



Africa Renewable Energy
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AFREA GENDER AND ENERGY WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

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“Women and girls are disproportionately affected by a lack of access to modern energy services. AFREA’s Gender and Energy program is a cross-cutting initiative that attempts to integrate gender considerations into the work not only of AFREA but of rural energy agencies in the region.”

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Note: All workshop presentations and materials can be found on the ESMAP website at:
<http://www.esmap.org/node/4472>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gender equality and social inclusion are important contributions to fully realize the development impacts of energy programs. Because men and women have different roles and responsibilities in households, markets and their communities, their access to and use of energy services are also different. Since 2010, the Africa Renewable Energy and Access (AFREA) Gender and Energy Program has piloted different approaches, developed analytical resources, and worked with energy teams and government clients to integrate gender considerations and concerns into existing and new energy access operations.

The AFREA program has been supporting activities in six countries: Senegal, Mali, Benin, Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia. As part of this work, a Gender and Energy Capacity Building and Knowledge Exchange workshop was held in Dakar, Senegal, on April 7–9, 2014. The workshop provided a forum for country counterparts to document the lessons and approaches on integrating gender issues into their energy programs under the first phase of AFREA (AFREA I), and to begin planning activities under AFREA II. The workshop was attended by about 60 participants, including representatives from the six pilot countries; project beneficiaries from the Senegal Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management (PROGEDE II) project; and representatives of development partner institutions from ENERGIA, UN Women, the Embassy of Denmark, ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREE) Gender Program, and the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV).

The workshop included knowledge exchange on subjects such as developing institutional capacity, establishing gender focal points within organizations, carrying out community-level pilot interventions, and working with utility companies to develop targeted gender training on electricity subsidies and access to finance.

The knowledge exchanges were enhanced by many inputs from women representing the rural communities in the PROGEDE II¹ project joined the workshop to share their stories. They demonstrated how including gender considerations as part of project design enabled rural women to engage in activities such as sustainable charcoal production and sustainable community forest management, thereby increasing both their participation in the project and enhancing their incomes. In addition, the workshop focused on building participants' capacity in the areas of knowledge exchange, monitoring and evaluation, and how to advocate for a gender focus on specific energy issues.

Key outputs of the workshop included country notes that will capture the approaches, results, and lessons learned under the various country initiatives and country road maps identifying next steps and aspirations for the second phase of the program. In addition, ESMAP and the World Bank Institute (WBI) introduced new gender and energy e-learning modules. These e-learning modules will be available in the coming months on the World Bank Group's (WBG) e-Institute webpage.

In addition, an online space has been developed through the World Bank Group's Collaboration for Development (C4D) platform to connect the newly formed Gender and Energy platform to connect gender and energy practitioners. All participants from this workshop will be invited to join the online platform so that they can continue engaging colleagues (both in Africa and beyond) and thereby join the broader global discussion on gender and energy.

¹ Second Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management Project (PROGEDE II): <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P120629/second-sustainable-participatory-energy-management-progede-ii?lang=en>



1 | INTRODUCTION

Gender equality and social inclusion are important contributions to fully realize the development impacts of energy programs. The recently released WB Energy Directions paper² clearly supports that the WBG will work to empower women as users of energy, as well as enabling women to become providers of energy services or make productive use of energy for income generation. Following the release of the World Development Report 2012 which emphasized that greater gender equality can enhance productivity, make institutions more representatives and improve development outcomes for the next generation, the World Bank made gender mainstreaming a corporate priority. In practice, this translates into integrating a gender perspective throughout the operational cycle to improve gender equity in project participation, benefits and opportunities.

Developed in 2009–2010, the AFREA Gender and Energy program piloted different approaches, developed the “know-how,” and worked with energy teams and government clients on integrating gender into existing and new energy access operations. The program’s objective was to develop and mainstream the application of good practices in applying a gender sensitive approach to energy access policies and projects. The program entailed operational support in integrating gender

considerations into WBG’s Africa Energy Projects in Senegal, Mali, Benin, Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia, and preparatory work in Liberia and Mozambique.

As the AFREA I program came to a close in FY14, a second phase of this program started and the Gender and Energy Capacity Building and Knowledge Exchange workshop was held in Dakar, Senegal, from April 7–9th 2014 as a forum for country counterparts to document the lessons and approaches on integrating gender issues into their energy programs under AFREA 1, and to begin planning activities under AFREA 2. In addition various capacity building activities took place, ranging from training in storytelling to Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). There were about 60 participants (Participant List is available in Annex 3) at the workshop, including representatives from the six pilot countries; project beneficiaries from the Senegal PROGEDE 2 project; and representatives of development partner institutions from ENERGIA, UN Women, the Embassy of Denmark, ECOWAS Programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access (ECOW-GEN) and SNV.

The overall objective of the AFREA 2 Gender and Energy program is to increase adoption of gender sensitive approaches across energy projects in the Africa, through technical support, building internal capacity for gender mainstreaming in energy operations, knowledge development and improved monitoring and evaluation. The AFREA 2 Gender and Energy program will expand the scope of activities beyond energy access to include electricity infrastructure, projects supporting national utilities, and policy reform projects.

² World Bank, 2013, *Toward a sustainable energy future for all: directions for the World Bank Groups energy sector*. Washington DC, World Bank. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/07/18016002/toward-sustainable-energy-future-all-directions-world-bank-group%C2%92s-energy-sector>



2 | PROCEEDINGS

2.1 Official Opening Session

The workshop opening ceremony was facilitated by Mademba Ndiaye, Senior Communication Officer, World Bank Senegal Country Office, who welcomed the workshop participants and introduced the speakers. Mr. Demetrios Papathanasiou, the World Bank Acting Country Director for Vera Songwe at the time, emphasized that the World Bank sees the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women as an integral and necessary element to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth. Mrs. Aminata Gueye, Director of Petroleum Products, representing Mrs. Maimouna Ndoye, SECK Minister of Energy, built on these statements and outlined the numerous initiatives the Ministry is leading to mainstream

gender issues into policies and programs in the energy sector. For example, the new energy strategy (LPDSE 2012–2017) puts equity and universal access to energy at the heart of the vision for the energy sector in Senegal. In addition, the importance of paying attention to women living in rural villages given their workloads, competing demands on their time and limited livelihood opportunities was emphasized. Mr. Cheikh Noba, on behalf of Mrs. Anta Sarr, Minister of Women, Family and Youth, spoke about the importance of involving women in the energy sector not only because they are negatively affected by a lack of energy access and low-quality energy services, but also because they have the potential to be leaders in the field of energy and can contribute to the development of energy services in their communities. The official speeches are available in Annex 2.



Image 1 | Opening Plenary Session.



2.2 Session 1 | Sharing Country Experiences Through Storytelling

2.2.1 The Art of Story Telling and Experience Sharing

Participants were trained in storytelling by Waafas Ofosu-Amaah from the World Bank Institute (WBI) to increase their ability to effectively share information about their activities as a means of exchanging knowledge and lessons. This training aimed to prepare them for presenting the results of their programs to policy makers and colleagues. Some of the tips for sharing an effective story are outlined in Box 1.

2.2.2 Group Work to Capture the Essence in Our Stories for Presentations

Prior to the workshop, each country team completed a presentation template to capture their country context, lessons learned, and initial project results through the stages of Integrating Gender into Energy Operations stages (Figure 1).

Country teams used this template as a guide to present the essence of their stories and showcase innovative approaches to mainstreaming gender issues under the AFREA I Gender and Energy program. These approaches included concrete examples of working with Rural Energy Agencies, developing institutional capacity, establishing “gender desks” within organizations, carrying out community-level pilot interventions, and working with utility companies to develop targeted gender training on electricity subsidies and access to finance.

