

Alternative Financing for Municipal Embedded Generation (AFMEG) in South Africa

Gender Considerations for Renewable Energy and Climate Change

19th August 2021
Time: 10:30 to 12:30



AEBEL



ICE Breaker

Who is the most influential woman in your life and why?

→ House Keeping:

- Please mute your microphone when not talking
- Use the reaction button to ask questions
- Chat box to post your questions and comments
- Post your name, position, municipality and gender in the chat box
- We will have a photo session at the end
- Please feel free and engage as much as possible

Programme outline

Alternative Financing for Municipal Embedded Generation (AFMEG) Project

AGENDA

Gender Considerations for Renewable Energy and Climate Change

Date: Thursday, 19th August 2021

Time: 10:30 to 12:30

	TIME	ITEM	SPEAKER
1.	10:30 -10:40	Opening and Welcome	Mr. Kweku Koranteng, ICLEI Africa
2.	10:40 – 10:50	ICLEI and the AFMEG programme	Mr. Ryan Roberts, ICLEI Africa
3.	10:50 – 11:15	Initiatives and Opportunities for Woman in the SA Energy Sector	Mr. Kweku Koranteng, ICLEI Africa/ Dr. Azizat Gbadegesin, ICLEI Africa
4	11:15 – 11:40	Gender in the South African energy sector	Ms. Winnie Mamatsharaga, National Coordinator: Women Empowerment & Gender Equality at the DMRE
5.	11:40 – 12:05	Gender mainstreaming in energy access and planning	Ms. Mercy Role – Program Manager, Energy4Impact
6.	12:05 - 12:25	Open Discussion	All
7	12:25 – 12:30	Closure	Mr. Ryan Roberts, ICLEI Africa

ABOUT ICLEI



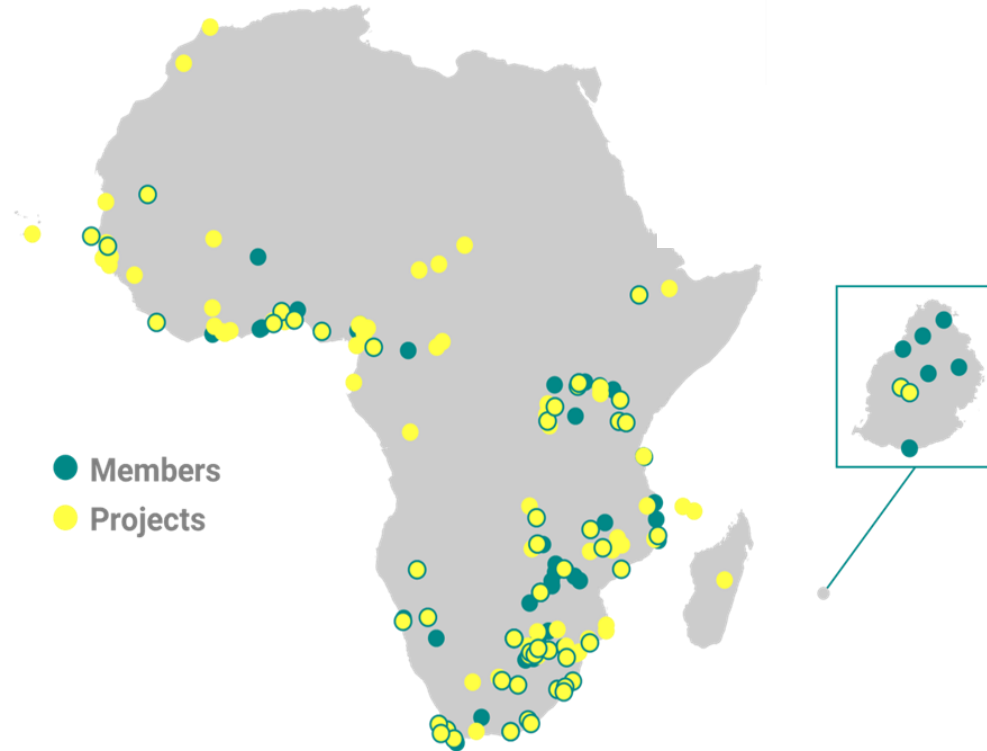
ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability is a global network of more than 1,750 local and regional governments committed to sustainable urban development. Active in 100+ countries, we influence sustainability policy and drive local action for low emission, nature-based, equitable, resilient and circular development. Our Members and team of experts work together through peer exchange, partnerships and capacity building to create systemic change for urban sustainability.

