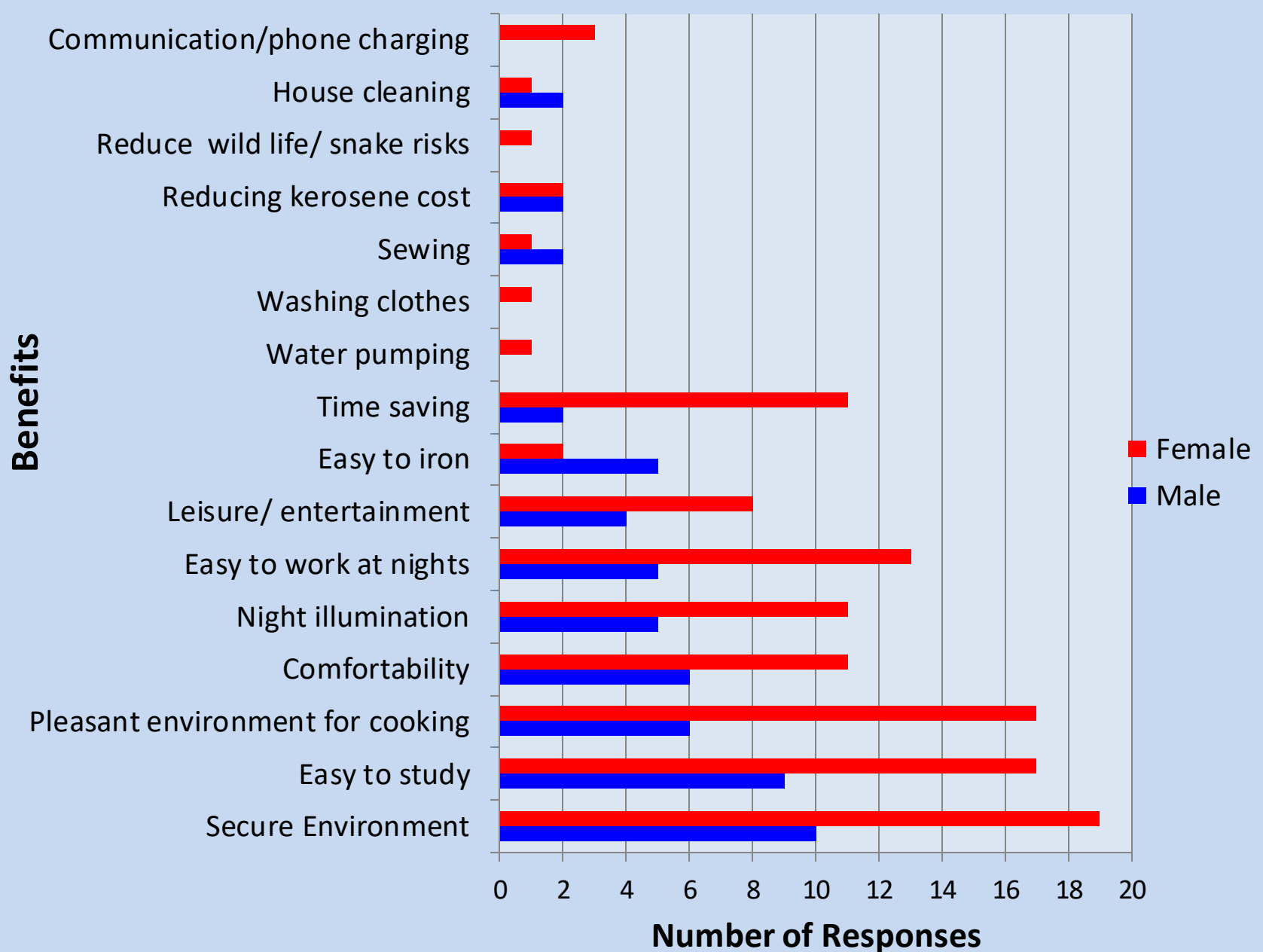
Awareness related changes in use of household appliances



