

ENERGIA

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ON
GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Gender indicators in energy and development

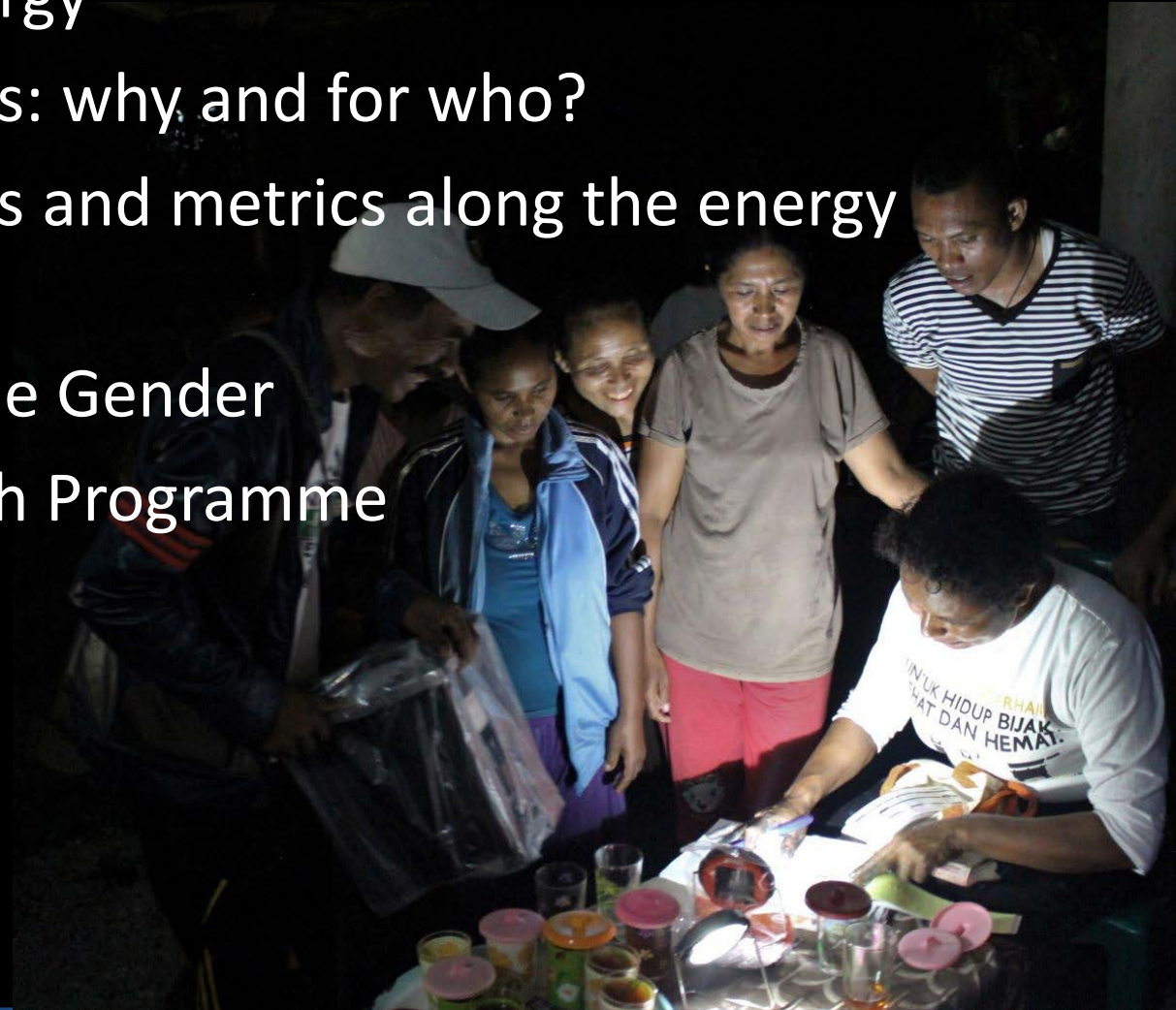
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USES Network and Energy for
Development Workshop
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Hosted by:



Outline

- Engendering energy
- Gender indicators: why and for who?
- Gender indicators and metrics along the energy supply chain
- Experiences in the Gender and Energy research Programme



ENERGIA Gender and energy research programme

- Partners: universities, research institutions, NGO's
- Donor: DFID
- Timeframe: February 2014 – February 2019