1750+ local and
regional
governments

100+ countries

300+ experts in 22
offices worldwide

Who we are: ICLEI Africa



Founded in 1990, with the idea **that a single municipality has a significant impact** and that cumulative local actions can achieve tangible improvements in global sustainability.

What we do

We connect leaders



We accelerate action



**We provide gateways to
solutions**



Project Overview

Alternative Financing for Municipal Embedded
Generation (AFMEG)



AFMEG Objectives

- To address the resource and capacity gap of intermediary cities in applying for project funding for embedded generation projects.
- To assist four municipalities with capacity building, policy analysis and recommendation, and pre-feasibility studies, helping them apply to the DBSA's Embedded Generation Investment Programme.
- To share learnings which will further help financiers, municipalities and national entities understand the requirements for intermediary cities to apply for embedded generation funding.

Long Term

- Guide and build the capacity of LGs to access finance for embedded generation projects
- Develop municipal by-laws, pre feasibility studies and a financial model for municipal embedded generation.
- Create intergovernmental coordination and identify needs for financing municipal embedded generation projects.



King Sabata Dalindyebo
Local Municipality



Matzika Local
Municipality



Walter Sisulu Local
Municipality



Ray Nkonyeni Local
Municipality



Capacity Building Programme



1. An introduction to climate change, NDCs and the Just Transition: 29th June, 2021
2. A Just Transition approach to renewable energy planning in the South African context: 30th June, 2021
3. **Gender considerations for renewable energy and climate change: 19th August, 2021**
4. Embedding renewable energy generation and policy development (3- day workshop): 5th to 7th October, 2021
5. Introduction to climate finance and an exploration of finance models for the renewable energy embedded generation projects: 4th November, 2021
6. Key considerations to undertake a pre-feasibility study for a renewable energy embedded generation project: 30th November, 2021



Capacity Building 3 Objectives:

- ✓ Introduce current gender equality practices in the energy sector.
- ✓ Explore steps in which to integrate gender considerations in energy planning.
- ✓ Discuss ways in which municipalities can incorporating gender aspects within their operations.

Gender Integration in Energy Planning

**Mr. Kweku Koranteng:
Professional Officer, ICLEI Africa**



Presentation outline

1. Climate Change, Gender and Energy
2. Key gender issues to consider at the design phase of energy projects
3. Four Steps to integrate gender into energy projects

Climate Change, Gender and Energy

Climate Change

- Climate Variabilities & risk
- Adaptation & Mitigation
- Emission reduction linked to energy
- Just Energy Transition

Gender

- Inequality, equity of energy access
- Integrating gender consideration in energy planning
- Sample tool kits to guide assessment

Energy

- Household energy
- Electricity access
- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Large energy distribution infrastructure
- Electricity pricing

Does gender equality matter in the development?

- Gender equality is a core development objective in itself, because it's an ***intrinsic human right***. Development should result in fewer gaps in well-being between women and men.
- Gender equality also matters as an ***instrument for development***, as it can enhance economic efficiency and improve other development outcomes.



Key gender issues to consider at the design phase of energy projects

Source: <https://esmap.org>



Four steps to integrate gender into energy projects

Source: <https://esmap.org>

Step 1

Gender Assessment

- Review/screening
- Data collection tools
- Institutional capacity
- Sample assessment

Step 2

Gender Action Plan

- From assessment to Action Plan
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Gender Action Plan Examples
- Sample action plan

Step 3

Implementation & Monitoring

- Training needs assessment & Capacity Building
- Sample

Step 4

Completion & Evaluation

- Checklist for evaluation Protocol
- Evaluation Questionnaire
- Sample

STEP 1A | Gender Assessment



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Source: <https://esmap.org>

- The first activity in a Gender Assessment is usually a screening overview/desk review to determine whether more detailed work is needed.
- The screening exercise would typically involve a desk review, brief surveys and analysis of available data.