Key take-away messages from the country presentations included, among others, the need for strong commitment of the main actors in energy sectors towards mainstreaming gender issues, the importance for skills development and access to modern energy services for women, the need to institutionalize gender

work through (e.g., staff and units), and the necessity of financial partners in project formulation.

2.3 Session 2 | Gender and Energy Training and Capacity Building

2.3.1 Gender and Energy Training

ESMAP and WBI jointly introduced content for the Gender and Energy e-learning. This e-Module will be launched in the fall of 2014 on the WBG e-Institute webpage, and all participants will be invited to enroll. Topics covered in this e-Module include an overview of general gender equality and energy issues, gender equality and energy access issues related to household energy, and rural electrification and gender issues beyond energy access related to the broader energy sector. Given that the AFREA 2 Gender and Energy program will expand the scope of activities beyond energy access to include electricity infrastructure, projects supporting national utilities, and policy and reform projects, group discussions on each of these topics helped to identify how the teams could replicate their experiences across the energy sector topics. In addition, resources on gender and energy were shared at the Workshop (see Box 2).

Topic 1: Overview of Gender Equality and Energy Issues

Waafas Ofosu-Amaah facilitated the session on the overview of gender and energy issues. In the last decades, women’s lives have improved greatly. Women have made rapid gains in human rights, in education and health, and in labor force outcomes. But progress has not been even in all countries for all women, or in all dimensions of gender equality. For example, the likelihood of women dying during childbirth in Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of South Asia is still comparable to that in

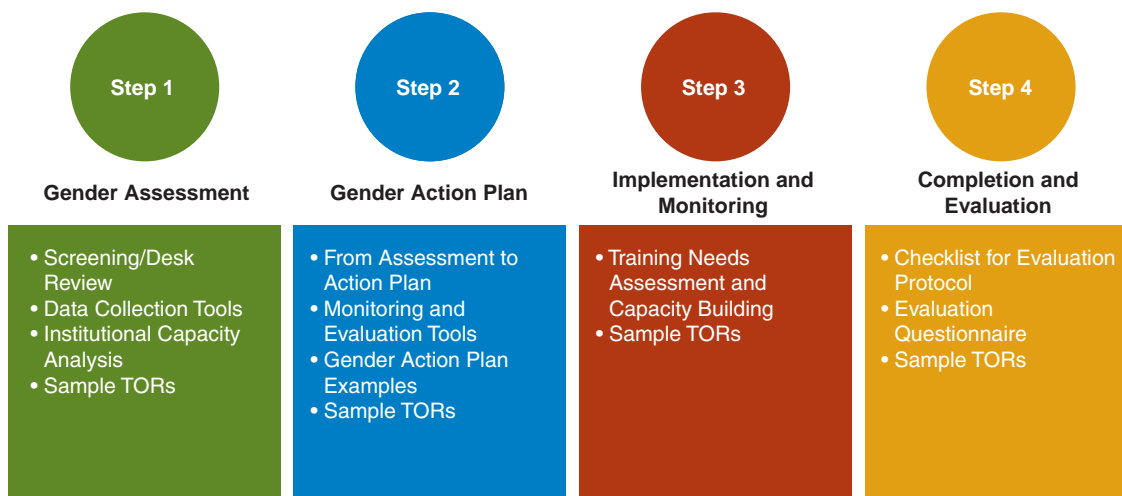
Box 1 | Tips for Storytelling

Tips for Sharing an Effective Story

- Strong opening! Strong ending! Remember your first and last lines. Build up a momentum. Be authentic.
- Speak it out loud. Things that look fabulous on your Powerpoint presentations do not come out naturally when you speak!
- Time yourself. If you can, read it to your colleagues.
- Connect with your audience—you have the advantage of knowing the details.
- Take us (your audience) on a journey about your gender mainstreaming process.

Source: The Art of Knowledge Exchange, WBI, <http://wbi.worldbank.org/sske/art-knowledge-exchange>

Figure 1 | Integrating Gender into Energy Operations



Source: Briefing Note: Integrating Gender Considerations into Energy Operations, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/17479>

Box 2 | Resources on Gender and Energy Shared at the Workshop

LITERATURE AND GUIDANCE

- ESMAP: Gender and Energy Online Resources
- Steps to Strides: Sustainable Development Network’s Companion to the World Development Report
- World Bank: Energy, Gender and Development—What are the Linkages? Where is the Evidence?
- World Bank Data and Guidance Notes on Gender Mainstreaming
- UNDP: Gender & Energy for Sustainable Development: A Toolkit & Resource Guide
- Asian Development Bank: Gender and Energy Toolkit: Going Beyond the Meter
- ENERGIA—Global Network of Energy and Gender Practitioners

VIDEO RESOURCES TO SHOWCASE EXISTING EXAMPLES

- **Senegal:** http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_f_On6SaFbY&feature=youtu.be
- **Cambodia:** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLwgSHM1pIY&feature=relmfu>
- **Laos:** <http://blogs.worldbank.org/eastasiapacific/node/2948>
- **Mali:** <http://youtu.be/7OROTiaPpI>
- **Tanzania:** <https://youtu.be/DIdnOkYDgOA>
- **South Asia:** <http://www.esmap.org/esmap/node/286>

Northern Europe in the 19th century; also, the increased participation of women in the labor force throughout the developing world has not translated into equal employment opportunities or equal earnings for men and women.

Energy access is increasingly seen as a vital catalyst for wider economic and social development, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. For example, *Goal 1: To Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger* is linked to energy issues as access to modern energy facilitates economic development by providing more efficient and healthier means to undertake basic household tasks and productive activities.

In addition, Waafas Ofosu-Amaah outlined how gender matters in the energy sector. She introduced some of the reasons why gender needs to be explicitly considered in the energy sector e.g., energy affects women and men differently, as men and women have different roles and responsibilities in households, markets and communities.

Topic 2: Gender Equality and Energy Access: Household Energy and Rural Electrification

Topic 2 of the WBI and ESMAP e-Module on Gender Equality and Energy was led by Joy Clancy from ENERGIA and the University of Twente, and covered

gender equality and energy access issues, with emphasis on household energy and rural electrification. This session expanded on the broad overview given in Topic 1 and focused on two proven interventions to reduce the negative consequences of the reliance on biomass for household energy (i.e., improved cookstoves and rural electrification). Additionally, Box 3 depicts comments from participants who participated in this session.

The facilitator deepened the dialogue on these energy interventions by guiding discussions on how cookstove projects or rural electrification can reduce gender-based violence. Examples included cases in which women and girls are responsible for gathering cooking fuel, which makes them more vulnerable to gender-based violence during fuel collection and transport. Cases included:

- Women living in war-torn areas (e.g., Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia) and displaced persons camps seem particularly vulnerable to sexual violence while they search for fuelwood in surrounding areas.
- However, men can also be victims of violent assaults. In Northern Uganda, for example, men and boys started collecting fuelwood to protect women's safety. In turn, men and boys were subject to physical assaults from rebels.

Rural electrification can reduce gender-based violence through:

- Increased lighting, which grants women increased mobility at night, and increases women's sense of security.
- Television, which can have an impact on household violence by changing women's and men's perceptions of gender roles and relations and giving women a greater understanding of their legal rights.

In this session the importance of community participation was also emphasized in order to improve design, mobilize contributions, and increase local ownership and operational sustainability of energy projects.