Empirical evidence for policy and practice

Impacts of
electrification

Productive uses

Political economy

Energy sector
reform

Private Sector

Lessons learned
gender approaches

Engendering energy at different levels

- Micro level: equality of access to and benefits from energy supply
- Meso level: equality of employment opportunities in energy value chain, women as entrepreneurs, norms, support groups
- Macro-level: energy policy, legislative frameworks (energy pricing, subsidy reform, rural energy policy and energy technology), SE4All, SDGs

Intervention/
policy

- Representation of women in government
- Women in the supply chain

Examples of issues in engendering
energy along energy chain

Gender indicators along the energy chain

Characteristics of
energy supply

- Level of energy access for households, industry, productive uses, community services
- Energy carriers useful for priority energy services for men and women

Use of energy
services

- Energy access at household level male/female headed households
- Distribution of use of energy services

Endpoint/
impact

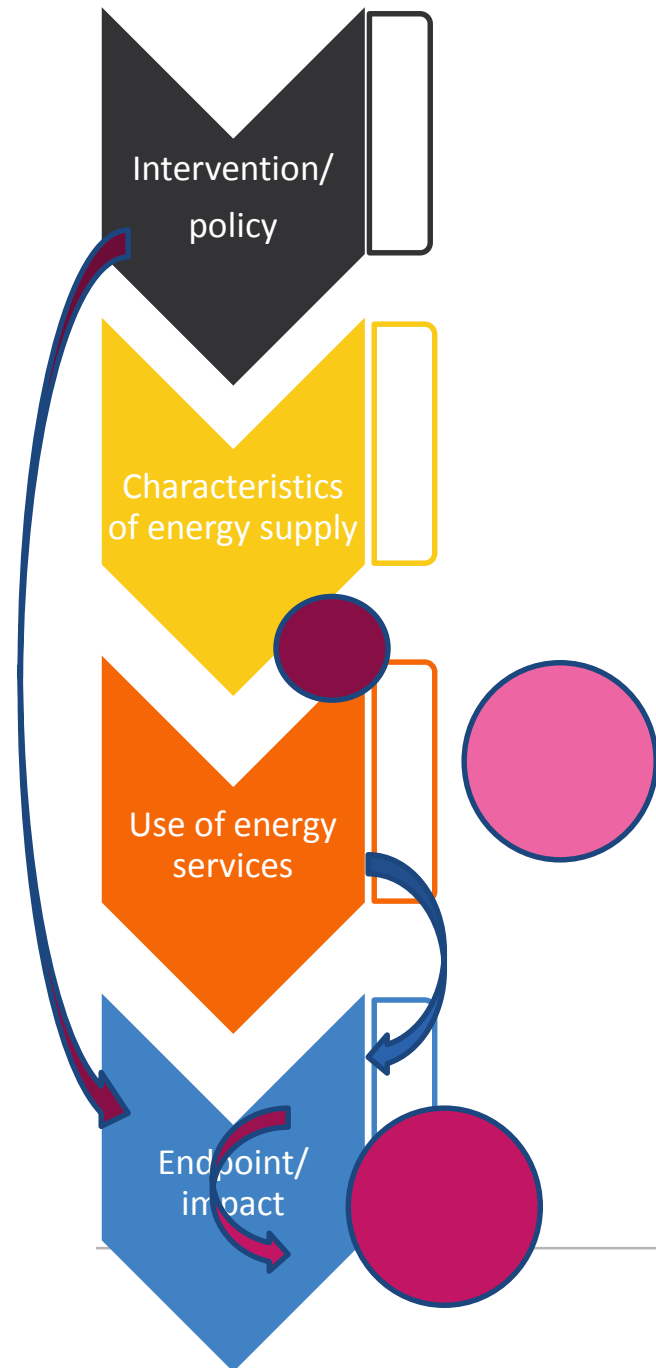
- Outcomes: health, time, empowerment, education, food security, income and assets, employment
- Equality of ultimate benefits in development goals

Which measures are needed?

Pathways from energy interventions to benefits:

- through benefits of use of energy services,
- through time saved/health benefits of new or improved energy services
- through participation in the energy chain

Factors that influence these pathways from other policy fields, institutions



Why gender indicators?