STEP 1B | Gender Assessment - Data Collection Tools



A3BEL



Source: <https://esmap.org>

- Data can be collected using quantitative and qualitative methods.
- Data collection can stand alone or be integrated into ongoing project survey/data collection.

STEP 1C|

Gender Assessment – Institutional Capacity Analysis



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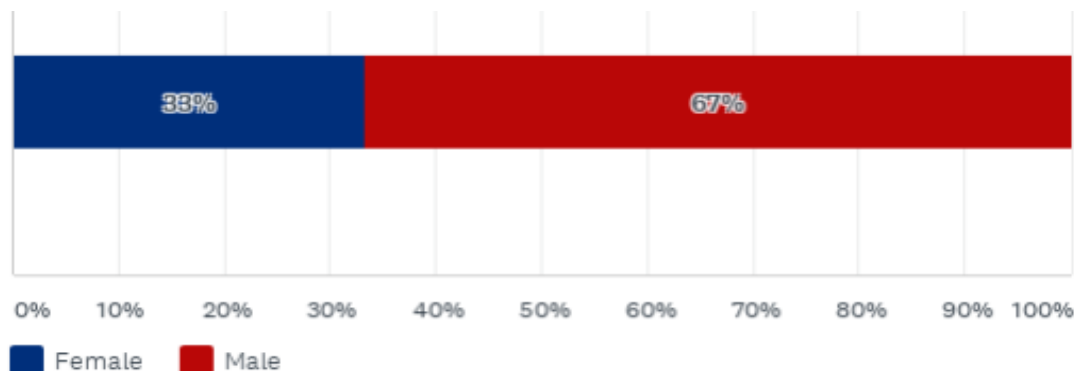


Source: <https://esmap.org>

Identifies an organization's constraints and capacity to effectively support mainstreaming of gender considerations in energy programs.

Municipal Capacity Needs Assessment on Gender

The Gender responses revealed a high percentage of Males than Females, 67% and 33%, respectively.



Step 2| Gender Action Plan



A3BEL



Source: <https://esmap.org>

The findings of the gender assessment should inform a Gender Action Plan (GAP).

The GAP sets out a program to implement the recommendations of the gender assessment by defining specific activities, milestones, and performance indicators through a monitoring and evaluation framework.

Step 3| Implementation and Monitoring



A3BEL



Source: <https://esmap.org>

Strengthening implementation support can be done by developing partnerships with women's groups, building client capacity—including through on-the-job learning—for the gender focal points and project staff, and where necessary identifying expertise for project support.

It is important that an individual on the project team has clear responsibility for supervising and supporting the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), in line with the agreed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework.

Step 4 | Completion and Evaluation Resources



A3BEL



Source: <https://esmap.org>

The initial gender assessment conducted prior to the gender action plan provides a baseline for an impact evaluation assessment, which will analyze the gender-specific interventions and impacts.

Gender based outcomes should be considered in the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) or other completion documents.



Department of Mineral Resources and Energy

DMRE Gender Programmes
19 August 2021
Winnie Mamatsharaga



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Mineral Resources and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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- Conclusion



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Introduction

- Gender equality is a fundamental human right, a foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world economy
- Correlation between business performance and gender diversity where companies that employ women as leaders/board members /executive perform better than non-diverse companies - Energy & Economics Growth Study (29 Oct 2020) reveals that in the energy sector, lack of gender equality puts utilities at a disadvantage, with boards with at least 30% women having higher profit margins than those that do not have women.
- In addition, energy sector organizations that improve gender equality also boost innovation
- Inclusion of women across the energy value chain is critical and strategic to the economic development of the country



Legislative Framework

- South African Constitution provision for gender equality in Chapter 2 (9)
- UN - Gender Equality SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” and Generation Equality
- National Development Plan pronouncement on gender
- Department of Women, Youth and People with Disabilities Mandate
- National Framework on Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing (GRP BMEA)
- SA National Policy Framework for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
- DMRE Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Policy
- Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Strategy for the Energy Sector

DMRE Mandate

- DMRE's mandate is to regulate, transform and promote the minerals and energy sectors, providing sustainable and affordable energy for growth and development, and ensuring that all South Africans derive sustainable benefit from the country's mineral wealth.
- Gender Mainstreaming and Transformation Directorate's mandate is to lead the Mineral and Energy Sector's efforts to advance Gender equality and the empowerment of women in the energy and mining sectors.
- Promote Women, Youth and People with Disabilities participation in the energy and mining sector

