

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:



Vision: Women and men have equal and equitable access to and control over sustainable energy services as an essential right to development

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

Gender and energy issues at different levels

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

Energy as catalyst for social change

- India, 1 Sept 2016: Dharmendra Pradhan, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas: “changes in the narrative of LPG, which is being seen as a catalyst of social change and not as a source of profit.”



International Conference
LPG : The Catalyst of
Social Change



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Why gender indicators?

- Reasons for interest in gender issues in energy interventions or energy policy:
 - Economic growth? Business development? Poverty alleviation? Decreased inequity? Empowerment? Transformative change?
- Why measure gender in energy?- need for indicators
 - Improve interventions at policy, organizational and technology level
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - Attraction of investment in development (for women)
 - Inform areas for interventions or policy adaptation
 - Avoid evaporation of gender in intervention development

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 indicators along the energy chain

examples

Intervention/ policy

- Women in the supply chain, gender sensitivity of approach and regulations

Characteristics of energy supply

- Energy carriers useful for priority energy services for men and women (eg cooking, household water supply)

Use of energy services

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

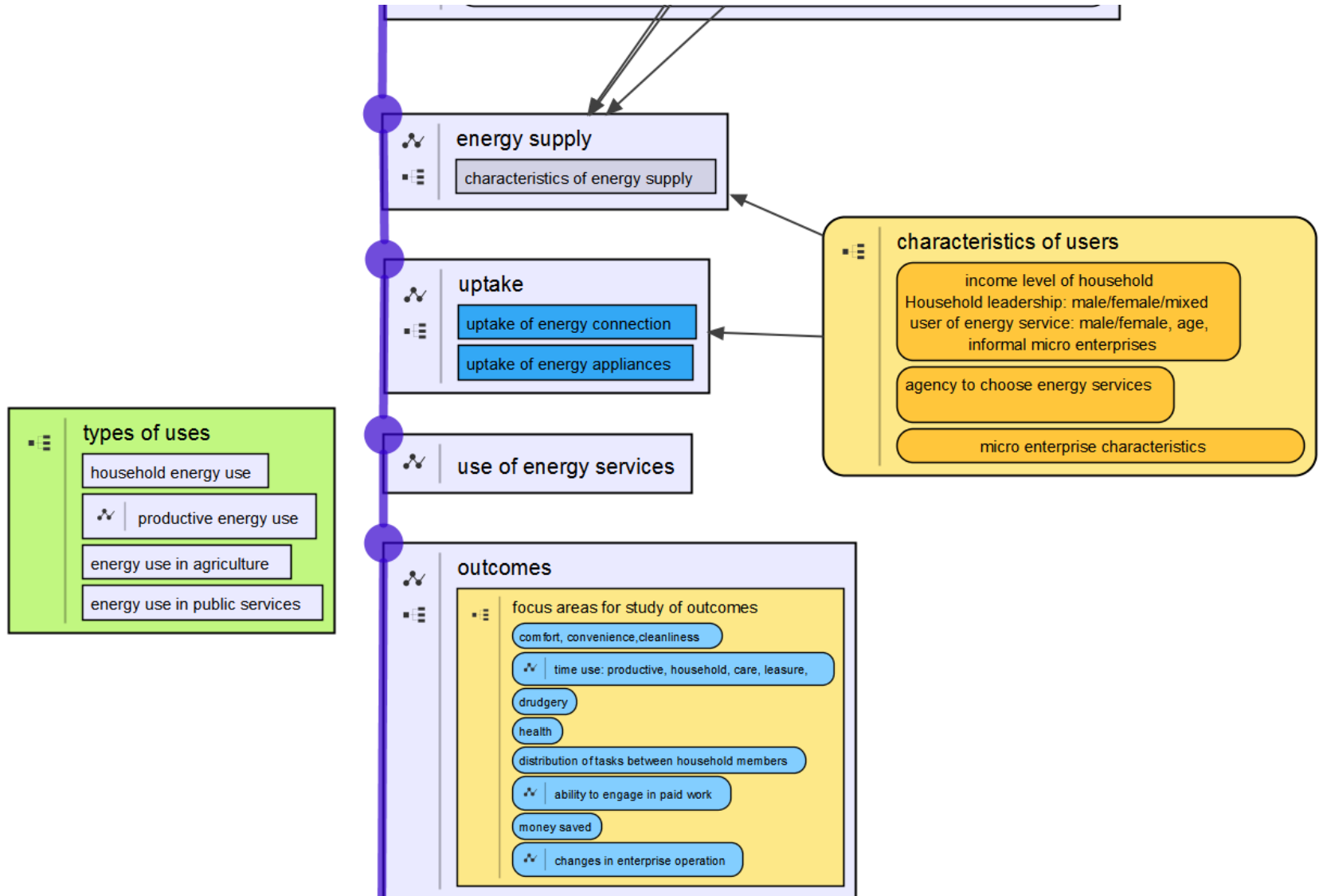
Endpoint/ impact

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