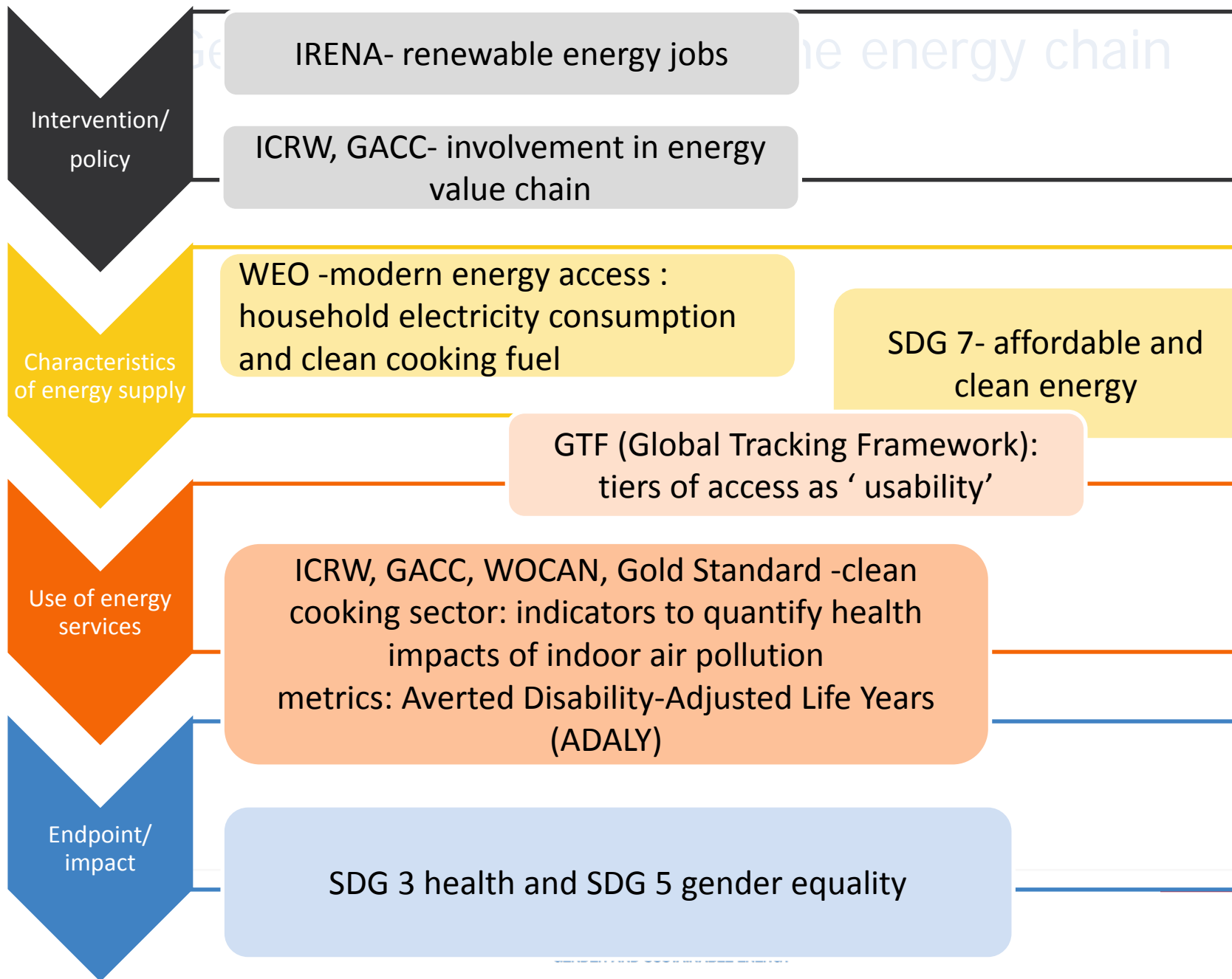
Interest in gender issues in energy interventions or energy policy:

- Energy value chain viability
- Economic growth
- Poverty alleviation
- Decreased inequity
- Empowerment
- Transformative change

Why measure gender in energy? need for indicators

- Improve interventions (policy, organizational and technology)
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Attraction of investment in development - eg Results Based Financing (RBF)
- Inform areas for interventions or policy adaptation
- Avoid evaporation of gender in intervention development

Examples of gender and energy data





THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development

Target

Indicator



3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution



5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location



7.1 By 2030, ensure universal, reliable and modern energy services

Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Indicator development in the Gender and Energy Research Programme