Topic 3: Beyond Energy Access—Gender across Energy Topic

Vanessa Lopes Janik introduced Topic 3, which focused on issues beyond energy access. She outlined how gender dimensions are relevant in electricity infrastructure, clean energy, and energy policy overall. For example, in infrastructure projects gender relevant impacts might include: displacement, resettlement, loss of livelihoods, job creation, benefit sharing, land titles, and the influx of migrant workers.

Box 3 | Comments from Participants Who Attended Session on Gender Equality and Energy Access

Mali

"Numerous traditions linked to cooking of food are actually *not practical but cultural*. For example, there is the notion that cooking good food takes time and that time savings associated with more efficient energy/cooking devices would reduce quality of food. These rituals need to be considered in energy planning, and the buy-in of men might not be easy."

Senegal

"The *added benefits* of improved cookstoves are not always apparent. Certain communities move around a lot and improved cookstoves create less fire, which is a good dividend for the user and surrounding area."

Tanzania

"It is also important to remember that in some communities the collection of firewood is also the duty of men and therefore one cannot rely on *traditional norms* at all times."

Senegal

"The importance of highlighting the *unexpected benefits* of energy access. For example women prefer to give birth in the dark as that provides more privacy when they give birth outside. Light can therefore enable benefits such as comfort."

Source: Authors.



Image 2 | PROGEDE Project Beneficiaries from Senegal.

In addition to the presentations, a facilitated group exercise focused on Electricity Infrastructure (Generation, Transmission & Distribution), Clean Energy (Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Climate Change) and Energy Policy (Subsidies, Tariffs, Reforms). Each group was asked to capture key points for various questions: What are the key gender issues in these topics, what lessons/approaches can we borrow from the experiences of the energy access work, and how can we build evidence in these “new” areas?

2.4 Session 3 | Mainstreaming Gender Issues in Practice

The voices of women from rural communities were well represented by the Senegalese delegation from PROGEDE 2³ who demonstrated how having gender considerations as part of project design helped to reach women in project areas. The session focused on four themes: 1) Women’s Leadership presented by Hassmaou Diallo; 2) Capacity Building presented by Fatoumata Souaré and Mariama Diarra; 3) Emergence of Women in Charcoal presented by Salimatou Konte; and 4) Income Generation covered by Mariama Diarra.

³ Second Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management Project (PROGEDE II) <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P120629/second-sustainable-participatory-energy-management-progede-ii?lang=en>

The presentations highlighted how the PROGEDE approach enabled rural women to engage in activities such as sustainable charcoal production and sustainable community forest management, thereby increasing both their participation in the project and enhancing the project’s incomes. The project enabled the rural women to improve their living conditions, send their children to school, participate in decision-making, and improve their overall status at the community level.

Key questions raised in this session included the environmental dimensions of charcoal production, the social impact of the financial standing in the women’s lives (e.g., with spouses), and the measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the projects. Conclusions of this session focused on the need to integrate economic, social and environmental factors into energy projects to ensure the sustainability of the impacts. In addition, participants highlighted the importance of gender-sensitive indicators to facilitate the tracking of gender-relevant outcomes.

Hearing from our Development Partners

Development Partners from ENERGIA, UN Women, the Embassy of Denmark, ECOW-GEN and SNV presented their work related to gender and energy. The presentations initiated further discussions on the benefits of collaboration between country participants and between countries and development partners.



Image 3 | Development Partners' Presentations.



ENERGIA | Joy Clancy from ENERGIA emphasized the organization's focus on the nexus between women and energy which goes beyond cookstoves and health to include women's economic empowerment. ENERGIA currently has a €5.6 million programme supported by Norad, Sida and MoF Finland which aims to contribute to women's economic empowerment by scaling up proven business models that strengthen the capacity of women's micro and small enterprises to deliver energy products and services to more than 1,000,000 consumers by 2017. In addition, a £4.5 million programme supported by Department for International Development (DFID) aims to advance knowledge, research, evidence gathering and dissemination, and raise public awareness on the importance of energy access for women and girls by 2019. ENERGIA also contributes to the UK-led campaign on clean energy, women and girls as part of the decade on Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) and to the SE4ALL global tracking on indicators for women's economic empowerment. In addition, Joy highlighted how ENERGIA is building an evidence base for improving effectiveness by taking a gendered approach in various energy topics such as productive uses of energy and energy sector reform.

UN Women | Adama Moussa gave an overview of the program on gender, energy and technologies of UN Women in the East of the Democratic Republic of Congo. He highlighted that many women in the community still perform the majority of hard manual labor, which impacts their health and well-being. Numerous actions are planned to improve the situation for women through the provision of energy technology equipment, strengthening the capacity of local actors and communities to include gender considerations, and research and documentation of best practice in order to ensure proper identification of technologies to alleviate women's work burden.

Embassy of Denmark | Ely Dembélé and Guindo Fatoumata Sidibé from the Embassy of Denmark highlighted the embassy's experience in renewable energy through a biofuel promotion initiative (e.g., jatropha plantations), a renewable energy feasibility project, and a feasibility study on electricity production from household waste. In addition, the Embassy of Denmark has initiated a new project on climate change, which is closely linked to sustainable resource management aspects such as land and water management and access to energy issues for women. Areas that have been identified as requiring additional support and guidance include recognizing the service needs of the poor; identifying key issues in gender mainstreaming in energy projects; ascertaining women's energy needs at home, at work and at community level, and initiating a gender and rights analysis for access to energy services provision.

ECOW-GEN | Monica Maduekwe introduced the ECOWAS Programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access (ECOW-GEN) which is a flagship programme being implemented by ECREEE with the objective to meet the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) goals in West Africa. The programme will contribute towards increased access to modern, affordable and reliable energy services, energy security and environmental sustainability by tailoring national and regional policies, projects and programmes to the energy needs of men and women. The programme will reach these objectives by focusing on activities linked to policy development, capacity development, knowledge management and awareness, investment and business promotions, and specific projects and programs. For example, ECOW-Gen partnered with various other stakeholders to host the 1st Regional Stakeholder Workshop of the West African Clean Cooking Alliance, from April 23–25, 2013 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and published a background paper on Women's

Economic Empowerment through Energy Access in the Mano-River Union (MRU) Sub-Region.

SNV | Pierre Gravel from SNV introduced the organization by focusing on the Mali work program with the theme “Women build future at the local level.” SNV’s program has focused on a gender and energy assessment of food production where women are present in large numbers (e.g., in rice, shea nuts and vegetable harvests). The assessment found that women are exploited in the food processing sector in terms of time invested, hardship, and loss of health. A gender action plan was put in place that aimed to increase productivity, decrease wood use and hardship of the women, and increase efficiency of local equipment and energy sources. In addition, 12 women’s cooperatives were trained to build improved cooking stoves informed on the use of cook stoves at home and the role of market players, and contractors, etc. He also touched on what worked well and did not work e.g., private operator approach worked well with earthen stove LOENA as it created income and employment, and briquetting biomass initiatives were not very successful as alternative energy sources do not require processing. Key lessons learned included, among others, research and development (R&D) is time consuming but important to adapt equipment to local contexts and that women can improve their productivity, economic and social positions when they utilize non-food biomass and energy efficient equipment. Overall best practice guidance shared included developing strategies to increase female land ownership, developing studies that demonstrate the costs savings by women, sharing stories of success of female leadership on local energy projects, and showcasing co-benefits of projects for both ecology and food security (e.g., honey production).

