

RENEWABLE ENERGY

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women traditionally have less access to information about new forms of energy; ■ Information and training on energy technologies usually targeted to males; ■ Due to traditional land tenure practices, most women lack collateral for loans to form enterprises; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Skill training and credit to facilitate establishment of women's businesses (e.g., biogas production and PV distribution enterprises); ■ Include women in training and staffing of renewable energy projects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of men/women adopting renewable energy technologies; ■ Number of male/female-owned new renewable energy enterprises; ■ Increased male/female income from renewable energy enterprise; |
|---|--|--|

Gender Assessment Issues

Gender Actions

Gender M&E

RENEWABLE ENERGY (cont.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women are main supplier and users of biomass energy; ■ Evaluate risks, opportunities and access to new renewable energy technologies for women vs. men. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduced use of biomass energy; ■ Reduced time collecting fuel wood. |
|--|--|

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- Lack of awareness prevents women and men from adopting new energy saving technology and efficiency options;
- Women and men have different access to finance for improved technology options;
- Men and women have different roles in decision making from purchasing power to end user adoption;
- Access to more energy efficient equipment can improve incomes from productive activities and reduce household expenditure on energy bills.
- Media campaign targeting different user groups including women;
- Mobilization of women's groups and social compacts to promote consumer energy efficiency awareness;
- School programs and fairs on energy efficiency;
- Include women in household level training for energy efficiency;
- Train women trainers that take the lead in energy efficiency measures/sensitization campaigns as women are often the main users of energy in a household;
- Financing mechanisms for appliances and lighting needed in schools, health post, social centers and water delivery services;
- Include social development and gender related actors/authorities into the planning of campaigns;
- Promote engagement of utilities with communities, including specifically women, in demand-side management programs.
- Increase female/male awareness of energy technology and efficiency options;
- Percentage of women/men adopting energy-saving technologies;
- Increased ability of the poor to upgrade to energy efficient appliances.

Source: Integrating Gender Considerations into Energy Operations Annex 1. Page 17 and 18
<http://www.esmap.org/node/2743>