









## **ENERGIA & SE4ALL**



- ENERGIA is one of the Civil Society representatives on the SE4ALL Advisor Group
- ENERGIA emphasises that the nexus between women and energy goes beyond cooks stoves and health to included women economic empowerment
- €5.6 million programme supported by Norad, Sida and MoF Finland 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
- A £4.5 million programme supported by DFID that aim to advance knowledge, research, evidence gathering and dissemination, and raising public awareness on the importance of energy access for women and girls by 2019.
- Contribute to the UK-led campaign on clean energy, women & girls as part of the decade on SE4ALL
- Contribute to SE4ALL global tracking on indicators for women's economic empowerment.





## **ENERGIA** Joy Clancy, Principal Investigator

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Issue





Outcome Evidence body of independent empirical evidence about the impacts of energy interventions on socio-economic outcomes is small, even smaller for gender disaggregated



What we do know evidence that exists shows that the same energy service has different social or economic outcomes for women and men



What we don't know which interventions work best for women and this increases the risk to public and private investments aimed at benefitting women and girls with implications for SE4ALL.

Increased demand for evidenced based policy making

DfiD is funding major 4 year research programme on finding the evidence.

Objective generate new knowledge and close gaps

## ENERGIA Joy Clancy, Principal Investigator

Themes and Key Issues	BUILDING THE EVIDENCE BASE FOR IMPROVING ENERGY INVESTMENTS EFFECTIVENESS BY TAKING A GENDERED APPROACH
(I) Electrification through grid and decentralised systems	What are the impacts of access to electricity on women and girls? Do gendered approaches to decentralised energy systems provide greater empowerment to women and girls than from existing decentralised energy interventions?
(II) Productive uses of energy	What is the poverty impact of focusing on improving energy access/energy efficiency of women's enterprises? What is the relative impact compared to traditional approaches?
(III) The political economy of energy sector dynamics	How can the incentives and disincentives and other aspects of gendered power relations associated with interventions to improve energy access more effectively empower women and girls? What is the relative impact over previous approaches?
(IV)Energy sector reform	Are women disproportionately disadvantaged relative to men by energy price and subsidy reform? How might this be rectified in future?
(V) Role of the private sector in scaling up energy access	Which private sector business models for energy investments increasing energy access or promoting energy efficiency contribute most to women's empowerment?