2.5 Session 4 | Project Design and Implementation Tools

Understanding gender indicators, targets, outputs and outcomes within energy programs is vital for tracking progress, reporting and transparency. Vanessa Lopes Janik and Waafas Ofosu-Amaah guided participants through practical approaches to integrate gender issues into energy operations through the use of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework that builds upon inputs, outputs, intermediate outcomes, lasting outcomes and overall development goals. In addition, countries were given examples of gender informed results and impact indicators across energy topics and other sectors. Figure 2 is an excerpt from the M&E material shared with the participants. In addition, PROGEDE’s M&E system was showcased to provide a

practical example of how to integrate gender informed indicators in project design.

In addition to a presentation on M&E issues relevant for gender and energy programs, a group exercise enabled country teams to develop an M&E framework (from input to development goals) for their work on gender and energy. A standardized template was populated by all country teams (see Tanzania’s populated template in Figure 3).

2.6 Session 5 | Looking Ahead and Developing a Road Map

During the workshop, country representatives were supported to develop material for country notes. These country notes are intended to document the country approaches of “how to” mainstream gender in the energy sector by capturing the storyline and approach for each country. These short notes will be peer reviewed and published.

In addition to the country notes, country teams developed next steps and built Country Road Maps, which focused on the future actions to mainstream gender issues in the energy sector. This exercise allowed teams to reflect on the lessons learned and outlined immediate next steps, stretch goals and enhanced activities, capacity, and skills needs and potential requests under AFREA 2. The exercise also allowed country teams to explore potential areas of work that go beyond initiatives focused on energy access projects but rather broader power sector issues related to wind farms, transmission lines, etc. These country road maps will serve as the basis for future engagement with client countries under AFREA 2 (for further details please see: <http://www.esmap.org/node/4472>).

2.7 Session 6 | Network Approaches: CoPs, Tips and Tricks

2.7.1 Community of Practice

The concept of a Community of Practice (CoP) and what it entails was introduced by Camilla Gandini from WBI. She explained how the development of a CoP could be useful to maintain the momentum and strengthen the sense of community that participants developed during the workshop. A CoP can foster partnership and the flow of knowledge sharing leading to fruitful collaboration among its members. Tips

Figure 2 | Resource of Sample Indicators across Energy

Gender Assessment Issues	Gender Actions	Gender M&E
HOUSEHOLD ENERGY: COOKING AND HEATING		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health issues associated with indoor air pollution from traditional cooking methods; ■ Opportunity/Economic cost of using traditional fuels including health impacts and time value; ■ Safety issues associated with open fires for cooking; ■ Women have primary responsibility for domestic (“care”) tasks in the household, including child care, cooking, fuel, and water provisioning; ■ Women and men have different decision-making roles/purchasing powers which affects the ability to choose and purchase improved cooking technologies; ■ Women’s ability to attend trainings/ cooking demonstrations for improved stoves due to childcare, long distances, and domestic responsibilities; ■ Lack of access to finance or other constraints (such as social norms, etc.) may make it difficult for women to participate in non-traditional income-generating activities; ■ Rural households more affected by the lack of affordability and supply of household fuels and technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inclusive community participation and consultations with women’s groups; ■ Target women and men separately, possibly using different approaches, in consumer campaigns and user feedback for improved cookstove markets; ■ Provide financing mechanism for adoption of cleaner cooking technologies and fuels, possibly targeted at women; ■ Energy efficient stoves designed in consultation with women and women’s groups; ■ Raising men’s awareness of the multiple benefits of energy efficient stoves; ■ Increasing women’s security while collecting fuelwood; ■ Plan for biomass/bioenergy-based operations that could support production and generate cash for farmers (e.g., biofuel production from oil seeds, farm/fish waste, biogas, etc.). Consider opportunities/barriers for both women and men; ■ Support the inclusion of women in decision-making positions of organizations in charge of forest management, biomass charcoal and wood fire production/collection, conditioning, transportation and retailing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduced male/female time required for gathering fuel wood/replacing LPG; ■ Increased male/female income with increased time and opportunity for employment, productivity; ■ Increased female participation in household and community energy decision-making; ■ Fuel used by men/women for cooking/heating; ■ Increased up-take of clean cooking solutions; ■ Reduction in male/female poverty.

Source: Briefing Note: Integrating Gender Considerations into Energy Operations, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/17479>

on how to develop a successful CoP were explored, including the importance of members providing and receiving attention, having a regular meeting rhythm and clear areas of responsibility, and focusing on quality rather than quantity to stimulate member’s cohesion and new partnerships. Thus, a CoP could be instrumental in retaining and further developing the rich experience developed during the workshop.

Additionally, participants were introduced to the Collaboration for Development (C4D) platform which hosts the gender and energy practitioners online space (see Figure 4). This online space is currently being utilized for information sharing and knowledge exchange by the participants who attended the workshop.

Figure 3 | Country Teams M&E Exercise Template Filled Out by Tanzania

Development Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased equitable access to affordable modern energy services for rural development
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved systematic gender mainstreaming; increased economic opportunities; institutional and community empowerment
Intermediate Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved data collection; engaged REA management and staff; increased capacity of project developers; increased gender equality in LRTC; improved documentation and communication
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gender assessment; Action plan; Training and capacity building of staff and project developers; gender informed LRTC; Knowledge projects (case studies and video)
Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AFREA Gender and Energy Support; REA staff and the Gender experts

Risks and Assumptions | Targets and Indicators

Source: Action Planning Exercise Tanzania
 (http://www.esmap.org/sites/esmap.org/files/DocumentLibrary/ESMAP_TANZANIA_Gender%20Energy_Senegal.pdf)

Figure 4 | Overview Page of the Gender and Energy Practitioners Online Space

The online space for gender and energy aims to bring together practitioners from around the world to share experiences, emerging tools, available resources, and knowledge on Gender Equality and Energy through an interactive platform.

AFREA WORKSHOP - GENDER AND ENERGY - SENEGAL, APRIL 2014

CATEGORIES

- Discussions
- Energy Access
- Energy Efficiency
- Energy Infrastructure
- Energy Policies
- Guidelines
- Renewable Energy
- Training Material and Presentations

PROJECTS

- Clean Energy (Renewable & Efficient) On Track
- Electricity Infrastructure On Track
- Energy Access On Track

e-discussion on Gender Dimensions of Labor Impacts within Electricity Infrastructure
 Held on September 8-12th 2014 with Featured Experts

ACTIONS

- Start a discussion
- Write a document
- Upload a file
- Write a blog post
- Create a project
- Create by email
- Invite people to join this group
- Group feeds
- Create an event

GENDER AND ENERGY IN THE NEWS

- Lack of sustainable energy is harder on women
- Gender sensitivity key to sustainable energy access
- SDGs should tackle energy access to boost gender equality, researcher says
- The renewable energy sector: gender differences in sustainable business
- The Gender-Energy Connection



3 | CONCLUSION

3.1 Session 7 | Action Planning to Achieve Results

The closing remarks were made by Mrs. Rokhaya Gueye representing Mr. Antou Gueye Samba Director General of the Senegalese Agency for Rural Development (ASER). She emphasized that the workshop highlighted two important points: Firstly that there are strong proven links between gender and energy and secondly, that the integration of gender into energy policy and programs is essential. In addition, she emphasized that the collaborations, projects, plans of actions and activities created and identified at the workshop will hopefully be able to materialize with the provision of funding and technical assistance by various partners and through the AFREA Gender and Energy program (complete speech available in Annex 2).

3.2 Critical Next Steps

Key outputs of the workshop included Country Notes that capture the approaches, results and lessons learned under the various country initiatives and Country Road

Maps which country teams drafted to develop next steps and aspirations for the second phase of the program (AFREA 2). Follow-up dialogue with each pilot country will be conducted in order to assess how to set priorities and develop country actions under AFREA 2 for the next three years. In addition, work will need to continue by the AFREA Gender and Energy program team to support the increased adoption of gender sensitive approaches across energy projects in existing and new countries in the Africa region through technical support, building internal capacity for gender mainstreaming in energy operations, knowledge development and improved monitoring and evaluation.