DMRE Programmes

- DMRE is a national department, with regional offices with limited specialized function on licensing covering mining, petroleum and support services for small scale mining and integrated energy centres
- Women in Energy Business Opportunities Workshops/ Dialogues/ Discussions in partnership with stakeholders' - information is available on the www.dmre.gov.za under energy
- Women in Energy Business Directory – www.womeninenergy.co.za
- WEGE Strategy 2021- 2025 with implementation plan approved
- Energy Sector Gender Ministerial Advisory Council to be appointed
- Partnership with stakeholders, local and international
- Women in energy recognition awards launched

Challenges to accessing energy opportunities

- Access to information on procurement opportunities
- Access to financial capital
- Enterprise Development Programme
- Market analysis and market competitive pricing
- Incomplete application / non-submission of required documents
- Outsourcing document completion and compilation
- Late submission of bids
- Use of consultant's CVs in bids without checking compliance



WEGE Strategy for the Energy Sector

- The WEGE Strategy objective is to create a transformed and inclusive energy sector through the development of mechanisms and interventions.
- The strategy outcomes includes improved women's empowerment and achievement of gender equality in the energy sector and percentage increase in the number of **women leaders, business owners** and **decision makers** in the energy sector
- Ensure that **30%** percentage of supply chain contracts are granted to women, as per the revised Public Preferential Procurement Regulations.
- WEGE Strategy calls for establishment of Energy Sector Gender Ministerial Advisory Council – to monitor the implementation of the strategy - to be launched

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES



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Small Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG)

- Demand for electricity in South Africa has increased. Projects to invest in generation of electricity are on demand. Municipalities need to play their part.
- Participation in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in South Africa is regulated and needs registration/ license from National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA).
- The Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy approved amended Licensing Exemption and Registration for Small Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG) to increase from 100 Kilo Watt to 100MW.
- This has open lucrative opportunities for Municipalities to buy from women and youth in the power sector.
- Currently to access opportunities below 100MW an operator just need to register with NERSA

How to Register SSEG Opportunities

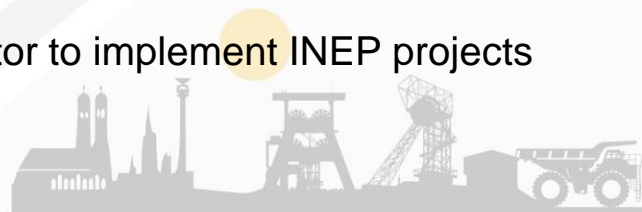
- Application for registration must be done by the owner/operator of the generation facility by filling in the Registration Application Form. The form must be accompanied by:
 - The consent letter from the licensed Network Service Provider;
 - The Power Purchase Agreement between the generator and the consumer, if applicable;
 - The wheeling agreement with the Network Service Provider if applicable
 - Proof of payment of the once-off R200 Registration Fee per facility see **NERSA Registration Procedure and full information @ <https://www.nersa.org.za/>**

Opportunities in the INEP

- South African energy policy mandate access to energy (electricity to all households)
- Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP)'s objective is to eradicate backlog on the previous disadvantaged communities by electrifying homes for free.
- National Treasury (NT)/ DMRE contract Municipalities and Eskom to conduct the National Electrification Programme
- NT published the Division of Revenue Bill with all Municipalities that has been allocated INEP funding for both Municipality and Eskom programme, **the 4 Municipalities** are allocated for 2021/ 2022 Financial Year.
- DMRE enters into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the allocated Municipalities, to advertise for consultants/ contractors to implement the programme.