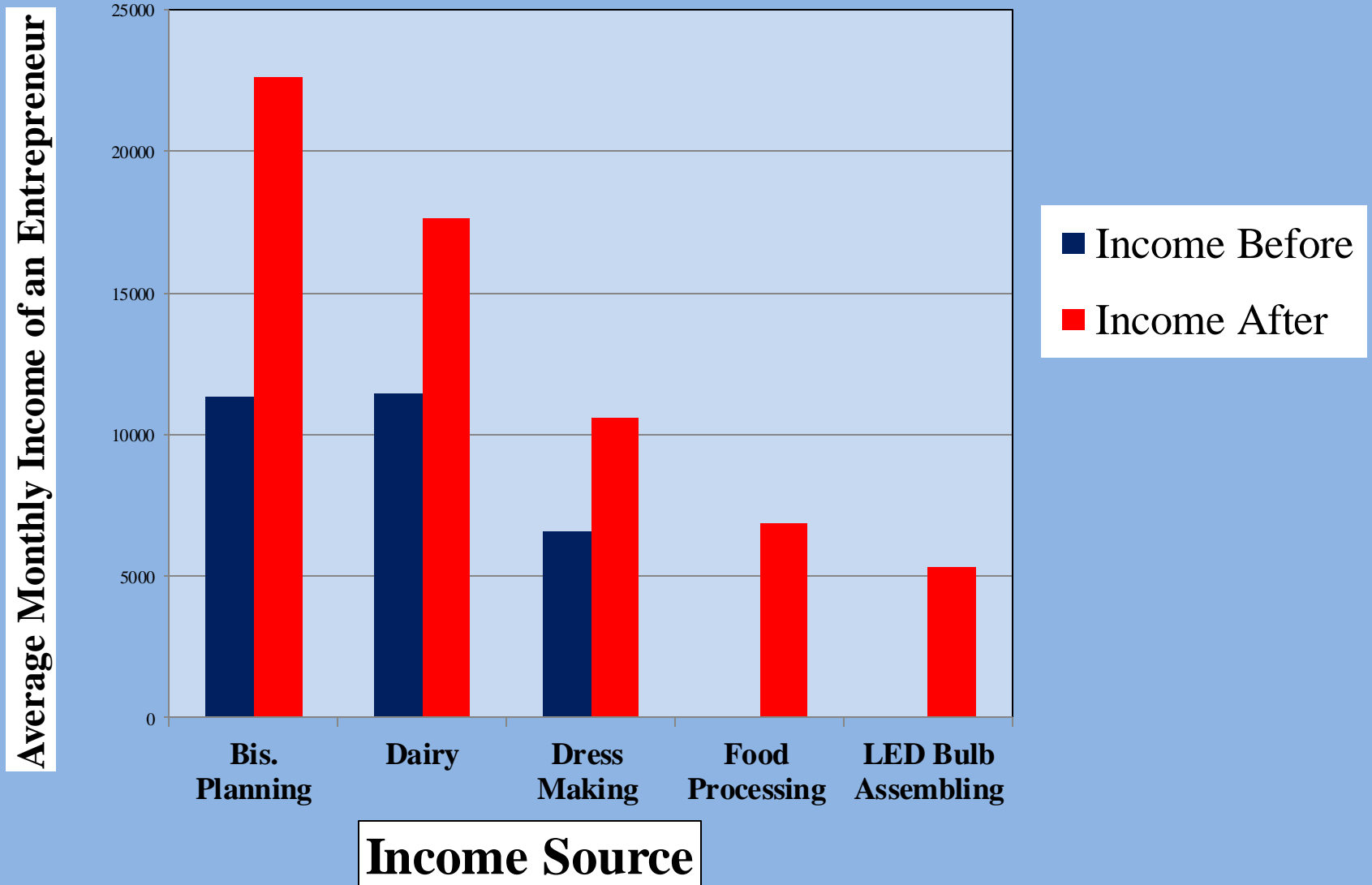
Changes in Energy application behaviour



Benefits of electricity access experienced by male and female



Effects of Enterprise Development Training on Income (Rs.)



TRANSFORMATIVE EFFECTS

- Gender and social inclusion- involving the deprived and underserved sectors, equal access to grid, technology, information,
- Ideological changes- Women and energy technology and energy for women to enhance entrepreneurial skills/ undertake business, select and manage the appliances,
- Energy decision making- selection application decisions by women, energy related behavioural changes, replications of lessons through social networks.
- Management - for efficiency and effective application of electricity, adoption of conservation measures,
- Turning electricity to a productive asset- value addition (dairy related work), mechanical operation of industries like dress making and sewing etc.,
- Changes in gender relations- stereotype divisions of work- women undertaking technical and financial management while men extend support for domestic chores.

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Lessons -Gender inclusion Effects on Livelihood and Awareness

Activity/ intervention	Earned income of males	Earned income of females
1. Entrepreneurial –LED bulbs	150 Men were trained Rs.7000/8000 increased /month	40 women were trained Rs. 1000-8000 earning derived/per month
2. Awareness and energy management	4035 men were involved Provide instructions to reduce consumption	7355 women were involved Became energy audits of the HHs, 26-49% cost reduction
3. Business planning for establishing/improving enterprises	46 men involved and gained skills-Improved quality and focus on market demand increased income by 300-20000/month	137 women involved and gained skills Quality improvements and regular market supply enabled to earn 2000-20000 /month
4 Access to grid electricity- Last mile	Feeling of security, convenience, leisure, time for family, less costly and a cleaner source.	Labour efficiency, mobility, Leisure, time for educating children, cleaner intra HH, health, time for extra work, clean devices for Hh.

LESSONS and CONCLUSIONS

- Women's/local agency - effective mode for materializing goals of energy.
- Multi-stakeholder engagement- State agency (CEB), local administration, donors, INGOs, NGOs,
- Replicable partnership 'UU' model- Utility and Users,
- User centered energy management for sharing responsibility,
- Hands on experience as a means for replication,
- GESI as a tool for addressing issues of labour force participation gaps, income inequality, technology management, decision making and capturing local social capital.

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Thanks You for Your Attention