ESMAP and the World Bank Institute (WBI) jointly prepared content for the Gender and Energy e-learning modules to be launched in 2015. In addition, an online space has been developed through the C4D platform to connect gender and energy practitioners. All participants have been invited to join to continue engaging with the Africa regional colleagues at the workshop and join the broader global discussions on gender and energy.

ANNEXES



ANNEX 1 | AGENDA

Day 1 | Monday, April 7

8:00–8:30am REGISTRATION

8:30–9:00 **Welcome Remarks** | Minister of Energy | Minister of Women, Family and Youth | WB Country Director

9:00–9:15 **Introduction | Objectives, Expected Outputs and Outcomes**

Facilitators

- Objectives | Share experiences; build capacity; plan ahead
- Expected Outputs | Road map; country notes
- Expected Outcomes | Increased mainstreaming of gender issues; enhanced capacity; stronger “Gender and Energy” network

9:15–9:30 **Participants’ Introduction**

By Camilla Gandini

- Icebreaker exercise to introduce participants

SESSION 1 | SHARING COUNTRY EXPERIENCES THROUGH STORY TELLING

9:30–9:45 **The Art of Story Telling and Experience Sharing**

By Waafas Ofosu-Amaah

- Key elements of story telling
- Organizing ourselves into groups to tell our stories

9:45–10:45 **Group Work to Capture the Essence of our Stories for Presentation**

By Country Teams and Partners

- Country group preparation of their stories

10:45–11:00 COFFEE BREAK

11:00–11:45 **Plenary Session | Disseminating and Sharing our Experiences**

By Country Teams and Partners

- Theme 1 | Gender Assessments and Actions Plans
- Theme 2 | Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Completion

SESSION 2 | GENDER AND ENERGY TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

11:45–13:00 **Gender and Energy Training**

By Waafas Ofosu-Amaah and Joy Clancy

- Topic 1 | Overview on Gender and Energy
- Topic 2 | Gender and Energy Access

13:00–14:00 LUNCH

14:00–14:15 **Team Building Energizing Activity**

By Camilla Gandini

14:15–15:30 **Beyond Energy Access | Gender Across Energy Topics**

By Vanessa Lopes Janik

- Electricity Infrastructure, Clean Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Energy Policy

15:30–15:45 COFFEE BREAK

Day 1 *Continued* | Monday, April 7

SESSION 3 | MAINSTREAMING GENDER ISSUES IN PRACTICE

15:45–16:30 **Strategies of Women Leaders Implementing AFREA Projects**

By Senegal Project Delegation

- Theme 1 | Women's Leadership
- Theme 2 | Capacity Building for Women
- Theme 3 | Emergence of Women Charcoal Producers
- Theme 4 | Women in Income-Generating Activities

16:30–17:30 **Reflections**

By Facilitators

- Wrap-Up and Q&A
- Introduction and expectations for Day 2
- Select team to present main highlights of Day 1

19:00 **WELCOME DINNER**

Day 2 | Tuesday, April 8

8:30–9:00am **Recap of Day 1 and Introduction Day 2**

By Group Representatives and Facilitators

9:00–9:45 **Hearing from our Development Partners**

By Denmark, UN Women, ENERGIA, SNV, ECREE

SESSION 4 | PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

9:45–10:45 **Demystifying Monitoring and Evaluation**

By Facilitators

- Understanding gender indicators, targets, outputs, and outcomes within energy programs

10:45–11:00 **COFFEE BREAK**

SESSION 5 | LOOKING AHEAD AND DEVELOPING OUR ROAD MAP

11:00–12:00 **Main Lessons from AFREA Phase I**

By Country Teams and Partners

- What are the main successes and success factors?
- What were the challenges?
- What do we want to replicate?
- What do we want to scale up?
- Country Notes | Gender and Energy Approaches

12:00–13:00 **Breakout Groups**

By Country Teams and Partners

- Roadmap: Where do we want to go?
- Capacity Building: What do we need to learn in order to get there, and how will we learn?

13:00–14:00 **LUNCH**

Day 2 Continued | Tuesday, April 8

14:00–14:15 Energizing Session
By Camilla Gandini

14:15–15:30 Continuation Breakout Groups
By Country Teams and Partners

- Roadmap: Where do we want to go?
- Capacity Building: What do we need to learn in order to get there, and how will we learn?

15:00–15:30 Community of Practice (CoP)
By Camilla Gandini

- What is a CoP and examples of effective CoPs

15:30–16:00 COFFEE BREAK

16:00 Continuation of Breakout Groups

17:45–18:00 Reflections
By Facilitators

- Wrap-Up and Q&A
- Introduction and expectations for Day 3
- Select team to present main highlights of Day 2

Day 3 | Wednesday, April 9

9:00–9:30am Recap of Day 2 and Introduction to Day 3
By Group Representatives and Facilitators

SESSION 6 | NETWORKING APPROACHES: CoPs, TIPS and TRICKS

9:30–10:00 Community of Practice
By Camilla Gandini

- What is a COP and examples of effective CoPs

SESSION 7 | ACTION PLANNING TO ACHIEVE RESULTS

10:00–10:45 Workshop Wrap-Up
By Facilitators working with Country Teams and Partners

- Preparing to tell our story of the past two days to policymakers

10:45–11:00 COFFEE BREAK

11:00–12:30 Report Back to Policymakers
By Country Team Representatives

- Road Map
- Country Notes | Gender and Energy Approaches
- AFREA Gender and Energy CoP

12:30–13:00 Concluding Remarks
By Senegalese Agency for Rural Electrification (ASER), Director General, Mrs. Rokhaya Gueye representing Mr. Antou Gueye Samba

13:00–14:00 CLOSING LUNCH

ANNEX 2 | OPENING AND CLOSING SPEECHES

SPEAKING NOTES FOR WORLD BANK ACTING COUNTRY DIRECTOR, MR. DEMETRIOS PAPATHANASIOU

**Mr. Chief of Staff, representing his Excellency, the Minister of Women, Family and Youth;
Mrs. the Director of Petroleum, representing his Excellency, the Minister of Energy**

Good morning:

I also wish to thank Government representatives from all countries; My thanks also go to representatives of our partners, embassies, donors, international organizations as well as all other institutions joining us here today; I would like to thank all the participants by having responded to the invitation of the World Bank to this important capacity building and experience sharing workshop on gender and energy. Let me especially thank the Chief of Staff of his Excellency, Minister of Women, Family and Youth whose presence at this ceremony reflects the commitment of the Ministry to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

It is a great pleasure for me to speak to you this morning on matters of such great importance and at the heart of debates on development. Research from around the world has shown that gender inequality tends to slow down economic growth and hamper poverty alleviation.

Reducing inequalities between men and women can allow significant progress in terms of development and it is important to narrow gender gaps by not just looking at the symptoms but by tackling the root causes of these inequalities. In every society, men and women tend to play different social and economic roles, are assigned differing responsibilities, and may have unequal access to economic opportunities and productive resources.

Women and men may have different capabilities, needs, interests and priorities, and may bring different contributions to development initiatives. That is why for the World Bank, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women are viewed as an integral and necessary elements to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth. Enhancing the Bank's inclusive growth agenda is possible through increasing women's access to economic opportunities and productive resources.