Opportunities in the INEP

- This programme is valued at **R4.8 billion** and the DMRE has mandated both Eskom and Municipalities to contract **30%** of this budget to companies owned by women, youth and people with disabilities
- Municipalities & Eskom business opportunities include amongst others:
 - Contracting to implement electrification project (households, building substation and constructing medium voltage infrastructure lines).
 - Design for electrification projects
 - Selling electrification materials e.g., poles and other electrical materials
 - Sub-contracting to the main contractor to implement INEP projects



Opportunities in the REIPPPP

- The Independent Power Producer Office (IPP Office) launched the Risk Mitigation Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (RMIPPPP) in Aug 2020 to procure 2 000 MW - 8 preferential bidders were appointed.
- In April 2021, the Bid Window 5 Request For Proposal to procure 6 800 MW from Solar and Wind IPPs was released and now closed
- Successful bidders to be appointed.
- Municipalities to build strategic partnership and ensure that IPP Projects comply with economic development obligations to develop the surrounding communities
- IPP Projects to complement Municipalities in achieving their IDPs.

Additional Opportunities in the REIPPPP

- Besides participating in the REIPPPP as a generator, opportunities are also available to participate in the construction of the IPP. The following are some of the opportunities
 - Construction,
 - Operations,
 - Maintenance, and
 - Support opportunities, e.g., cleaning, security, environmental and vegetation management services, logistics, sanitary services
- More information available at <https://www.ipp-projects.co.za/> and www.dmre.gov.za / www.energy.gov.za



Integrated Energy Centre (leC) Programme

- One stop service center in rural area, owned by local/ community co-operative – CSR encouraged
- Aimed to address energy access, poverty alleviation, job creation and promote rural enterprise development.
- Partnership between DMRE, oil company, province, municipality, community , with Oil Company as the main sponsor
- Women and young people participates as board of directors & Managers of other leCs across the country.
- 8 operational leC Projects across SA, two in EC (Qamata and Mbizana) and one in KZN



Learners Focus Week (LFW) Programme

- LFW is a DMRE Flagship programme
- Programme aimed to recruit learners from Grade 11 and 12 (especially girls) from disadvantaged communities join the energy sector – 5 days
- Encourage learners to study STEM Subjects, take up energy related careers, offer them bursaries to study energy related qualifications.
- Partner with energy companies, SOEs, Municipalities and other government departments.
- The programme groom learners from young age and attract them to join the energy sector.



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Conclusion

- In line with the South African legislation which mandates the DMRE to ensure that opportunities are availed to empower women in energy, Municipalities to assist the department and join hands.
- Municipalities to ensure that 30% of their Energy and Power / INEP Procurement contracts is from Women, Youth and People with Disabilities
- Women are expected to participate in the Municipalities contracts but ensure that adequate research, market analysis, competitive pricing, skills and finance is available to take advantage of these opportunities
- Information is available on different platforms, www.dmre.gov.za; <https://www.ipp-projects.co.za/> <https://www.nersa.org.za/>
- Database/ directories for WiE is also available and you are encouraged to utilize to get more women owned companies
- Municipalities are encouraged to form strategic partnership to participate in small and larger projects



THANK YOU

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Gender mainstreaming in energy access and planning

**Ms. Mercy Role
Program Manager
Energy4Impact**



Introduction: Why energy access is a gender-related issue

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



Necessary to power productive activities and enable socio-economic development, e.g., cooking and heating, sustaining production and commercial processes, delivering health services and transport

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Catalyse progress when women reinvest their earnings within their communities, e.g., through businesses, health, education, nutrition, etc.

“Gender equality is an inherent right and fundamental element for achieving a sustainable future for our planet.”

World Bank, 2018

Both SDGs

- Are key drivers for development and economic growth
- Provide an opportunity to leverage an untapped pool of innovative solutions and talents not used traditionally

Women are perceived as strong agents of change.

- Women-owned businesses represent 30-37% of the total SMEs in emerging markets (ARE, 2020).
- Women also tend to spend more of their generated income —up to 90%, compared to 35% in the case of men— on the well-being of their family and community, often due to their role as key generators of income for their families and communities (ARE, 2020).
- Distributed renewable energy (DRE) solutions therefore have the potential to improve women’s income and decision-making power in local communities.

Introduction: Why energy access is a gender-related issue

Challenges

- The energy sector is one of the least gender diverse sectors globally. Women, for instance, represent only 32% of the global workforce in the renewable energy sector (IRENA, 2019).
- Women's energy needs, which are often overlooked, are different from those of men due to socially assigned gender roles.
- Women and girls bear the main burden of biomass collection and use, e.g., time spent collecting biomass, health implications of using it.
- Women are poorer than men (both in resources and time).
- Women are generally disadvantaged in terms of ownership and access to land, natural resources, credit, information and decision-making, at all levels.