Gaps in insights and need for empirical data



Research questions



Concepts



Indicators



Metrics



Questions to respondents

Identification of factors, linkages of interest
(literature study, pilot research)

Selection of factors and linkages for datacollection
(priority issues, proxy, validity, field test)

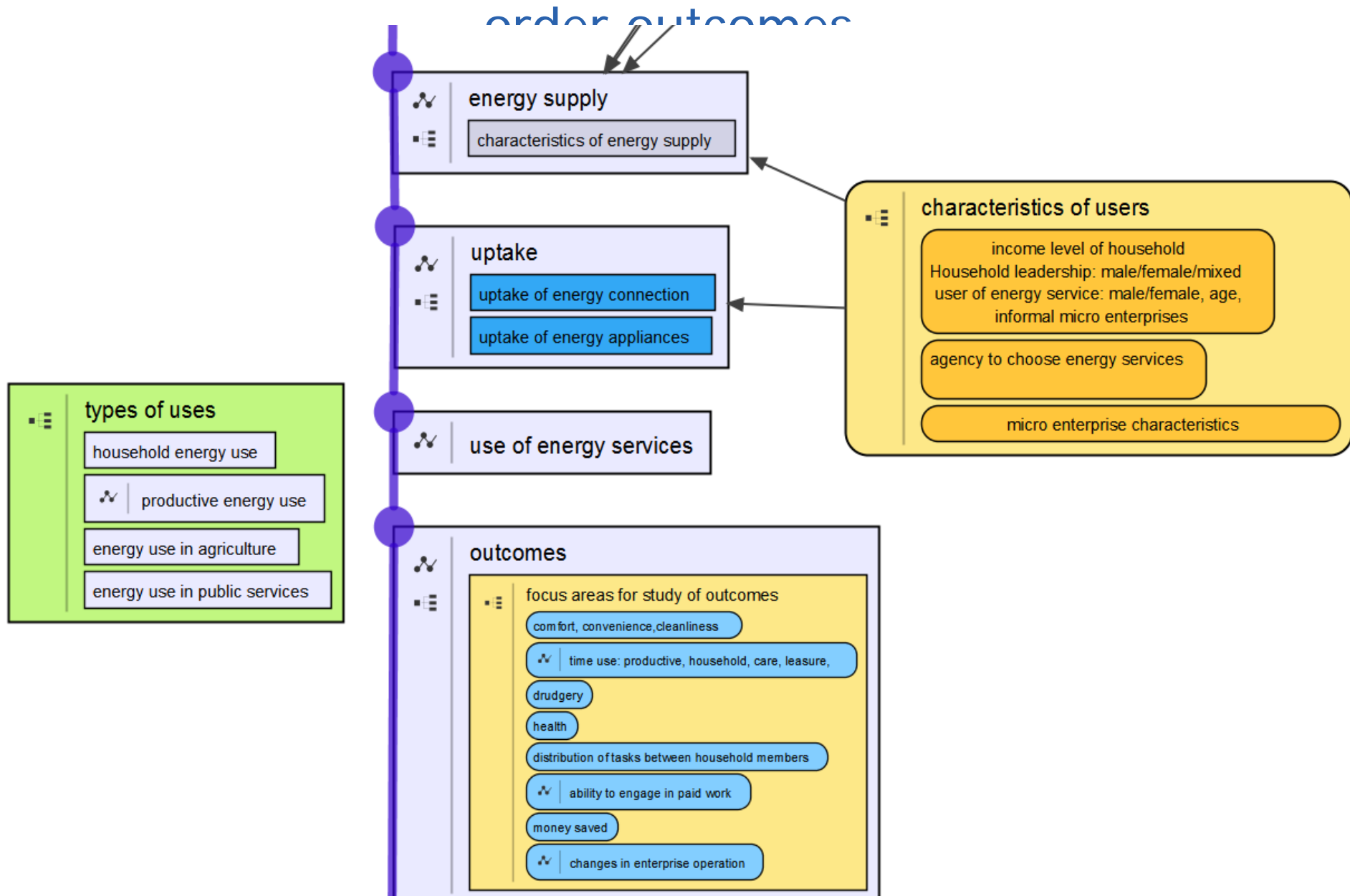
Balance between local validity and comparability