Increasingly, gender responsive approaches to development are mainstreamed into project planning and implementation within the Bank's lending projects and knowledge programs. Following the release of the World Development Report 2012 which emphasized that greater gender equality can enhance productivity, make institutions more representative, and improve development outcomes for the next generation; the World Bank has made gender mainstreaming a corporate priority. In practice, this translates into integrating a gender perspective throughout the operational cycle to improve gender equity in project participation, benefits and opportunities. It can improve the participation of women in policy making, sectoral planning, delivery of services in various sectors, and more equitable sharing of short and long-term benefits from development.

Several instruments and tools have been set up to include gender in policy dialogue, with countries analysis, and in the various reforms. As you know, the reason for this workshop is to exchange ideas and share experiences and provide capacity building on gender mainstreaming in the energy sector. Improving gender equality and social inclusion remains critical to fully realizing the development impact of energy programs. As a result, WB is committed to empower women as users of energy, as well as enabling women to become providers of energy services or make productive use of energy for income generation.

In this regard, the first phase of AFREA has supported gender mainstreaming approaches in policies and projects for access to energy in your countries and the second phase which is approved will expand the scope of activities beyond energy access to include electricity infrastructure, projects supporting national utilities, and policy and reform projects.

To conclude, you are here today because you have a keen sense of these gender issues—you are addressing the challenge of gender mainstreaming in your work and you have valuable lessons to share with each other. I want to commend each of you for your commitment and work on promoting gender equality. It is the lessons from the ground—from fieldwork, dialogue with communities and women and men—that allow us to improve programs to be more inclusive and responsive to the needs of women, men and the communities we serve.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Ministry of Energy-Senegal (No translation available)

**Monsieur le Directeur de Cabinet, Représentant Madame le Ministre de la Femme,
de la Famille et de l'Enfance ;**

Monsieur le Représentant de la Banque Mondiale ;

Mesdames, Messieurs les Représentants des corps diplomatiques ;

Mesdames, Messieurs les Représentants des organisations internationales ;

Mesdames, Messieurs les Partenaires techniques et financiers ;

Mesdames, Messieurs les Participants des pays pilote ;

Chers invités.

C'est avec un réel plaisir que je viens représenter ici, Madame Maïmouna NDOYE SECK, Ministre de l'Énergie, empêchée, à l'ouverture de l'atelier sur le renforcement des capacités en genre et énergie organisé par les équipes de la Banque Mondiale (AFREA, ESMAP, l'institut de la Banque Mondiale).

Je voudrais, à l'entame de mon propos, saluer l'ensemble des décideurs, experts, partenaires, communautés et acteurs de développement ici présents, et souhaiter la bienvenue à tous les participants venus de l'étranger pour partager leur expertise, expériences et préoccupations sur la prise en compte dans les programmes d'énergie, de la dimension genre qui est transversale et incontournable pour un développement durable.

C'est également pour moi, l'occasion de magnifier, l'ambition de la Banque mondiale d'appuyer la prise en compte du genre dans tous les processus relatifs à l'accès à l'énergie.

Cette démarche est louable, car, pendant longtemps, les questions de genre n'ont pas été bien mises en exergue dans l'élaboration des politiques et programmes énergétiques. (Comme l'ont montré les audits de genre dans les politiques énergétiques de 5 pays africains¹ dont le Sénégal menés en 2007).

Chers participants,

La Nouvelle Lettre de Politique de Développement du Secteur de l'Énergie du Sénégal (LPDSE) 2012/2017, assoit une nouvelle vision stratégique du Sénégal pour le secteur de l'Énergie, tournée vers:

« Un secteur énergétique performant et assurant une parfaite disponibilité de l'énergie au moindre coût possible et garantissant un accès universel aux services énergétiques modernes dans le respect des principes d'acceptabilité sociale et environnementale.»

Vous l'aurez constaté, les préoccupations liées à l'équité et à l'accès universel à l'énergie, sont au coeur de cette nouvelle vision du Sénégal pour le secteur énergétique.

Cela se passe dans un contexte mondial ou de plus en plus, les préoccupations liées à la prise en compte du genre dans les politiques et programmes pour un développement durable gagnent en intensité, notamment en cette période de revue des objectifs du millénaire pour le développement.

Permettez-moi d'évoquer la déclaration des Ministres du Genre et de la Condition Féminine des pays membres de l'Union africaine, relative au programme de développement pour l'après 2015.

Adoptée le 08 février 2014, elle met en évidence que même si des progrès ont été accomplis au cours des 15 dernières années dans l'atteinte de l'OMD3 relatif à l'égalité des sexes et à l'autonomisation des femmes, des efforts restent à faire dans certains domaines.

La Déclaration souligne expressément l'importance de mettre davantage l'accent sur

« les questions systémiques sous-jacentes, telles que la discrimination et le manque d'accès et de contrôle des ressources ».

L'on ne peut manquer de souligner à cet égard, l'importance de concevoir et d'élaborer des stratégies pour une pleine jouissance du droit à l'énergie, vu comme un droit fondamental pour l'accès aux ressources énergétiques tout en préservant l'environnement.

Chers participants,

« Garantir la sécurité énergétique et l'accès à l'énergie pour tous afin d'impulser une croissance économique et un développement équitable » est le tout 1er axe stratégique de la nouvelle politique de développement du secteur de l'énergie au Sénégal (Lpdse) 2012/2017.

Il s'en suit donc que les projets et programmes du secteur doivent de manière transversale, prendre en compte toutes les composantes de la société. L'accès aux services énergétiques modernes, doit impérativement tenir compte des spécificités et des besoins différenciés des hommes, des femmes, des jeunes, des personnes âgées, des personnes en situation de handicap.

A cet égard, l'approche genre s'avère être un outil nécessaire pour aider à prendre en considération le fait que les rôles, droits et responsabilités assignés à chaque sexe dans la société, au-delà d'être différents, tendent à induire des inégalités dans des sphères essentielles de la vie, dont l'accès aux ressources énergétiques notamment. L'analyse genre doit donc nécessairement inspirer la configuration de la chaîne d'approvisionnement, la priorisation des formes d'énergies et le choix des technologies.

C'est ce qu'ambitionnent de faire des programmes comme le PROGEDE 2, le PERACOD ou le PNB-SN, partant des besoins spécifiques des populations pour remonter la chaîne et proposer des technologies et des approches qui favorisent une implication active des femmes. De telles démarches ont l'avantage d'impacter réellement sur les communautés, dès lors qu'il y a une préoccupation pour un accès renforcé à des services énergétiques adaptés aux priorités de développement local durable.

C'est aussi ce qui a guidé le Programme d'électrification rurale du Sénégal, conduit par l'ASER qui vient de boucler une évaluation sur la prise en compte du genre, grâce à l'appui du Programme AFREA de la Banque Mondiale.

Chers participants

Une attention particulière mérite toutefois, d'être portée sur la situation des femmes, surtout celles vivant en milieu rural, où, elles parcourent chaque jour plusieurs kilomètres pour la collecte de bois² à des fins de cuisson. L'on ne mesure pas toujours à sa juste valeur, tout l'investissement que cela requiert en termes de charge et de temps de travail.

Il s'y ajoute que le calendrier journalier des femmes est surchargé par des activités liées à la gestion de la famille, qu'elles effectuent durant 15 à 17 h de temps par jour.

L'allègement des tâches par une juste appréciation des besoins des femmes en énergie, est une préoccupation centrale dans la nouvelle vision de l'Etat pour le secteur de l'Energie avec l'objectif stratégique d' « élargir l'accès des populations aux services modernes de l'Energie en veillant à une répartition plus équitable des efforts, privilégiant les régions défavorisées et les couches vulnérables. » Ainsi, un taux de 60% d'électrification rurale est visé à l'horizon 2017 contre 24% en 2013.