Benefits to women

- Extending working hours for income-generating activities, e.g., for informal activities like street vending.
- Enhancing safety and mobility, especially in public spaces and around houses.
- Indirect benefits, e.g., access to news and information via electronic media, which could give them a greater voice in household and community decision making.
- Enable more representative decision making by institutions, therefore improving development outcomes for succeeding generations.
- Improving women's productive use of energy, which over time contributes to utilities' revenues and financial viability.

Introduction: Why energy access is a gender-related issue

Gender and energy policy

- Female representation in the political sphere leads countries to adopt more stringent climate change policies and lower carbon emissions (GWNET, 2019).
- A study done by IUCN in 2017 found that sub-Saharan Africa is a world leader in acknowledging gender considerations in national energy frameworks, with 71% of national frameworks include gender considerations to some context.

“When national energy frameworks ignore gender considerations, they may unintentionally discriminate against women and their differentiated needs, as well as women’s unique experiences, expertise and capacities to contribute to the sector.”

IUCN, 2018

How are women portrayed in energy policy frameworks and programmes?



Source: IUCN 2018: “Energizing Equality: sub-Saharan Africa’s integration of gender equality principles in national energy policies and frameworks”

Gender mainstreaming in energy planning and implementation

Renewable energy and gender in the South African context

- Rapid transition to adopt RE technologies.
- Transfer of talent pools from traditional energy industry, resulting in carrying over embedded gender imbalances.
- But, the national Energy Policy recognizes these gender imbalances and makes commitments to facilitate gender equity in the workforce.
- 33% of women participate within the large-scale RE value chain in South Africa, compared to 14% - 32% globally (GWNET, 2019).

“It bears repeating that greater participation by women allows the renewable energy sector to draw from a wider and deeper pool of talent.”

IRENA, 2019

Gender mainstreaming in energy planning and implementation

Why the RE sector?

The dynamic nature of the RE sector, including opportunities for decentralisation of supply, provides opportunities to generate jobs and improve livelihoods.

- Rising trend in RE integration in national electrification programmes;
- Decentralisation of energy supply and governance, which attracts private investment and entrepreneurship;
- Growing opportunities to utilise electricity for income generation through productive use of energy (PUE);
- Opportunities to facilitate wider social impact by powering social institutions such as schools and health care facilities.

This growing trend will need a workforce and expertise



Upstream

- Planning, equipment manufacturing, project/programme management, policy



Implementation

- Construction and installation, system operation and maintenance, community engagement, monitoring, evaluation and learning, performance management



Downstream

- Digital literacy, business related skills (book keeping, productive use businesses, business planning)



Support services

- Finance, information technology, human resources, administrative support, marketing, knowledge and capacity building, legal, business development

Gender mainstreaming in energy planning and implementation

Women will need support to encourage uptake of these opportunities

- **Support against societal backlash** resulting from women's expanded access to jobs and assets.
- **Safety regulations** for women in the technical field and gender-sensitive work conditions.
- **Gender-inclusive policies** in the workplace, e.g. work-life balance, effective formal complaint processes to address gender discrimination and violence, fair remuneration.
- **Involving both women and men in planning and engagement** so that the benefits of women empowerment are acknowledged, gender-based violence risks reduced, and prevailing social barriers progressively lifted collectively.
- **Training**, e.g., corporate level training on gender mainstreaming, capacity building and mentoring women in the energy sector, encouraging women in STEM.
- **Strategic alignment of policies** at local and national level, including private sector partnerships, gathering lessons from other similar sectors (mining, transport, etc.), encouraging Ministries of Gender/Women's Affairs contribute to energy access policymaking discussions.

General practice in considering gender entry points in the energy sector



Do no harm



Achieve project objectives



Seek opportunities to improve gender equity

Derived from World Bank, 2018: *"Getting to gender equality in energy infrastructure: Lessons from electricity generation, transmission, and distribution projects."*

Gender mainstreaming in energy planning and implementation

Insights in energy planning and implementation

Gender and energy in urban settings: In South Africa, for example nearly a third of women live in urban informal settlements, which are often not able to access subsidies like the Free Basic Electricity subsidy, and where informal middlemen and landlords charge exorbitant fees to access power (IUCN, 2018).