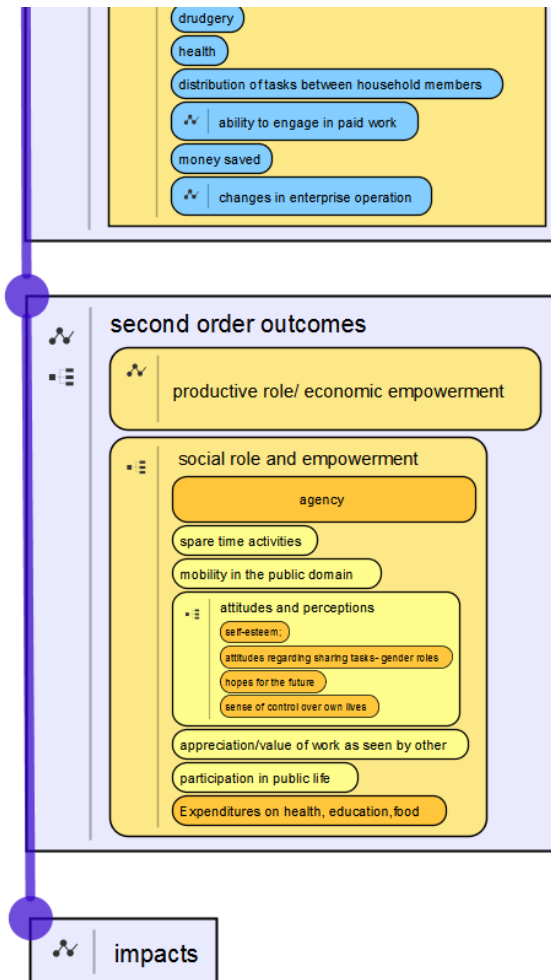
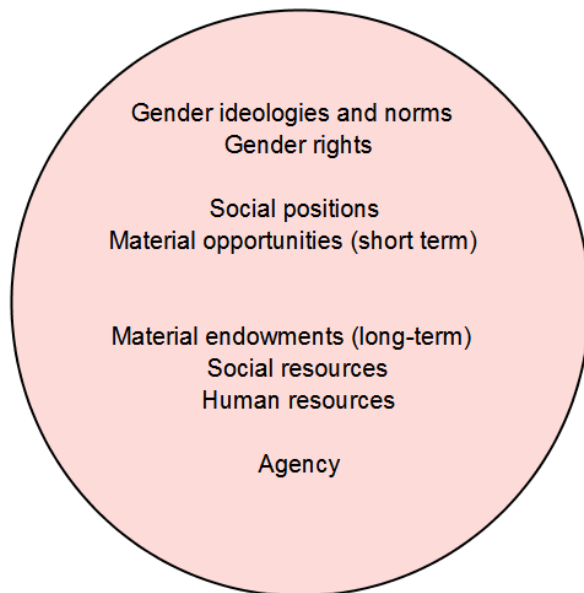
Experiences in the Gender and Energy Research Programme

- Multi-disciplinary, multi method research
 - From exploratory to quantification
 - From anthropological to econometric and RCT
-
- Relevance for policy and practice

Indicator development from energy supply to first order outcomes



Indicator development: second order outcomes and impacts



What do indicators capture? Proxy or assembled?

Measure, ask (survey), observation, discussion

Category of outcomes/impacts	Dimension of outcomes	Examples of indicator
Wellbeing	Health Rest Social reproduction: household and care tasks	Indoor air quality Reduced drudgery Time spent on fuel collection
Financial	Productive uses of energy Affordability of energy services	Income from employment or income generation Expenditure on fuel
Empowerment	Role in decisionmaking, Ownership and use of appliances	Mobile account - phone to pay bills or to send or receive money Level of education

Gender behind access

Electricity				Access to cooking solutions		
	Tier 1	Tier x	Tier 5			
Peak capacity					Indoor air quality	
Duration					Cookstove efficiency	
Affordability					Affordability	
Health and Safety					Quality	
Quality					Availability	

- Access may differ for men and women- between households (regulations, assets, and within households –power relations, paid time
- Priority energy services
- Impact of energy services
- Required level of energy services
- Roles and policy environment influence links between access and impacts

Gender indicators: more than sex disaggregation

Gender indicators imply that

- Data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification;
- Data reflect gender issues;
- Data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives;
- Data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data
- Gender sensitive does can require differences for men and women

For discussion:

- Balance between micro and meso/macro
 - validity and generalisation
 - meaningful for policy (extrapolation to new situations)



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