Aussi, au-delà de la sphère reproductive, les femmes ont des besoins en énergie dans la sphère productive où, par rapport aux hommes, elles ont moins accès aux ressources productives (accès à la terre et aux technologies), aux financements et aux investissements.

2 Par exemple : 2,79 km dans la région de Fatick pour la collecte et qu'environ 61,74% du bois de feu consommé en milieu rural est collecté.

L'accès à des services énergétiques modernes et abordables est une condition essentielle pour arriver à une croissance économique et à la réduction de la pauvreté. Les femmes y ont droit, en tant qu'actrices à part entière du développement.

La nouvelle vision de l'accès à l'énergie mesure pleinement le rôle des femmes en tant qu'actrices du développement ainsi que les difficultés qui se présentent à elles dans le développement d'activités génératrices de revenu.

Chers participants

C'est dire que le terrain est bien balisé et la volonté politique réelle, à travers la nouvelle lettre de politique de développement du secteur de l'Energie au Sénégal, qui entre en droite ligne des objectifs de la CEDEAO dont l'objectif global est de faire accéder au moins la moitié de la population périurbaine et rurale aux services énergétiques modernes en 2015 en vue de l'atteinte des OMD.

Il s'y ajoute autant d'initiatives favorables à l'intégration du « genre » dans les projets et programmes relatifs à l'Energie, comme c'est le cas avec AFREA et ESMAP développés par la Banque mondiale.

Avant de finir, je voudrais relever que, c'est assurément à travers une approche holistique, c'est-à-dire multisectorielle et inclusive que nous réussirons l'intégration des questions de genre dans les politiques et programmes du secteur de l'Energie, au niveau africain notamment.

Enfin, permettez-moi de relever l'attention particulière que le Ministre de l'Energie accorde aux échanges d'expériences sur les activités menées dans les pays couverts³ au cours de la première phase du programme AFREA, car constituant un cadre d'apprentissage pour renforcer la dynamique du partenariat Sud-sud dans le domaine du Genre et Energie.

Aussi, le profil des participants et la mobilisation des partenaires nous permettent d'espérer des conclusions bien exploitables, ainsi qu'un accompagnement dans leur mise en oeuvre.

3 Sénégal, Mali, Bénin, Tanzanie, Kenya et Zambie

Mesdames, Messieurs,

**JE NOUS SOUHAITE DE FRUCTUEUX TRAVAUX ET VOUS
REMERCIÉ DE VOTRE AIMABLE ATTENTION**



Ministry of Women, Family and Youth-Senegal (No translation available)

Chers compatriotes, chers invités

Je voudrais au nom de Madame Anta Sarr, Ministre de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfance, qui vous exprime tout son regret de ne pouvoir être avec vous ce matin, souhaiter la bienvenue à toutes les délégations venues des pays frères. Je voudrais également remercier la Banque Mondiale pour le choix porté sur le Sénégal, pays d'hospitalité légendaire, pour abriter cette importante rencontre. A ce titre, je voudrais vous dire, comme il est de coutume au pays de la Téranga, Dallène ak Diam.

Mesdames et Messieurs ;

La rencontre de ce matin revêt à nos yeux une importance capitale, d'autant plus que les problèmes de genre se posent avec acuité dans le secteur de l'énergie et se présentent de manière presque uniforme dans l'ensemble de nos pays.

En effet, dans nos pays en voie de développement, les femmes consacrent un quart de leur temps à satisfaire les besoins énergétiques du foyer et sont les plus touchées par les problèmes de santé que génèrent les énergies généralement utilisées (par exemple : les problèmes respiratoires dus aux émissions des lampes à pétrole, la pollution de l'air dans leur maison résultant de la cuisson au bois énergie etc.). Les femmes sont également affectées par le manque d'accès à l'énergie et aux services énergétiques appropriés dans leurs domaines d'activité, ce qui fait qu'elles sont contraintes d'utiliser leur énergie métabolique. Par contre, plusieurs études démontrent que les femmes sont aussi des leaders dans le domaine de l'énergie, et qu'elles peuvent contribuer de manière très efficace au développement des services énergétiques dans leur communauté.

Il est dès lors heureux de voir que le programme AFREA travaille pour contribuer à l'égalité des sexes dans le secteur de l'énergie à partir d'études, d'enquêtes, de documents, et expériences du terrain pour garantir l'accès à l'énergie, à travers la prise en compte effective des préoccupations des hommes et des femmes dans ce secteur stratégique.

Mesdames et Messieurs ;

Etant entendu que des politiques bien réfléchies en matière d'énergie sont aujourd'hui reconnues comme les créneaux porteurs qui doivent permettre à nos pays de sortir de la pauvreté, il devient dès lors urgent de réfléchir à la façon dont celles-ci doivent favoriser l'égalité de genre et le développement mais surtout l'atteinte des OMD. Car il est désormais nul besoin de démontrer que prendre en compte le genre dans les politiques énergétiques permet d'éradiquer l'extrême pauvreté et la faim ; de favoriser l'éducation primaire universelle, de réduire la mortalité maternelle et infantile, de lutter contre le VIH / sida, le Paludisme et les autres maladies, et d'assurer un environnement durable etc.

C'est pourquoi, les politiques énergétiques sont tenues de prêter une grande attention aux rôles différents des hommes et des femmes dans la recherche de solutions énergétiques, ainsi qu'aux caractéristiques de la différence de besoins énergétiques entre les sexes, ainsi que les opportunités économiques que peut leur procurer ce secteur.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Permettez-moi de vous dire que mon département s'achemine résolument vers l'élaboration d'une nouvelle Stratégie pour l'Equité et l'Egalité de Genre (SNEEG), qui sera le nouveau cadre de référence de la politique nationale en matière de genre d'ici l'horizon 2035, arrimé aux orientations stratégiques du Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE).

La transversalité du genre, alliée au caractère multidimensionnel de l'énergie nous amène aujourd'hui à considérer cette nouvelle question émergente comme incontournable et à lui donner une dimension certaine dans l'atteinte des objectifs que nous ne manquerons pas de nous fixer pour l'instauration d'un environnement favorable pour l'équité et l'égalité de genre dans notre pays.

Mesdames et messieurs,

Avant de terminer, je voudrais vous signifier que je n'ai aucun doute qu'au sortir de cet atelier, le partage d'expérience aidant, vous serez assez outillés pour mieux adresser les prochaines étapes du programme. Je suis également convaincu que les discussions éclairées et engagées que vous aurez ici, déboucheront sur des recommandations pertinentes, capables de rendre les politiques, programmes et projets énergétiques de vos pays respectifs plus sensibles au genre pour l'accès des population, hommes et femmes aux services énergétiques durables et à des moyens d'existence améliorés.

JE VOUS REMERCIE DE VOTRE AIMABLE ATTENTION



Présenté par Mme Rokhaya Diao GUEYE (No translation available) Directrice Administrative et Comptable de l'ASER

Mesdames, messieurs, Chers Participants !

Durant ces trois derniers jours, nous avons eu droit à des échanges très fructueux axés fondamentalement sur deux points :

1. LE LIEN FORT QUI EXISTE ENTRE GENRE ET ENERGIE :

Au regard des besoins différenciés des hommes et des femmes, en particulier des femmes rurales qui sont confrontées à des tâches très pénibles telles que :

- l'exhaure
- La mouture
- La collecte de bois pour la cuisson
- les conditions sanitaires lors des accouchements,
- les conditions d'accès difficiles liées au manque d'éclairage qui expose les femmes à l'insécurité.