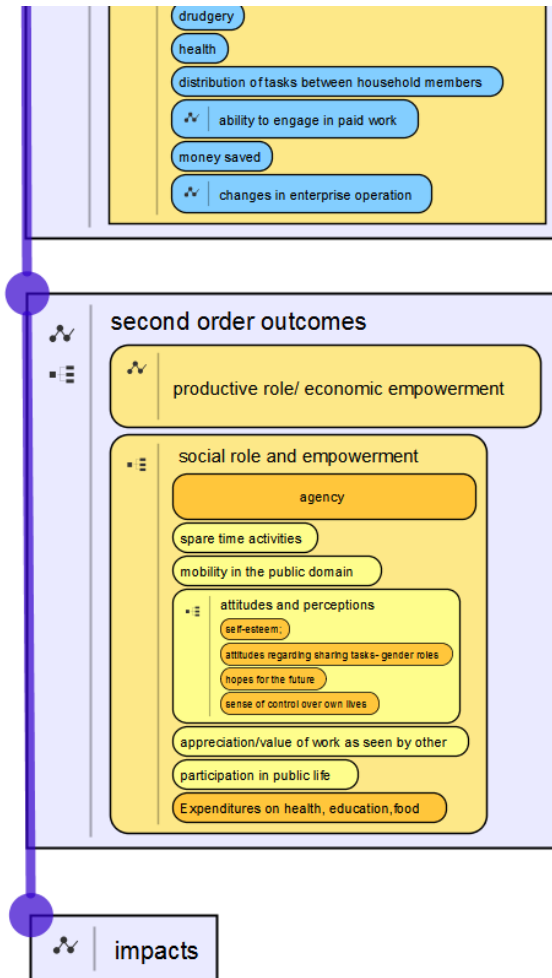
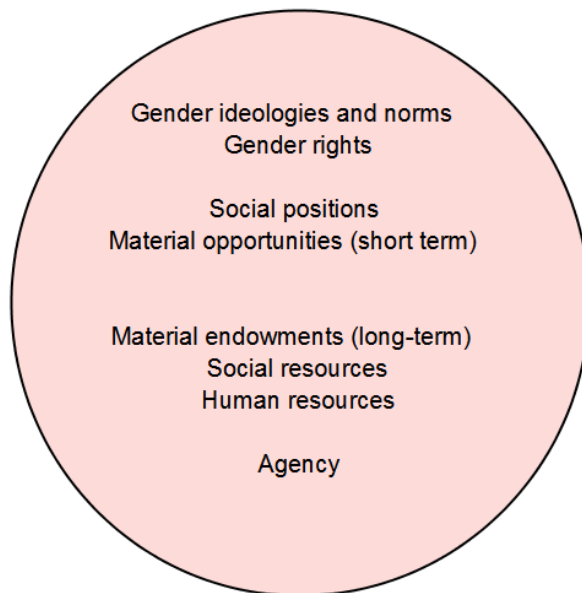
Indicator development

- Research questions
- Identification of factors, linkages of interest (literature study, pilot research)
- Selection of factors and linkages for datacollection (priority issues, proxy, validity, field test)
- Indicators

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

SE4All: MultiTier Framework: levels and attributes beyond binary access

Electricity

Access to cooking solutions

	Tier 1	Tier x	Tier 5	
Peak capacity				Indoor air quality
Duration				Cookstove efficiency
Affordability				Convenience
Reliability				Safety
Legality				Affordability
Health and Safety				Quality
Quality				Availability

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

Take-aways:

- Understanding gender and energy is important for energy and social transformation
- Indicator development support building of insights- what and how depends on objectives for use of indicators.
- ENERGIA welcomes sharing and learning from experiences with:
 - Validity of indicators
 - Relevance of indicators to reach stakeholders
- Thank you! And do contact us at:

www.energia.org

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Links to indicators relevant for gender and energy

- Women development: UNWomen- enabling policy environment, and issues cooking, maternal health, female entrepreneurs, unpaid work
- Energy investments: ESMAP, AFREA - gender-sensitive approaches to improving access in WB energy projects
- Employment and labour: International Labour Organisation (ILO) database covers over 100 sex-disaggregated indicators-productive uses of energy
- Statistics: UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) identified a minimum set of gender indicators composed by 52 quantitative indicators and 11 qualitative indicators