Characterisation of women in RE initiatives: Go beyond viewing women as “beneficiaries” or “vulnerable groups”. Women need to take an active role in design and implementation of RE initiatives, and relevant budgetary provisions made for this by implementors, including ministries and local governments.

Partnering with women-led enterprises: To reap the benefits of their extensive local networks, specialised skills, and in-depth understanding of gender related market dynamics.

Addressing women needs in energy policies and programmes at all levels: This includes policies by national governments, local governments, CSOs, private organisations, international aid, etc. Should capture women’s experiences, expertise and preferences.

Building project ownership within beneficiary communities. Applies especially to decentralised RE projects. This includes investing in benefit-sharing and social development activities, e.g., building education and health care facilities, skills building, livelihood support.

Improving end-users’ literacy. E.g. financial literacy, ability to read electric bills, understanding of subsidies or programmes that favour them. This would help catalyse demand for and access to energy services. Bill payment could also be used as a tool to raise women’s credit rating, which unlocks opportunities to access funding for income generating activities.

Regional support in energy planning and implementation: E.g. SACREE, ECREE, EACREE, Clean Cooking Alliance, UN Women, International agencies, etc. Instrumental in aligning strategies regionally and unlocking opportunities for policy development and programme implementation.

Gender mainstreaming in energy access

Insights in catalysing energy access

- **Understanding cultural and social norms, and hierarchies in decision making**, particularly at household level. Strongly influences women's ability to participate in energy access programmes.
- **Understanding information channels that work best for women**. Consideration of literacy rates among women, access to electronic media, ability to attend public meetings, etc.
- **Recognising women as primary users of energy**. Ensures positive impact from projects as a result of capturing women's priorities and preferences throughout the energy access cycle. Also allows leveraging unique advantages, such as widespread reach to other end-users, e.g. in the case of modern energy cooking and solar lighting.

Entry points for women in RE mini-grids



Sources: IRENA 2019, "Renewable energy: A gender perspective"

Documented best practices in gender mainstreaming in the RE sector

Planning

- Gender assessments using gender disaggregated data.
- Understanding gender dynamics in access and decision making at household and community level.
- Cross-sectoral framework and standard for monitoring and reporting.
- Developing data-driven policies
- Involvement of Ministries of Gender/Women Affairs in energy planning.
- Linking gender considerations to investment objectives and projects.

Implementation

- Creating a detailed Gender Action Plan (GAP) to maximise benefits for both men and women.
- Involving women in developing the GAP.
- Invest time and financial support in local campaigns and communication on gender inclusion at community level.
- Collaboration between the public sector, RE companies, and CSOs to strengthen capacity building and skills training through local training centres.

Close-out and evaluation

- Gender integration in the environmental and social impact framework for baseline and social impact analyses.
- Apply lessons from gender mainstreaming in other energy activities and initiatives.
- Translating gender-responsive action into measurable indicators, to help inform policy development, and refining corrective measures in designing and tracking key indicators in the future.

Best practice case studies in Africa

Case 1 Regional support in gender mainstream in energy policy: ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy

In 2015, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) endorsed and established a dedicated policy for mainstreaming gender in energy access.

The policy aims ensure that acknowledgement and utilization of women's role are energy users, community members, business owners, and policy makers in the energy sector in member states*.

The policy centers on 5 specific objectives:

- **Objective 1:** Achieve widespread understanding of energy and gender considerations at all levels of society.
- **Objective 2:** Ensure that all energy policies, programs and initiatives, including large energy infrastructure and investments are gender inclusive.
- **Objective 3:** Increase women's public sector participation in energy-related technical fields and decision-making positions.
- **Objective 4:** Ensure that women and men have equal opportunities to enter and succeed in energyrelated fields in the private sector.
- **Objective 5:** Establish and maintain a gender responsive monitoring, accountability and review framework for objectives 1-4

Sources: IUCN (2018), ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access

*ECOWAS member states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo

Best practice case studies in Africa

Case 2 National level gender mainstreaming and accountability: Gender audits in Botswana and Senegal

Botswana is the first country in Africa to have conducted a gender audit of its national energy policy and programmes. Finalised in 2007, the audit revealed the following gaps at policy level:

- Limited knowledge on the relationship between gender, energy and poverty, resulting in “gender blind” energy policies and programmes.
- Consequent development of an Energy Policy that lacked consultation with household residents, and particularly women.
- Lack of gender disaggregated data on end-user financial resources.
- Lack of association between energy services and reaching (then) Millenium Development Goals.