Les services énergétiques pourraient donc avoir des effets très bénéfiques parmi lesquels on peut en citer quelques uns :

- réduire fortement la pénibilité de ces activités précitées
- permettre à la femme de gagner du temps pour s'occuper d'autres activités génératrices de revenus ; ce qui entraîne le bien être social quand on sait qu'elle est la pièce maîtresse, le pivot de la famille qui complète l'homme dans la construction de la famille.
- Accroître le pouvoir économique des femmes par la création de richesse.

2. L'INTEGRATION DU GENRE DANS LES POLITIQUES ET PROGRAMMES D'ACCES A L'ENERGIE :

Le processus d'intégration a été bien expliqué par les facilitateurs :

- En partant de l'évaluation pour connaître l'existant
- la mise en place du plan d'action validé,
- la mise en œuvre de ce Plan d'Action,
- le suivi-évaluation,
- l'achèvement et la capitalisation.

Nous avons aussi beaucoup appris des collègues venant du Mali, de la Zambie, de la Tanzanie, du Kenya, de la RDC, du Bénin et du Sénégal bien entendu.

De leurs expériences très enrichissantes dans le domaine de l'implication des femmes dans la promotion de l'efficacité énergétique, le développement de l'entrepreneuriat féminin avec la transformation des produits locaux et bien entendu l'expérience du PROGEDE (Sénégal) en matière de capacitation des femmes dans le domaine de la filière charbon de bois.

Je ne saurai terminer sans évoquer la présentation des différents partenaires : Banque Mondiale, ENERGIA, SNV, ECOWAS, Ambassade du Danemark au Mali, ONU Femme qui ont bien voulu partager avec nous leurs expertises et réalisations respectives qui suscitent beaucoup d'espoir. Nous osons espérer, qu'à travers cette collaboration, les projets, plans d'action et activités que nous avons identifiés, pourront se concrétiser avec la mise à disposition de financement et d'assistance technique, dans le cadre de partenariats durables à établir avec l'ensemble des institutions ci-dessus mentionnées.

Sur cette note, je déclare, au nom du Directeur Général de l'ASER, l'atelier « Genre et Energie » , clos.

Nous vous souhaitons un bon retour dans vos familles respectives et plein succès pour la continuation de vos projets.

Présenté par Mme Rokhaya Diao GUEYE
Directrice Administrative et Comptable de l'ASER



ANNEX 3 | PARTICIPANTS LIST

AFREA GENDER AND ENERGY WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

NAME	ORGANIZATION
BENIN	
Cocou Elavagnon Herbert Kouletio	Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum
Coffi Able	Increased Access to Modern Energy Project (DAEM)
Josephine Kanakin	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
CAPE VERDE	
Monica Maduekwe	ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)
KENYA	
Agnes Mugeci Obara	Kenya Power & Lighting Company Limited (KPLC)
MALI	
Hamadoun Oumar Toure	Malian Agency for Household Energy and Rural Electrification (AMADER)
Traore Kaltoumi Ali Bédari	AMADER
Niang Emma Kourouma	KAMA SA
Adama Moussa	UN Women
Pierre Gravel	SNV Netherlands Development Organization
Ely Dembélé	Danish Embassy
Guindo Fatoumata Sidibé	Danish Embassy
NETHERLANDS	
Joy Clancy	ENERGIA, University of Twente
SENEGAL	
Oumou Sougoufara	Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management Project (PROGEDE 2)
Mamadou Diop	PROGEDE 2
Fatoumata Souaré Coulibaly	PROGEDE 2
Asmawou Diallo	PROGEDE 2
Mariama Diarra	PROGEDE 2
Salimatou Konté	PROGEDE 2
Agnes Daba Thiaw	PROGEDE 2
Alassane Ngom	PROGEDE 2
Ibrahima Niang	PROGEDE 2
Rokhaya Ndiaye	PROGEDE 2
Salimata Ba	PROGEDE 2
Yacine Diagne Gueye	Environment and Development Action in the Third World (ENDA), ENERGIA
Antou Gueye Samba	Senegalese Agency for Rural Electrification (ASER)
Ousmane Fall Sarr	ASER
Malick Gaye	ASER
Rokhaya Diaw Gueye	ASER

AFREA GENDER AND ENERGY WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS (Continued)

NAME	ORGANIZATION
SENEGAL (Continued)	
Malick Koita	ASER
Khady Ndiaye	ASER
Mireille Afoudji	Program for the promotion of renewable energy, rural electrification and sustainable supply of household fuels (PERACOD)
Maimouna Bâ Seck	PERACOD
Fatou Drame	Ministry of Women, Family, and Youth
Astou Diouf	Ministry of Women, Family and Youth
Souadou Dramé	Ministry of Finance
Fatou Thiam Sow	Ministry of Energy
Dienaba Wane Ndiaye	UN Women
Awa Seck	World Bank
Mademba Ndiaye	World Bank
Daniella Van Leggelo Padilla	World Bank
Fatouma Toure Ibrahima Wane	World Bank
Amadou Mamadou Watt	World Bank
Demetrios Papathanasiou	World Bank
Aifa Fatimata Ndoye Niane	World Bank
Salamata Bal	World Bank
Seynabou Thiaw Seye	World Bank
Mouhamedou Papa Demba Wade	World Bank
TANZANIA	
Mary Ngusaru	Rural Energy Agency (REA)
Erneus Kaijage	World Bank
WASHINGTON DC	
Vanessa Lopes Janik	ESMAP
Inka Schomer	World Bank
Waafas Ofosu-Amaah	World Bank Institute
Camilla Gandini	World Bank Institute
ZAMBIA	
Ngoza Nkwabilo	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited (ZESCO)
Racheal Mubipe	ZESCO
Charity Mwansa	Department of Mines, Energy and Water Development
Anna Banda	Department of Mines, Energy and Water Development

ANNEX 4 | PRESS COVERAGE AND RELATED LINKS

TV Report French | <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3djwC5ri7DA&feature=youtu.be>

TV Report (Wolof) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c9F2jeEZ9J4&feature=youtu.be>

WB Eng: LES BENEFICIAIRES DU PROGRAMME AFREA PARTAGENT LES EXPERIENCES
(Sudonline.com (Senegal)) Document Title: Energie : La Banque mondiale vole au secours des femmes
Document Source: Liberation (Senegal)

Integrating Gender and Social Inclusion into Energy Programs: Knowledge Exchange in Senegal.
<http://www.esmap.org/node/4470>

ACRONYMS

AFREA	Africa Renewable Energy and Access
C4D	Collaboration for Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECOW-GEN	ECOWAS Programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access
ECREE	Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRU	Mano-River Union
PROGEDE II	Senegal Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management Project
R&D	Research and Development
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All

The first phase of the Africa Renewable Energy and Access (AFREA) Program was established in 2009 to help meet the energy needs and widen access to energy services in Sub-Saharan African countries in an environmentally responsible way. Since then, the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) and the World Bank's Africa Energy Unit have managed this dedicated ESMAP program for Sub-Saharan Africa. Now in its second Phase, AFREA II will continue to help find workable, scalable solutions to Africa's energy deficit in the following ways:

- Promoting increased access to energy, with an emphasis on meeting basic household energy needs, and developing renewable energy and other low carbon energy sources;
- Creating an enabling environment for regional cooperation and private sector participation in energy generation, transmission and distribution; and
- Complementing and supporting the Africa Energy Unit's "Energy-Driven Development" vision of poverty reduction, green growth and making biomass sustainable in low income and post conflict countries.

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Africa Renewable Energy
Access Program (AFREA)

AFREA
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Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)
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