The audits resulted in an **increase in awareness and capacity** among the government and Botswana Power Corporation staff due to a series of rigorous training and capacity building. Also led to a **pilot project for collecting gender disaggregated data** and strengthening gender expertise in the country’s energy sector.

Senegal has also conducted an audit that revealed that gender policies and programmes are “gender blind” despite most of them concern direct involvement of women. One of the main positive outcomes of the audits is that gender integration in energy is a common notion among policy makers, with a clear recognition of the necessity to take gender differentiated energy needs into account.

Sources: Boiling Point (Issue 57), UNDP (2012)

Best practice case studies in Africa

Case 3

Public and private partnerships through capacity building: SADC and ECOWAS Regional Renewable Energy Entrepreneurship Support Facilities

In 2015, **ECREEE** partnered with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), CERMI, 2iE and Luxembourg Cooperation to create a facility that aims to provide support to ECOWAS-based entrepreneurs working in the renewable energy sector by training them and offering technical support in order to refine their projects and enable their RE business to prosper.

This is done through training workshops based on needs identified by enterprises. Entrepreneurs join the programme by applying through any of the 2 calls for proposals deployed per year. Areas of support include: technical issues (system sizing, installation guidelines, etc.), business management and operations, and project proposal refinement, as well as supporting entrepreneurs to successfully bring their innovative ideas to fruition.

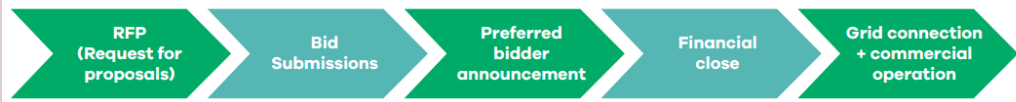
Following the success of the initiative in ECOWAS, IRENA partnered with the **SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE)** in 2017 to launch the SADC Renewable Energy Entrepreneurship Support Facility to support renewable energy market development in Southern Africa. Services offered are similar to those in the ECOWAS region.

Sources: [ECOWAS Renewable Energy Entrepreneurship Support Facility | ECREEE](#); [SADC Renewable Energy Entrepreneurship Support Facility | SACREEE](#)

Best practice case studies in Africa

Case 4 Key indicators on gender mainstreaming in the energy sector: South African Utility-Scale Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP)

As of 2019, the REIPPPP had facilitated 6 376 MW over six Bid Windows and 112 projects. The success of this initiative has led in drops prices in the RE sector, attraction of investment from international developers, manufacturers, and energy procurement and construction companies (EPCs).



Women's participation within bid documents is mandated within South Africa's REIPPPP. This also includes quarterly reporting by utilities on actual women's participation.

Indicators tracked include share of employees from local communities that are women, females in top management within the utilities, female-owned vendors, resulting in gender inclusivity and visibility.

This opens opportunities in non-conventional for skills and roles in the RE sector, e.g. roles requiring intense local engagement during project development, e.g. Community Engagement Managers, Project Development Managers, Economic Development Managers, Socio-Economic Project Coordinators and Community Liaisons.

Source: GreenCape (2019), GWNET (2019)

“What is good and inclusive for women and diverse peoples, is ALSO good for men, the company, their families and communities .”

Global Women’s Network for the Energy Transition
(GWNET), 2019

Mercy Rose
Programme Manager, Energy 4 Impact
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Discussion

How can your municipality institutionalize gender equality within its own operations?

How can you include gender equality in the developments of your municipality?



Thank You

Get in touch:



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Upcoming Training



- **5 - 7 October: Embedding renewable energy generation and policy development (3- day workshop)**
- 04 November: Introduction to climate finance and an exploration of finance models for the renewable energy embedded generation projects
- 30 November: Key considerations to undertake a pre-feasibility study for a renewable energy embedded generation project



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